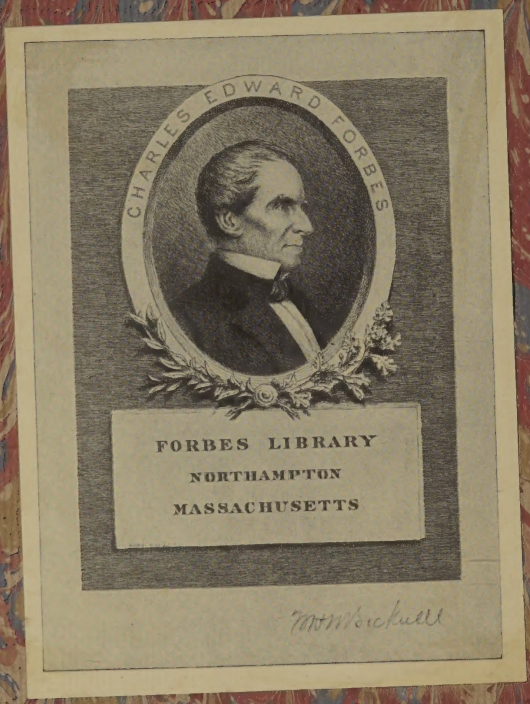
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Letter (in panel indicated) as given below

Judd Manuscript

Miscellaneous

15

Directions

The National Library Bindery Co.

Prices.

At Rochester, N.Y. Jan. 17. 1855 — May 8. Wholesale

		May 8			
Flour bbl.	10.75 to 11.00	11 to 11¼	Apples bushel	38 to 50c	63 to 1.00
Wheat bush.	2.45	2.55	Co. Dried do.	75 to 88	1.13 to 1.38
Corn "	——— 85	1.00	Potatoes ———	50 to 75	63 to 1.00
Oats "	——— 45	63	Hides Slaughter, lb	5c	5
Barley "	——— 1.06		Calfskins "	10	10
Buckwheat "	——— 94	88	Sheeppelts ea	50 to 88c	75 to 1.12½
Beans "	1.00 to 1.25	1.12½ to 1.18¾	Lamb pelts "	27 to 63	
Pork mess bbl.	14 to 15	18 to 18	Clover Seed bush.	7½ to 8	8 to 9
Do in hog. 100 lbs	5.75 to 6	7 to 7½	Timothy " "	2½ to 3	3 to 4
Beef "	5.00 to 5.75	7½ to 8	Wood hard cord	4 to 5	5 to 5.50
Mutton, carcass	3.50 to 4.50		" soft "	2½ to 3	3 to 3½
Hams, smoked lb	8c — 9c	10 to 11	Coal Lehigh ton	— 9.50	9½
Shoulders "	— 6	7 to 8	" Scranton "	— 7.00	7½
Chickens "	8 — 9	10 to 11	" Blossburg "	— 5.50	5½
Turkeys "	9 — 10	10 to 11	Charcoal bushel	8c to 10c	
Butter "	18 — 20	25	Salt, barrel	1.75	1.62
Cheese "	8 — 10	10 to 11	Hay ton	— 9. to 15	17
Lard "	10 — 10½	10 to 11	Wool lb	— 20 to 35	
Tallow "	— 12½	12½	Whitefish bbl	— 8.50	9½
Candles "	15 — 16	14 to 15	Trout "	— 8.00	8.
Eggs doz	— 20	12½	Codfish, quintal.	— 4.75	

Cont. mch. 16. 278 p.

Prices at Amherst, Mass. Jan. 5. 1855

Indian corn, bush.	1	Beef 100 lbs	8.00
Rye "	1.37½	Pork "	7.00
Oats "	62½	Poultry lb	10 to 12c
Barley "	1.00	Hay ton	12 to 13
Broomcorn seed "	33 to 50c	Straw "	7
Potatoes "	50 to 62½	Butter lb.	22 to 25
Apples "	50 to 75	Cheese "	12½
Eggs doz	20c	Flour barrel	10½ to 12½
Wood cord. Hickory	5		
do " Oak	4		
Do Yel pine	2.50		
do Chestnut	2.25.		

Broom brush is worth in N.H. Jan. 1855. 9 to 10 cents per lb.
In Feb. 1855, it sells readily at 10 cts. some brings 10½ cts

Chicago Prices May 2. 1855

Horses 225 to 270 a span. Single horses 100. 140. 325. 375

Beef Cattle 4.50 per 100, live weight. Best bring 5 live weight.
Hogs, alive, 3½ cts per lb. ——— Sheep 4 cts alive. few raised
Calves, alive 5 cents per lb. Calves dressed 7½ to 8c per lb

Chicago, May 16. 1855. Beeves 4.50 to 5.25 per 100 lbs live weight
Horses 80. 130. 140. 175. 200 dollars — Hogs alive 3½ to 4 cts. per lb
Veal 5 cents alive; 8 cents for meat — Sheep $4 to 4½ each

NW. Michigan Prices May 1855

Wheat $2. bushel; Flour $11. barrel; Corn 1.00. Oats 62½c. Potatoes 1 to 1.25
Butter 25c. Hay $20 ton. Stock in proportion. Kent Co. May 7.
May 7. Plums had blossomed & apples were just opening. Earlier than N.H.

Newburyport Prices May. 28 — 1855 — Beef, roasting pieces 12 to 16.
corned beef 10 to 12c; rump steak 16 to 18c. lb. Pork in pieces, best 12 to 14c
Veal hind quarter 9 to 12c. fore quarter 6 to 8c; Lamb 1st quarter; Mutton 1/. lb
Tripe 10c. Hams 12 to 14c. Turkeys 1/. lb. Chickens 17 to 20c lb. Butter 25 to 30 & 33c
Cheese 12 to 15. Eggs 18c. Halibut 7c. Codfish 2½ to 3c lb. Lobsters 4 to 5c. Peas 3 bushels
Apples 1.25 to 1.75 bushel. Potatoes 1.20 to 1.60. Asparagus 10 bunch. Flour $14 bbl. Green in pod

2 Prices — continued from Ms. 12, p. 11. 233

In New York March 1. 1854. Retail prices in the markets.

		Sept 6. 1854.	Jan. 24. 1855.	May 24 1855	Aug 23. 1855
Beef, hind quarter	10¢ per lb.	10 to 11¢	8 to 11¢	14½ to 15¢	10 to 11¢
" fore do	8½	9¢	7 to 8	12½ to 13½	8 to 9¢
Porterhouse Steaks	16	17½ to 18¾	16 to 18	22 to —	18 —
Sirloin Steaks	14	15 to 16	14 to 16	19 to —	18 —
Rumps Steaks	12½	13	11 to 13	16 to —	14 —
Roast pieces	10 to 14	14 to 16	12 to 16	18¾ to 22	15 to 16
Corned Beef	9 to 12½	9 to 12	8 to 10	12½ to 14½	9 to 12½
Tongues ea	75¢	75¢	75	75	75¢
Mutton, carcase	9¢	8 to 13¢	4 to 6	10 to 12½	8 to 10
do by lb.	10 to 12	9 to 14¢	8 to 12½	14 to 17	8 to 12½
Tripe	6	6	6	6 to 8	6 to 8
Pork, carcase	8¢	7½¢	7½ to 8¢	8 to 8½	8 to 9.50
do by lb. retail	11 to 12½	10 to 11	10 to 11¢	11 to 12	11 to 12
Hams smoked	12½ to 14	14	12 to 13	12 to 13	14½
Shoulders do	10 to 11	11	9 to 10	11	11½ - 12½
Sides do	11 to 12½	11	11¢	12½	12½
Pickled Pork	10 to 11	10	10¢	11	11
Sausages	12½	12½	12½¢	12½	12½
do Bologna	25	25	31¼¢	31¼	31¼
Head cheese	12½	12½	12½¢	12½	12½
Pigs Roasting ea	1.50 to 2.50	1.25 to 2.25	1¼ to 2½	1¼ to 2½	1¼ to 2½
Veal, carcase, lb.	8 to 10¢				
do fore Quarter	10	10 to 12½	9 to 12	10 to —	9 to 10¢
do hind do	12½ to	12½ to 14	12½ to 14¢	14 to —	12½ - 14
Cutlets, roasts	16½	18¾	18¾	18¾	16
Venison, saddle	15 to 18¢		15 to 18¾		
Fore Quarter	4 to 7				
Retail	18¾				

Poultry & Birds

Turkeys lb	15 to 17¢	ea 2.00 to 2½	lb. 13 to 15¢	18 to 22	12½ to 16¢
N. Island do "	15 to 18¾	Spring do. 1¼ to 1⅞			
Geese "	11 to 13	ea. 1¼ to 1⅞	10 to 12½	18¾	1.25 & 1.50
Ducks, tame, pr.	1.25 to 2.25	pr. 1.00 to 1½	pr 75 to 1½	1.00 to 2¼	1.00 to 1.50
Chickens lb	14 to 16	Spring pr 56¢ to 1¼	50 to 75	1.00 to 1½	62½ to 1.25
Fowls pr.	1.00 to 1.75	62½ to 1½	lb. 12 to 12½	18 to 20¢	pr. 75 to 1.25
Guineas Fowls pr.	62½ to 87½	Wood cocks 75 c. 1 pr			W. doz. 5
Pigeon Squabs	doz. 2.25 to 3.00	1.50 to 2.00 p. g. or Woodcock?	Squabs pr	62½ to 75	50¢
Wild Pigeons	doz 1.50 to 1.75	May 16. 50 to 75 doz.		3. to —	2½ to 2¾
May 3 Robins	" 50 to 75	Redbird 1 doz.	Nothing ea.	75 to 1.00	
" Blackbirds	" 18¾ to 50		Buffalo	37½ to 62½	
Wild Turkeys	ea. 1.50 to 3.00		ea	1½ to 4	
Ducks, canvas backs	pr. 1.25 to 2.00		pr	2 to 2½	
do grey teal	ea 25 to 37½		pr	50 to 75 —	50 to 75
do Widgeon	pr. 62½ to 87½		pr	75 to 1.00 —	62½ to 75
Brant	ea. 75 to	2 quails	doz	1¼ to 1½	
Wild Geese	ea 1.25 to 1.50		ea	1.00 to 1¼	
Prairie Hens	pr. 1.00 to 1.25		pr	1¼ to 1½	¾ to 1¼
Mallard Ducks	pr. 1.00 to	Partridges	pr	1.00 to 1¼	
Black Ducks	pr 75 to 1.00			50 to 100	75 to 1.00
Redhead Duck	pr 1.00 to 1.75		pr English Snipe	doz 3½ to 4½	
Capons	lb. 16 to 18¾		Snipes	4 kinds	62¢ to 3.75 doz
Bucks County	pr 1.00 to 2.00		lb.	18¾¢ — 31¼	
— Broad Gills	pr. 50 to 75		pr.	50 to 75	¾ 1¼ to

Jan. 24. 1855

Rabbits pr. 37½ to 50¢ Hares pr 62½ to 75¢
Raccoons ea 1.25 to 1½ Squirrels pr 16¢
Bears meat 18¾ to 31¼¢ lb
Opossums ea 50 to 75¢

Rabbits	ea	25 to 31¼	
Squirrels	ea	12½ to 18¾	
Hares	pair.	75 to 87	
Maple sugar	lb.	18¾¢	May 1855. 12½ to 13¢

[Cont. m. 16 p. 280

New York Prices, continued. March 1854.

Retail

	may 3	Sept 6	Jan. 24. 1855	May 24. 1855	May 29. 55
Eggs by barrel 22 to 25 doz	16 doz	7 for 12½	4½ for 12½	10 for 12½	8 for 12½
do by doz. 6 to 6½ for 12½	8 for 12½	6½ for 12½	4 for 12½	9 for 12½	7 for 12½
Orange County Butter 28 to 30	20 to 25	28	28 to 31	28 to 29	28
Delaware " do. 25 to 28	24 to 25	21 to 23			
Cheese in Boxes 10 to 12	8 to 12½	8 to 12½	10 to 12½	10	12½
do by lb 11 to 14	12½ to 14	12½ to 14	12½ to 14	12½ to 14	
do Pine apple ea 1.18	ea 1.12½	ea 1.	12½ ea 1.12½	1.12½	
Do Sapsago lb. 25	lb 25	25	25	25	25
	2nd Cheese	25	25	25	25
Lard by bbl 11½ to 12½	11½ to 14	12½ to 14	11½ to 12½	14	
do city made by lb. 14					

Fish (see m. 14 p. 705)	may 24					
Halibut lb. 12½	10 to 12½		10 to 12½	12½	8 to 10	10
Pike	12½	Porgies 4	5	Pike 12½	Porgies 4	6
Pickerel	12½	12½		12½		
Muscalunge	15	12½	Seabass 10		8 to 10	10
Bass	12½ to 15½	8 to 10		12½	8 to 10	10-12½
Smelt	12½	Weakfish 6 to 8	8			8
Codfish	6	5 to 6	6	5	4	5
Eels	12	10 to 12	10	12½	10 to 12½	12½
Flounders	6	6	6	6	6 to 6	6
	Bluefish	6 to 8	6	whitefish 12½		
Shad, Savannah	50 to 75 ea		some		N.R. 28 to	
April 29	South Florida	50 to 62½	may 3.25 to 31½	may 24. 25 to 31½	Con.R. 31½ to	
Salt Mackerel lb. 8 to 18¾		same	may 24 8 to 18¾	8 to 18¾	8 to 18¾	8 to 18¾
Salt Shad	8 to 18¾	"	"	8 to 18¾	8 to 18¾	8 to 18¾
Haddock	6	nonge		Blackfish 8 to 10		8
Frost Fish	8	6	6 to 8	Perch 8		
Sunfish	8	Seabass 8 to 10		10		
Catfish	8					
Salmon fresh lb. 100		50 to	37½ to 44		lb. 56 to 62½	
do Smoked 12½ to 15	same		12½ to 15	12½ to 15	12½ to 15, same	
Codfish dry 5	5		5	5	5	5
				do 9	9	
Terrapin doz. 10 to 12 — 8 to 10						
Oysters in Shell. 100, 62½ to 2,00	same		62½ to 2	62½ to 2	62½ to 2,00	same
			37½ to 1.8	37½ to 1.00	37½ to 1.00	same
Clams round 100 37½ to 1,00	same		25	25		
Crabs doz 25	25		25	6	6	6
Lobsters lb. may 2. 6			6			
	Fresh Mackerel		12½ to 15 ea 18¾ lb.		ea 12½ to 15	15
			Soft Crabs doz 1.00		Turtle lb 12½ to 15.	some

p. 55 Vegetables & Fruit

Apples, per barrel 4.50 to 5.00			Basket 87½ to 1.00	50 to 100	1¾ to 2½	
do ½ peck 50 to 75			Barrel	2.75 to 4.00	4½ to 5	
do dried lb. 6			best	4.00 to 5.00		
			Onions red ask 1.00. White 2.		1½ ea	
Applesauce, Shakers, in pails of 2 gallons	ea 1.00		do bunch 10		12½	
Pears dried lb 9		Bartlett ½ bush 3.50				
Peaches do 12½		Bergamot ½ bush 7.5				
Plums do 15		not dry. Basket 1.25 to 3.00				
Cranberries per bbl 4 to 8		" ½ bbl 3 to 4.50				
do ½ peck 50 to 62½		bbl 7.5 to 8		10 to 12		
Potatoes, cons. barrel 3.6 to 3.75		½ bbl 4½ to 62½		6½ to 75		
do " basket 1.25 to 1.50		½ bbl 4½		3½ to 4		
do Sweet basket 2.25		L.I. basket 1.50		1		
do " ½ peck 37½		Del. bbl. 4.00		Squashes ea 12½ to 18¾		
Parsnips white bushel 62½		½ pk 25 to 31¼		Bermuda 4 to ½ peck		
do Russia basket 87½		Onions		Garlick bunch 18¾		
Beets basket 50 to 62½		bunch 7		bunch 18¾		
Carrots & Parsnips basket 75		Celery bunch		bushel 75		
Cabbages by 100 5.00 to 10.		bunch 8		Rhubarb bunch 12½ to 18		
do retail 12½ to 15		Parsnips ea		ea 2 to 4		
Celery bunch 12½ to 15		new L.I. ea 10 to 12½		ea 2		
Spinach ½ peck 25 to 31¼		red ea 9 to 12½		10 to 18¾		ea 37½
Pumpkins ea 62½ to 1.00		cauliflowers ea		18¾ to 62		
Lima Beans dry bushel 2.50				½ to 15		
Tomatoes, qt				Pumpkins		12½ to 25 ea
		Cranby Beans		1 to 1½ basket		Radishes bunch
		String Beans ½ pk		18¾		Rhubarb 4 to 12½ to 15
		Basket		1.00 to 1.12½		Bermuda 50 qt
		½ Peck		25		

Dried Fruit: Oct 14. 1855
apples 5 to 6 lb
Peaches 12½ to 13
Plums 13
Cherries 20

New York Prices — continued March 1. 1854

Tallow 12¼ to 12½c. lb. Sept 6 12½ to 13c

Lead Spanish $6.75. 100 lbs Eng. $6.25
do Galena 7.25. 100 lbs — 6.56 to 6.62

Brick m. 7.00. Somers 4.25 to 5.25. 4.00 Straw 3.50

Shot lb 7 to 7½c 7¼ to 7¾ June

Hay, river 85 to 90c. 100 lbs — 70 to 80c.
Do 90 to 1.00. "

1855. Feb 14
Timothy Hay 90c to 100.
Salt Hay 38 to 44.

Clover seed. lb. 10¼ to 10½c. — 12

Timothy, mowed 13 to 16¾ per lb since 2.62½ to 3.00 per bushel
do reaped 17 to 19¼ per do 3.37½ to 3.75 per bushel

Flaxseed 1.65 per bushel. 1.67½ to 7.75

Guano $50 per ton. Peru Calcutta 1.92½ to 1.95
Mexican Jan 1. 1855 $30 to 33
Panama " " 50 to 53

Lime. Rockland (Me.) Com. 1.25 per bbl. .90
do Lump 1.60 do. 1.18

Soap Castile 11½c per lb. { English 11c / N York 10c

Plaster, Windsor, blue & white 3.50 to 4 a ton 3 to 3.50,
do do Feb. 1855 — 3 to 3.25

Nails cut 4½ to 4¾c per lb assorted. 4¾ to 5.

Cotton 8½ to 12 cents per lb. 7¼ to 11¾

March 20. Sugar. N. Orleans 4¾ to 5½. Porto Rico 5c. Cuba muscovado all 4¼ to 5c. — N.O. 4 to 5¾ P.R. 5 to 5¾ C.M. 4½ to 5½

May 3 Muscovado 3 New Orleans 3¾ to 4¼c. P. Rico 4¾ to 5½c. Cuba musc. 4 to 5⅛. Havana, brown 4¾ to 6½ do white 7¼

March Molasses N. Orleans 27c
May 2 do — do 22 to 24½ — 22 to 24c
May 3. Do Porto Rico 26 to 28. 27 to 29c

May 13. from W. Indies.
Pine Apples $10 per 100.
Cocoa nut oil barrel 30.000
Bananas $1 to 3 per bunch
Cocoa nuts $28 per 1000.

Raisins, Malaga Nov 1854
Casked 9.00 to 11.00
Bunch, per box 2.75
" per do 1.45
" per box .75
Layer per box 3.20
Cubeba 20 to 26c lb

Fruits Jan. 2. 1855

Raisins, bunch box 2.65 to 2.70
Oranges, Havana $7.00 per box
Do. Seville, Fayal $1.50 to 1.75 box
Lemons, Malaga $1.00 box
Brazil nuts 7c lb
Peanuts
Sicily Walnuts 8c lb

Flour & Grain June 5. 1854

Good flour $9.12 to 9.75 bbl — Wheat $2 to 2.52 bushel
Extra flour 11 to 12$ " — Rye 1.25. — "
Rye flour 6 to 6¼ " — Barley 1.15 to 1.18 "
Corn meal $4 " — Corn — 75 to 86c "

Flour & grain Sept 6. 1854

Common & good 9.50 to 9.87 bbl — Wheat 1.75 to 2.15 bushel
Extra & fancy 10.00 to 12.00 " Rye 1.25. "
Rye flour 6.00 to 8.75 " Barley 92 to 96c "
Cornmeal 4.87. " Corn 82 to 96c "
Oats 50 to 55 "

Flour & grain March 28. 1854

Common & good 9.00 to 10.75 — Wheat 2.00 to 2.70
Extra & fancy 11.25 to 13.00 Rye 1.36 to 1.32
Rye flour 6.25 to 7.50 Corn 98 to 1.02
Cornmeal 4.25 to 4.31 Oats 54 to 67

Vegetables added Sept 6

Onions, red Basket $1.12½
do white do 1.50
Lettuce, head 3c
Radishes, bunch 2 to 3c
Egg plants, ea 8 to 12½
Currants lb. 8 to 9c
do. black, bushel $3.50
do " quart 15c
Grapes wild. basket 37½ to 50
do Isabella lb 10 to 15c
do do superior lb. 6 to 8
Muskmelons, bbl, 1½ to 1¾
Corn, ears 100. 75 to 87½c
Do " 12 for 12½c
Onions bunch 10c
Cucumbers doz. 12½c
Squashes ea 6 to 9

Freights — Nov 28. 1854: Grain (wheat 1/6 to 2/) to Liverpool, London and Glasgow 4½ a 5d. bush.; to Rotterdam 2/ to Havre 10 cts. Ship find bags. Flour to Liverpool 1/6 to 1/9 per bbl; to Lond'n 2/; Glasgow 1/6. Rotterdam 1/9 Cotton to Liverpool ¼ to ⅝ d per lb. to Havre ⅜ 2 cents per lb. Pork & Turpentine 2/6, to Liv — to Havre 80 to 87½ cts. Tierces Beef 2/6. 3/ 3/6 Lard, 60 cm. tallow, cheese 12/6 to 15/ 8 tons 17/6 per ton. Ashes 2/6 & 2/9. 4/6 Oil Cake 20/ & 22/ tunnel. Hops 3/8 d. W — Plant & Tobacco to Bremen 20/ ton. Coal per ton 50 cts a year: Molasses N. Cuba 6. May 3 ½ bbl. Mol & sugar pm W.O. 4.75 hh

Cincinnati Prices – from Christian Press. March 2 1854

wholesale

may 12

Potashes lb. 4 to 4½ – 4½ to 5
Pearlashes " 4½ to 4¾ – 4½ to 5
Saleratus 4 to 5 – 4 –
Sodaash 3¼ – 3½

Buckets, Manilla $2.20 – same
painted doz. 2.35
Tubs. do – med. 3.35 to 3.50. same
Zinc Washboard doz. 2.50 to 2.60 same

Butter fresh roll in brkt 14 lb. 20 to 30 same
do Roll in bbls " 11 to 12 – 14 to 16
Beeswax. yellow " 25 to – – same
Brooms, com. doz. 1.25 to 1.40 same
" fancy " 2.00 to 2.50 – 2.50 to 2.75
" Shaker " – to 3.25 same

Cordage. Manilla lb. 15 to 16 c same
do Hemp " 10 to "
Bearcords doz $1.50, 2,00 to 3.00 "

Cotton Yarns, assorted nos. from 5 to 10. lb 16 to 17 – 17 to 18
do — No 11. 17 to 18 – 19 —
do Batting No 1 & 2. 11 to 12 – 12 to 13

Candles, Star lb 22 c — same
do Pure Tallow, 14 c "
do Com. do. 13 "

Feathers, live Geese lb 39 to 41 c "

Dried Apples bushel $1 "
do Peaches " 1.50 to 1.25

Fish, Mackerel No 1. 2. 3 $18. 15. & 11.50 bbl
do White bbl. $9 same
Salmon No 1 & 2: 14 to 16 bbl "
Codfish lb. 4¾ to 5 c "

Flour, extra, bbl 7.20 $7 to 7.25.
do good Superfine 6.50 – 7 to —

Hay. Timothy ton $13. to 13.50 – $17 to 18
do do in market 16 to 18. 20 to 22

Wheat bushel 1.20 to 1.25. 1.35 to 1.50
Corn " 45 — 48 to 52
Rye " 90 65 to 67
Oats " 43 to 45 c 43 to 45

Hops eastern lb. 45 35
do western 40 30. to 32
Hides western $7 lb 11 to 12½ – 13 to 14
do dry Salted — 12 to 14 — 14 to 15
do green 5 to 5½ – 5 to 5½
Lead pigbar lb. 7¼ to 7½ c – 7 to 8 c

Leather. bndle. doz 28 to 34 $ same
do Harness " 20 to 22 — "
do Skirting " 22 to 24 — "
do upper. rough " 20 to 22 — "
do do Sole lb 24 to 26 – 22 to 24

Molasses. N. Orleans Gal 24 to 25 – 21 to 22
Nails 10 d. 8 d. 6 d. 4 d 3 d per lb — 4½ 5 5½ 6 7

Oil Linseed. Gal. 73 to 75 – 88 to 90
do Lard No 1. ~~—~~ 75 to 80 c 73 to 75
do do No 2 — 65 to 70 – 65 to 70

Mess Pork bbl $12¼ — same
do clear " — 7½
Lard lb 7½ 6 8¾ 7½ to 8 c
Hams " 9 — — 8 to 8½
do smoked " 9 — — 9
do Sugar cured 10 to 10½ 10 to 10½

Sugar N. Orleans 5 to 5¼ 4½ to 5½
do good to fair 4¼ to 5 3½ to 5
Do crushed & powdered 8¾ to 10 same
do Loaf 8½ to 9 ½ "

Seed Clover. bushel $5.60 $4.
do Timothy " 2 to 3 $ 2.50 to 3.
Do Flax " $1.40 – 1.50
do Hemp " 1.25 – 1.25

Shot by bag $2.25 – 2.25

Spices – Cassia lb 42 c. 40 to 43
Pimento " 17 — 17
Pepper 12 11½ to 12
Cloves 27 25 to 28
Nutmegs

Wool. Full blood lb 50 c – 36
" ¾ " " 45 – 36
" ½ " " 43 – 33
" ¼ " " 40 – 31
" Pulled " 38 – 38
" common — 29

At Retail

Turkeys 75 c to 1.00 ea
Chickens — 75 c "
Butter 20 to 25 c
Potatoes 20 c a peck
Eggs 15 c a doz
Turnips 10 c a peck

may 12
Nashamock Potatoes 60 to 63 c bu.

Cincinnati Prices about 1830 on the market.

Beef fore quarter lb ½ to 2½
do hind " 2 to 3.
Lamb. quarter 12½ ea
Pork lb 1½ to 2 c
Fowls ea 6 to 8 c
Chickens doz 50 c
Geese ea 12½ to 18¾ c
Turkeys " 25 c
Pickles doz 12½ c
Eggs doz 3 to 4 c
Butter lb 4 to 10 c
Lard lb 4 to 6
Flour 100 lbs 1¼ to 1½ $
Commeal bushel 20 to 25 c
White Beans " 37 to 50
Potatoes " 12½ to 25
Turnips " 6 to 12 c
Apples " 10 to 25
Peaches " same
Dried " 50 ct

My Testimony

6 Boston prices — continued from ill 2 p. 11.

Retail Prices in Faneuil Hall market. March 4. 1854

		June 10	Nov. 20	Dec. 12 1855
Butter lump best, new	lb	25 to 28	28 to 32	28 to 32
do tub	—	16 to 25	20 to 25	22 to 25 — 25 to 28
Cheese, new milk,	—	11 to 14	11 to 12	10 to 12 — 12 to 14
do skim meal	—	9 to 11	6 to 8	8 to 10 — 8 to 10
Eggs, doz	—	16 to 25	17	25 — 18 to
Beef fresh	—	7 to 17	9 to 20	8 to 18 — 10 to 20
do salted	—	8 to 10	8 to 11	8 to 10 — 10 to 12½
do smoked	—	10 to 12	10 to 12	12 to 15 — 10 to 15
Veal whole	—	7½ to 8¼	6½ to 7½	6 to 7½ — 7½ to 9
Pork fresh	—	9 to 10	10 to 12	8 to 10 — 10 to 11
do salted	—	10 to 11	10 to 11	10 to 11 — 11 to 12½
Hams, Boston	—	11 to 12½	11 to 12½	11½ to 12½ — 12½
do West	—	10 to 11	10 to 11	10 to 11 — 12
Lard best	—	11 to —	10 to 11	12½ — 12
do West keg.	lb	— to 10	— 10	11 — 12
Veal	lb	6 to 10	6 to 12	6 to 12 — 7 to 12
Calves, whole	"	7 to 10	7 to 9	6 to 9 — 6 to 10
Mutton	—	6 to 16	8 to 16	8 to 16 — 8 to 16
Sheep, whole	"	6 to 10	10 to 12	6 to 9 — 6 to 12
Chickens	"	11 to 17	75 to 100 cts pair	10 to 12½ — 1.00 to 1.50 pair
Turkeys	"	11 to 17	125 to 200 ea	10 to 12½ — 17 to 20
Pigeons	doz	1 to 1.50	1.00 to 1.25	$2.00 —
Partridges	pair	50 to 63c		50 to 75
Quails	doz	100 to 130		each — 17
Ducks	pair	1.00 to 1.25	1.00 to 1.25	75 to 100 — 75 to 1.50
Geese	lb	8 to 10	1.25 to 1.50 ea	lb 8 to 12½ —
Grouse	pair	1.00 to 1.50		
Roasting Pigs	ea	$2.00	1.50 to 2.50	$1½ to 2½ — 1.50 to 2.00
Venison	lb	8 to 10c		8c to 12½c
Potatoes	peck	25 to 33	30 to 37	25 to 37 — 30 to 37c
Cabbages	doz	75 to 100		ea 6 to 12 — 6 to 12
Marrow Squashes	lb	4 to 6c		2 to 3c — 2½ to 3½c
Onions	string	4 to 5		bunch 3 to 4c — 6 to 8c
do	bushel	60 to 75		barrel 2 to 2¼
Beets	—	50 to 75	50 to 75	
Beans	bush	1.75 to 2.25	1.75 to 2.25	$1¾ to 2¼ — $2½ to 3½
Turnips	"	50 to 75	75 to 1.00	
Cranberries		2.25 to 2.50	bush $2½ to 3	2.25 to 2.50 — 4 to 5
Apples dried		8 to 9c	lb 8 to 9c	8 to 9 — 7 to 10
Peaches dried		15 to 17c	lb 12 to 15c	12 to 15 — 12 to 15
Oranges	box	3.50 to 4.00	5 to 5½	$3 to 4.00
Lemons	"	5.00 to 5½	4½ to 5½	4 to 4.50 — 2½ to 3½
Figs	lb	12 to 17	12 to 20	12 to 20 — 12 to 20
Apples per peck		37 to 63	50 to 75	20 to 37 — 33 to 50.
Oranges Havana, sweet		50 to 75c	doz	75 to 1.00
			Chestnuts qt	15 to 17c
			Shellbarks qt	8 to 10

Sheep whole lb — 6 to 9
Lambs whole lb 4 to 7
Lambs per quarter 6 to 10
Sweet Potatoes peck 44 to 50c
Rabbits Dec 30. 10 to 12½ ea

The Boughmans is not reliable. Some of his prices remain 6 months and some 12 months without alteration.

Boston Prices — Continued

Wholesale prices at Faneuil Hall Market, 3 March 4. 1854

	June 10	Nov 20	May 12. 1855.
Beef Mess, bbl.	$15 to 16 — 17 to 19	15 to 18 —	$18. to 20
do navy mess "	12 — 14	" 14 —	— 14
		No 1. 11 to 12	— 10 to 12
Pork Boston, clear	$20 to 21.	$20 to 24 —	$19 to 20 — 21, 22
do Ohio "	18 to 19 —	19 —	17 to 18 — 19. 20
do mess	17 — prime	16 —	— 16 — 18. 19
do Prime	15 — "	14 —	12 to 13 — 16
Lard Boston, bbls.	10½ to 11 —	10½ to 11	11 — 10½
do Ohio "	10½ —	10½	11 — buf. 11½
Hams Boston	10½ to 11 —	10½ to 11	11 to 12 — 11½ to 12
do Ohio	—	9½	— 10½ — 11
Tongues bbl.	$25. —	25 —	25 — $25
Butter lump, none	—	25	by 100. 28 to 30 — 26 to 28
do tub.	18 to 23	— 18 to 23	by tub 21 to 23 — 20 to 25
Cheese best	11½ to 12½	— 8 to 11	" 10 to 11 — 9 to 12
do common	9 to 10.	— 5 to 7	" 7 to 9 — 8 to 10
Eggs. 100 doz	23.	—	15 by doz — 14 — 16.

Apples bunch	$3½ to 5½	— 4,50 to $6	— 1.25 to 2.00	— 38 to 4.
Potatoes "	2½ to 3½	— 3.00 to 3½	— 2.50 to 3.00	— 3 to 4
Beets "	1¼ to 1½	—	1.75 to 2.00	— 1¾ to 2
Onions "	1¾ to 2		2.00 to 2.25	— 4 to 4½
Carrots "	1¼ to 1½	—	100 bunches 3.00 to 4.00	— 5 to 5½
Dried Apples lb	7c to 8c	— 7 to 8	1.50 to 2.00	1½ to 2
do do sliced "	8 to 10	— 8 to 9	7 to 8	— 6½ to 8½
Sweet Potatoes bushel			8 to 9	— 8½ to 9½
Pickles barrel	$7.		1.75 to 2.00	
Mangoes			$7.00	— 7 to 8
Parsnips barrel	$1.50	— $1,50	1¾ to 2.00	1¾ to 2.00
Onions bunches	3½ to 4c	— 3½ to 4c	100. 3½ to 4	

Country Hay	$20 to 1.25	— 1.10 to 1.15	1.10 to 1.15	1.25 to 1.30
Eastern pressed do "	75 to 85c	— 1.05	1.00 to 1.05	1.20 to 1.25
Sloven	" 75 to 85	— 75 to 85	65. to 75.	90c to 100.
Herdsgrass Seed bushel	2¾ to 3¼	some	$3¾ to 4	$4¼ to 4½
Redtop " sack	$5.	$6	6	4½
Clover " N.		16. 16c	16	16½c
do " Western	11 to 12c lb.	11 to 12	11 to 12	11½ to 13
			without cup	16
Hops. crop 1853, lb.	42 to 45c	30 to 35.	1854. 33 to 35.	20 to 25
Lime Rockland, cask	94 to 96			95 to 97 — 90c
do Camden	85 to			
do E. Stang. St George.				
do Thomaston Bee brand				

Boston Common — Hay Eastern screwed 1.00 to 1.03, .00 dr.
Redtop Seed 80 to 90c bushel

	Nov 20	May 9. 1855
Flour &c. June 7. wholesale		
Common bbl.	9.25 to 9.62 —	$8.50 to 8.75 — $10.50
Fancy & extra "	9.62 to 10.50 —	8.75 to 11.00 — 10.75 to 12.
Extra Genesee "	12.00 to 12.50. —	11.00 to 11.50 — 12 to 13.
Indian Corn bushel, yellow	88 to 93c	86 to 93c — 1.08 to 1.14
" " white	83 to 86 —	83 to 85 — 1.06 to 1.08
Rye "	1,30 to 1.33.	1.40 to 1.45 —
Oats "	70 to 72c	59 to 61 — 80 to 83

Boston Prices – continued. [Cont. mill. 16.274

Wholesale

	June 15	Nov. 20	May 12 1855
Wool, Saxony, lb	58 & 62 – 53 & 58	– 45 & 48 c	– 46 & 50
do Am., full	53 & 56 – 47 & 50	– 40 & 43	– 42 & 45
do ¾ blood	45 & 47 – 39 & 42 – ¾ ½	– 32 & 39	– 33 & 40
do Com. & ¼ blood	38 & 42 – 34 & 37	– 28 & 30	– 28 & 30
do Pulled best	52 & 57 – 52 & 55	– 39 & 43	– 39 & 43
do " good	42 & 47 – 35 & 45	25 & 30	– 25 & 30
do " No 1 & 2			
do Smyrna, Buenos Ayres, Peruvian, &c washed	20 & 30 c		
do same kinds unwashed	8 c & 17 c		

Tallow rendered	12½ c lb	12 & 12½ c	11½ c
do rough	9 c	9 & 9¼	– 8½ & 9 c
Hides at Cambridge & Brighton	6½ c	5½ & 6 c	– 5¾ & 6 c
Pelts of Sheep & Lambs	$1.37 & 1.62 ea	42 & 75 c	– 1.00 & 1.40
Calfskins at C & B	– 11 & 12 c lb	– 11 c	9 & 10 c

Brighton & Cambridge Prices

	April 19 & 20, 1854	June 7 & 8	Nov 22 & 23	May 1855 9.10.
Cattle best	9 & 100 lbs.	9¼ $	$8 & 8.25	8 & 9½
" others	8¾, 8½, 7½, 7	4.50 & 9.00	8, 7½, 7, 6½ & 6	5 & 8
Hides	6 & 6½ cts per lb	6¼ & 6¾ c	5½ & 6 c Dec 27	
Tallow	8¼ & 8½ cts	8¼ & 8½		
Veal Calves	4 & 8 $ each	3 & $6	4, 5, 6 $	7 & 8 – 4 & 7 $
Calfskins	12 c per lb	13 c	11 c	
Sheep & Lambs	Extra 8 & 14 $ ea	5 & ½ $	3.50 & 6.00	7 & 13 $
" "	others 5 & 8 $ ea	2¾ & 4¾	1.18¾ & 3.00	2¾ & 6 $
Working Oxen	$90. 100, 125, 140, & to 165 $ pair		65. 80. 92. 110 & 150:	137 & 230 $.
Sheep Pelts	$1.37 to $2.00 ea	62½ & 17½		
Old Swine	4¼ cts pulled; others 4½ & 5 c.	Retail 5 & 7.	4½ & 5.5½ & 6 c	
Swine, fat, alive	5¾ cts per lb	5¼ $	4½ & 5.	
Cows & Calves	20, 27, 30, 35, 40, 50 & 58 ea.		22, 25, 31, 38, 50 & 68:	31 & 56 $
Two years olds	$35 to 38 ea.	28 & 69 $	28 & 49	14 & 28 $ – 42 & 60 $
Three years olds	$48 to 82 ea.	– 48 & 98,	28 & 45	– 50 & 72

Springfield Prices. Retail

	Sept. 21. 1854	April 14. 1855	June 1855, to May 31
Flour	$8.50 to 10.75 per barrel	9½ & 11½	$11 & 13½ – 11 & 13½ $
Rye	1 dollar per bushel	1.20	1.40. – 1.50 & 1.60
Corn	90 c & 95 c	" 1.10 –	1.20 – 1.35
Oats	58 c	" 65 & 75	Hams 12½ & 14. Oat 80 & 90 c
Oil Cake	$1.95, 100 lbs	100 lbs $2.00	Pork 11 & 14 lbs. 11 & 14 cts
Shorts	1.50 & 1.65 100 lbs	1.85	2.00 Hams 12½ & 14 c
Butter extra	25 c	25 & 28	30. 22 & 25
Eggs	18 c dz	20 c	17 & 20 – 17 & 20
Maple Sugar	12½ & 17 c lb	Hay 14 & 17 $ ton	Sugar 7 c Beans 2½ & 3½ $ bushel
" Molasses	80 & $1. per gallon	Lard 14 c lb	– 12 & 14 – 12 & 14
Hungarian seed	3.50 & 4 $ bushel	Beef 12 & 15 c lb	– 8 & 17 c lbs. 10 & 25 cts
Clover "	9½ & 11 c lb	Poultry 15 & 17 lb	– 14 & 16 mutton 7 & 15 c
Timothy "	8 dollars per bush.	Apples 25 & 75 c bu	– 1.00 & 2.00
Guano	$3 per 100 lbs.	Peaches $1 & 3. bu.	Dried Ap. 10 c. 7 & 10 c
Poudrette	$2 per barrel.	Cranberries 2. & 2½ bu	Oats 65 c
		Potatoes bush.	1. & 1.25. – 88 & 1.00 – 88 & 1.00
		Cheese lb.	12 c – 12½ & 16 – 12½ & 16
		Pigeons doz	$1 & 1¼ Veal 8 & 12 – 6 & 14 $
		Wood, soft	$4 & 4½ cord. Oak $6 & 7. Salt 5½ & 6¾ – 5 & 6
			and Hickory 5 & 7. Hard 7 & 8. 7 & 7½

Meats 2 cents higher than in April.
Shad May 31. $5 & 5.50 a pair. Plenty
Coal May 1855: 8.50 a ton
Charcoal " 12½ c bushel

M. 12.294. Old Prices before Revolution! See Book of Prices.

M. 13. Prices of meats, &c at Boston, in Old Tenor before 1750
p. 165 } and in lawful currency after 1750

M. 13 }
p. 333 } Prices of meats, fowls, &c in Philadelphia, before Revolution.

M. 13. 333. Two prices did not exist formerly in Stores & markets.
" " Prices of Flour & other things in Philad. 1774
" " Prices of Flour in Philadelphia. 1796 to 1830.
" " Men worked two days in harvesting after Revolution, and before, for a bushel wheat. Labor 2/6 reaping, wheat 5/

M. 13. 324. Prices in Germantown about then 1705

M. 13. 343. Prices in Philadelphia in 1696. by Gabriel Thomas. seem too high — do not rely on them.

M. 12. 370 Notice of Prices under Andros 168[illegible] & 1688.
see Probate notices Misc. 6. 349 to 355.
Andros attempted to restore sterling currency

1775 Prices about the Commencement of the Revolution —
Con. 6. 274 — or August to Dec. 1775. in Connecticut, for articles for vessels fitting out — not much advance, if any, from 1774.

Beef 2d & 2½d per lb
do by Creature, 16/ & 20/. 100
Mutton — 2½d. per lb.
Turnips — 1/. & 1/3 bushel
Potatoes 1/. & 1/3 "
Butter 8d & 9d.
Cheese 4½d & 5d.
Cider 4/. bbl.
100 bunches of Onions } 2/ 16/8
Salt 3/6 bushel
W.I. Rum 2/10 & 3/ Gal.
N.E. Rum 2/. "
Sugar 7d per lb
Peas — 6/. bushel
Vinegar 3/. ea.
Walnut-wood 6/. load.
Meals of Victuals 7d & 8d ea.
[most of the sailors at Say Brook
Candles 9d per lb. box 2/4.
Beef — 48/ barrel.
Pork 64/. barrel
Bread 16/. & 18/. Cwt
Barrels 2/. holding about 1 cwt
Firkins 1/.—
5 Creatures weighed 2929 lb
or 586 lb ea @ 20/ per 100
barrels for 3/.
sold 1711 lb Tallow from 5 creatures (34 ea
in the rough — sold at 4d lb.
272 lb of 5 Hides (54½ lb ea) 02 2½
Horse Hire 3d per mile.

Con. 6. p. 250-257 Prices in November & December 1776. and Jan 1777. in Connecticut — for articles to send in vessels to West Indies, to get Salt, &c. Things had advanced — many 50 per cent since 1775.

Onions 16/8. 25/. 28/. & 30/. for 100 bunches
Beans & Peas 6/. bushel
Potatoes 4/. "
Oats — 4/6 .. & 2/.
Tallow @ 8d lb
Hay 4/6 Cwt
Indian Corn 3/.
Hay 5/. Cwt. & 6/.
Candles 1/. lb.
Shipbread 28/ cwt.
Herring 36/. bbl
Pine Boards 10£ .... } — 19 horses sold at 28£10. in W.I.
Some Pine Boards bought at 6£.
Some do " cost 90/ ....
Cedar Shingles 24/. ....
p. 121. Oxen £11. & £16 16£. 15£
Pork 93/ Barrel & 92/. & 99
Beef — 70/. " & 74/.
m. 12. 378 Horses cost 16£ 17£. 22£ } many
1653 Lard [illegible]
Hoops — 80/. ....
Staves 70/ ..... & 60/
Shoats 2½d. lb
Hhd Hoops 70/. ....
Some 44 Hhds of Red Oak 18£ } Sale
Some Hoops cost 80/. ....
Salt cost in W.I. over 4/. at Rum 4/.

Con. 6 p. 143 } Price of Connecticut produce at Salem in April 1775
Flour 15/. Cwt (about 2 cwt in bbl.) Rye Flour 9/6 cwt
Pork middling 66/. bbl.; hog to a barrel 60/. Common pork 54/
Rye 3/ bushel — Beef 42/. bbl. Cheese 5d & 5½d lb Bags 2/6

[Continued on page 356

Doct. Johnson. Em. 2.287. M. 11.376

He had little interest in man — had no sympathy with human nature in its struggles, or faith in the progress of man. He suspected nothing of the new world which was molding itself; he could not read the signs of the great changes advancing as well as some men much inferior to him. He was indifferent to the symptoms of changes. Dr Johnson never unmasked an error, never expounded an important truth. He had not a brooding or naturally philosophic intellect. His views of all things tended to the negative never to the positive and creative.

Thomas De Quincy, Letter to a young man.

M. 2. 285. Inequality.
16 2-89

Society, as now constituted, contains causes which give a monopoly of comfort, of knowledge and of beauty to some, whilst others are distorted physically & intellectually, and suffer the extremes of misery.

Equalling, in a philosophical sense, is clearing away all the artificial causes which make men different from one another, in outward, and in intellectual and physical advantages — These causes, when artificial, proceed from voluntary social arrangements, and make out the case of equality against privilege, of humanity against conventionality, of man against aristocracy.

N.Y. Tribune April 1854

Gratitude & Rejoicing.

Individuals and especially nations have yet to learn that the true way to rejoice & to manifest gratitude, is in giving portions to the needy and in acts of beneficence and love — not in spending money in useless cannonading & illuminations. In rejoicing for victory (of Alma) the British & French fired guns & sent up rockets, while the widows & orphans made by the battle were left to weep alone in their desolation, and their wail of woe drowned in the noise. Cor. of N.Y. Independent. Dec 21. 1854

M.2.275. Great Writers & Great men

All great men, who are not good as well as great, seem to have a double character; at one time exhibiting traces of lofty intellect, at another cleaving to the dust. Great mental endowments do not suppose the absence of bad passions. Dr. Johnson wrote eloquently on good manners & politeness but could never practice them. Addison points out the pleasures of temperance but did not "carry his own counsels discreetly." Young wrote with solemnity of death & judgment, yet he was gay & frivolous in society, & in his late years quaint to gain, and ambitious. Seneca wrote in praise of poverty, while no Roman surpassed him in love of gain, & few in the acquisition of wealth. Corresp. of N.Y. Evangelist Jan. 4. 1855.

"It is the melancholy truth of history, that the corruption of every people has begun with the great" Alisons Sermons.

M.2 French Revolution (Cut from M 12.7
296 M.12.1?

The base & the fury and diabolism by which the French people were driven to inflict such horrors on the superior classes, is to be found in the ignorance and brutishness of the masses; a state of things for which the privileged orders were responsible. They reaped the fruit of their own doings. For selfish ends they crushed out of the people all that was divine or even human, leaving only the carnal and devilish. What wonder then, that reduced to the condition of beasts, they became as wild as the wildest or cruel as the most savage? Why think it strange that when friends too far pulled the security, they turned on their tormentors, whom, capturing, they felt like rending to pieces? The horrors of the French revolution were the legitimate and inevitable consequence of the oppression and degradation to which for ages the French people were subjected by their unfeeling masters. We may mourn at such an exhibition of human depravity, but as for the nobles and gentlemen of France, from the King to his scullion, they received but a righteous retribution, though in this as in other cases, the iniquity of the fathers was visited on the children.

Rev. Mr Dalton, Augusta, Remarks on Rev. Mr Storrs Address on the French Revolution, & France. Nov 1854.

M2.295 Napoleon.

He was the great man of his age. He subverted many abuses and prejudices, which for centuries had been inimical to the happiness of man & the progress of society. He was not a friend of the people for the people's sake, but he was an invincible foe to their worst enemies. He was essentially selfish in his aims & wholly unscrupulous in the use of means, & merits the condemnation of mankind. He chastised those who deserved execration, but this was done incidentally, while his whole soul was engaged in plans for his own aggrandizement. To some extent he emancipated the million from thraldom, but since this was not his aim, since he sacrificed them like so many sheep when it was necessary to his plans, we cannot laud him as a defender of popular rights.

Ibid.

Good Fruits of the Revolution
See Analectic Magazine VI. 122 to 125

Causes of the Revolution.

The causes usually given are not the main ones. The prime causes lie more deep and potent. The fabric fell because the main supports were rotten. The restraints of [illegible] & communications; the personal & territorial privileges of the nobility; the boundless extravagance of an extensive & dissolute court will account for the direful convulsion.

M2 Burke's eulogiums on the court & aristocracy of France contradict the whole mass of facts before the public. It is clear as the sun at noon day, that it was the degeneracy, corruption and profligacy of the court & government which was the chief cause of the calamities. Profligate expenditures and oppressive taxes excited the people.

Lon. Jan Review 1878, p 485 (Tory publication.

The Revolution did not introduce any rational & liberal system of Education; it plunged the generality of the nation in deeper ignorance than before. Subsequent governments did no better.

Lon. Q.R. Review Vol. 30. p. 371

12

m. 2. 243. Christ and the Poor

Christ died for the redemption of the whole race — for the ignorant and down trodden African as much as for his haughty Anglo Saxon oppressor. While on earth he chose the lot of a poor man and an oppressed man, thus showing us that it was this class which stands in deepest sympathy with him. He came "to preach the Gospel to the poor, to proclaim liberty to the captive and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound." He himself died by the hands of oppression & he has taught us that the poor & oppressed have his representative, always remaining, & that we must manifest our love to him by charity to them. President Wayland on the Nebraska Bill. [illegible] 1854

The N.Y. Independent supposes that Christ assisted his parents in their daily toil till he was 30 years of age Nov. 1855

p. 267 "Ordination

I would rather have the ordination of God's blessing on my labors in winning souls to Christ, than to have the ordination of the pope, and all the cardinals, archbishops, and bishops in Europe, Asia, Africa & America."

Address of Doct. Duff 1854 March.

God & the Poor

is a genuine thing. God selects as the objects of his favor, not the rich of this world but the poor, not the noble & mighty but the humble and weak. Moses was the son of a poor Levite, Gideon was a thresher, David was a shepherd boy, Amos was a herdsmen, the apostles were "ignorant & unlearned". Zwingle emerged from a shepherd's hut in the Alps; Melancthon was a workman in an armorers shop; Luther was the child of a poor miner.

Merchant in the Evangelist.

m. 2. 242 Chivalry
m 11. 341

Chivalry in all ages is made of the same stuff: too proud to work, but not too proud to live upon the labor of other people.

N.Y. Tribune

m. 2. 255. Dedication &c

At the laying of a corner stone of a Congregational Church in N.York, Oct 24. 1854, Rev. Dr. Thompson said "their religion exalted the spiritual above the material; the supreme being could be as sincerely & acceptably worshipped under the spreading sky as within a stately edifice. Rev Dr Beecher said "It was not the stretching out of hands that sanctified the corner stone, or dedicated the building after the walls were erected, that was merely an ancient custom now in practice. It was themselves that require to be dedicated, and the building was merely a place where they assembled to offer up their devout feelings to their maker."

m. 4. 91. 1730. Old South Church in Boston "opened" — not said to be dedicated — account of the services — was any mean a dedication.

M. 2. 246. Capitalists & Laborers, or Masters & Slaves

Throughout antiquity we find labor despised & rudely treated with the rude & brutal hand by a privileged master class. Until the modern past, the animal has so predominated in mankind, that humanity has been little better than the brutes that perish. The cruelty of man to his fellow was not mellowed by education. Roman polished gentlemen, Orators, writers on morals, &c held their intellectual equals in absolute bondage. The Roman patricians differ in no essential point from the oligarchy of the South, the owners of slaves there. There is the same [illegible] aristocratic jabber about liberty, virtue, courage, honor, &c this palaver is made by masters talk about liberty & patriotism, surrounded by slaves dishonored, scourged & stripped of all rights. The chivalry of the middle ages, the feudal lords, held a position similar to the oligarchy of the South.

A small minority of men have succeeded in enslaving the great majority, & have rendered labor dishonorable. In the south, labor was considered from the beginning, especially in Virginia, It was scouted by English gentlemen too proud & lazy to work, & who therefore forced others to work for them. The gentlemen of Scotland, fished, hunted, caroused, gambled &c, while servants & slaves did their work. N.Y. Tribune, March 23. 1854

Feudal Lords & Serfs in Scotland.

Ed. Encyc. II. 325. In the west Highlands of Scotland, the chieftains or lairds before 1745, and some after were rapacious and oppressive, & the people or vassals ignorant, dependent poor & wretched. "We have heard & read endless encomiums on the feudal system, on the filial affection the clans bore to their chieftain, and of the parental kindness exercised by the chieftains towards their clans. But there have been also equally warm eulogies on the happiness of West Indian slaves & the tender, superintending care of their masters." The feudal system in Scotch Highlands was abolished mostly in or after the rebellion of 1745, but some of its evils remained.

Splendor & Poverty.

Ed. Encyc XV. 75. &c M. 2. 249 In the Orkney Islands, where the people were always poor - a vast & splendid Cathedral was built or begun, in 1138, & it still remains in Kirkwall. There was also a strong castle, a magnificent bishop's palace, a splendid earls palace, &c. All this splendor must have been derived from a miserable & oppressed population.

M. 2. 255 Despotism.

Arbitrary government cannot last, unless the people be brutalized out of their higher instincts & be made callous to the divine promptings of freedom. Hence brothels, gambling houses and gin shops are licensed to keep the sense of the people drugged. N.Y. Tribune 1855

(on M. 1. 249) There is scarcely an act of despotism in History which has not its pretended foundation in the safety of the people.

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m.r. 195 Naples. See Italian M.C. 18 Jan 54 to 15 m.a. 350

At Naples people know neither rights nor duties, study is unknown, thinking is ridiculed, morals are at the lowest degree, religion is worse in show, every body seems to live for show and empty pleasures. There is noise, a gay appearance and lively manners, but the moral energies are buried.

The nobility with a few exceptions are not rich but they are more frivolous and weak in their way than the portion of the people. They do not cultivate belles or fine arts nor interest themselves in politics — nor engage in any mercantile or agricultural enterprise. The object of their lives seems to be to show that they are nobles, do not work, and live in style. In their parties the ladies exhibit their charms & gentlemen talk nonsense.

The middle or leading class is the most intelligent portion of the community; & here are to be found the principal exceptions to the general degradation. But they are shut up from every noble purpose, & they cringe servilely to the nobility. There is no interchange of thoughts among the nobility except upon the opera or balls.

The lower class, lazzaroni, are lazy, brutal & abject.

Government, education & religion all tend to debase the mind and heart. The religion is the grossest kind of heathenism, which scandalizes Catholics from other countries. In every house & shop burns a lamp before the image of the Madonna. Churches, altars, paintings & carvings are the object of the people's faith & veneration. The power of the priests, & their own prayers is expected to avert all evils, obtain all benefits. Had thieves & the assassin call upon the Madonna, & expect her protection.

Very few think, & those who do are not allowed to speak them is no use for the press. Newspapers are next to unknown; there is one commercial paper, & one under the direction of the government, which publishes nothing useful.

There are many true patriots who cannot speak nor act and are watched by spies. In general, it may be said that all classes know nothing about liberty & care nothing for it; they know not the word of progress.

Yet there is hope where there is a minority, however small, that loves liberty & longs for progress.

m.r. 196. "Aristocracies have never made revolutions, never have carried on reforms, never have accomplished great things for the first time, nor pointed out the path of the future. All this is the work of democracies."

Correspondence in N.Y. Independent, dated April 9. 1854.

Italian Life & Morals — (Harpers Mag. Feb. 1853

Travellers, whether Protestant or Catholic, acknowledge that the inhabitants of protestant countries are the most prosperous. But Catholics in general cannot conceive how how good morals or good government can exist without papal authority, and they are ever ready to trample on men's rights to secure papal supremacy. Liberty of the press & of conscience, they consider as equivalent to anarchy and atheism.

Indolence is the national characteristic of the Italians. The church encourages this by appropriating 1/4 of the year to festivals in which labor is forbidden and amusement encouraged. — There are many primary schools in Italy, but all are subordinate to the Jesuitical, the universities as well as the town schools.

see next page.

Ed Enc. XVI. 384 m. 17. 412 m. 2. 296 c

The Greeks were not a reading people. And as a people could not read. Such a people are not fond of romance, or fictitious composition; the drama was their romance. Their domestic manners were always barbarous; the hearth had with them but a narrow circle. They had no works of romance or novels worth mentioning. In modern Europe the literature of romance has supplanted the literature of the drama.

p. 139 m. 4. Nelson

Italians in New York. The music grinders or those with hand organs & lutinas & a monkey are a sort of lazaroni, organized & have laws among themselves but will steal just as they please. They are ignorant & degraded & are in many respects like the Greeks barbarous customs of Italy.

Italian Life & Morals – continued.

Roman Catholic cities have fewer prostitutes in the streets than Protestant cities. Among Catholics, society is generally corrupt, but the streets are comparatively free from prostitutes.

The Italian population is not a reading one, and the newspapers, small sea age & restricted, do not publish the crimes, crimes & atrocities of the land, as in the U States.

The murders in Rome in 18th century were on an average 5 or 6 a day, in a population of 150,000. In 1828, they averaged one daily. The streets of Rome are not safe at a late hour. Banditti are common but do not hurt the poor.

There is no hope for Italy while popery exists as a dominant creed.

Italian life & morals. – continued.

In schools, the Church catechism is a text-book. All knowledge that expands the mind & liberalizes ideas is interdicted. The instructors generally are priests. The field of knowledge is limited. Personal freedom is restricted in Italy to an extent we can not conceive even in the common concerns of life.

Organized robbery & extortion of money prevail every where. Lying & cheating are common among all classes, even the better classes. Lying is every where. Matrimonial fidelity is the exception & not the rule in Italy. Women are amiable & willy but indolent, unrefined, ignorant, & in their want of good taste in dress, they exceed all other civilized nations.

m. 14. 15.

The men are generally effeminate & lack energy.

The modern Italians are a race of beggars and beggary is an hereditary vice. The Church honors beggary by its communities of begging idle monks. Beggary with its falsehood exists in the palace & in the hovel. The rich grind so much & wallow about them a horde of idle dependents. In Rome, 3/5 of the real estate belongs to 100 persons and 2/5 to churches and convents. Not one in a thousand of the people of Rome has any fixed property. Beggars are found every where, but Rome is the capital of beggardom. Beggary is an occupation in Italy, & diligence, from father to son. There are many genteel beggars. The mass of people are scantily supplied with food. Their chief diet is coarse bread, beans & chestnuts. They drink much light wine. Want & misery appear in cities & country. There are many charity hospitals for the destitute & diseased. The lottery is an institution of the church. Foundling Hospitals are plenty, and legitimate as well as illegitimate children are sent to them. Even orphans appear to be an infernal race.

[Cont in Misc. 19. 2.50

High & low or highest & lowest, are similar in some respects.
vol. 2, 280. m.g. 422. m.r. 309.

Noah Webster on Slavery 1793 "With respect to a great number of vices the extremes of society approach very near each other. The tyrant is above law and his slave is below it." & Lander / Montesquieu — "Men in excess of happiness or misery are equally indinable to severity, witness conquerors & monks." Webster adds "he might have addd masters & slaves, who in general are equally lazy, cruel & ferocious."

p. 27 gotten.

"Excessive Gaming (says Millar) is a vice predominant peculiarly in the most rude & barbarous, & in the most luxurious & opulent nations." With the same may be said with respect to excessive drinking.

Men who hold & those who feel the rod of tyranny become equally hardened by the exercise of cruelty.

"An extreme disparity of circumstances renders one class of men masters of the other; and the tyrant & the slave, in their cruelty, stubbornness, rapine, inhumanity & passion for revenge become allied to savages — There are exceptions, but as a general rule, the possession of power renders men proud, insolent, cruel, vindictive.

m.g. 382

"Ideas of superior dignity have a tendency to blunt the sense of injustice committed against inferiors."

Editor of Watson's Philip the

Education of high & low in former days

p. 238. The severities & cruelties inflicted on boys by their teachers centuries ago, were inflicted on boys of low degree, who had no protectors. The monkish teachers were under no more responsibility than a Guinea captain or slave holder in later days — "The children of the gentry & higher families were never educated at school; they were trained to arms & to the manners of their station; & in such a proud & contemptuous ignorance as to be unfit for any office in the State wherein any knowledge of letters should be required. This continued to be the custom even after the encouragement to learning which was given by the courts of Henry VIII. and Henry VIII.

In Latimers days, he complained that the noblemen and gentlemen were not brought up in the knowledge of good learning so as to execute offices. He thought this ignorance a great shame to England. He said noblemens sons had been sure preaching bishops, "but ye shall find none of them learned men".

The low condition of the poor children left them wholly at the mercy of their monastic teachers; but the power of teachers was somewhat checked when the sons & even the tradesmen of the gentry & higher classes began to receive a scholastic education.

London Quarterly Review No 77. p. 100.

Members of Parliament
Queen Elizabeth, Liverpool found her members of Parliament 2/- a day while they were in London. Hist. of Liverpool.

m.2.986. 2.262.

English Servility.

The servility on every side in England is painful to an American. The beggar begins in the servility, and workmen, peasants, farmers, gentry, nobility, all follow on in a regular servile course. To a native American eye, seems a nation of Hindoos with their castes. English laws look upon all classes of men alike, but what an Englishman has gained in civil & political liberty, he has lost in social organization; he is not free, not equal, but a social slave, though a political freeman. From royalty to peasantry, there are castes, but as unendurable as the castes of the Hindoos — One terrific, civil, social war seems going on here — in saloon, hall, boudoir, park, in equipage, in livery, with violence or insolence, or in pomp, & pelf, & splendor. Money however makes no man, while blood makes a nothing any thing. Yet these lower English Hindoos look up to the nobility & reverence the higher class as a superior, better made clay. Correspondent of N.York Express 1854

English Habits.

"The English are a fox-hunting, horse-racing, tandem-driving, shooting, boxing people"
Chas. S. Wheaton of Hartford. 1824. A.A.R. p.358

English Peasantry

Their clothes garment is cut off at the knees; breeches are universally worn by the laboring classes — commonly of coarse corduroy; the legs are embraced by short coarse gaiters. They wear great shoes stuck full of hob nails — over the coat they wear a frock of brown linen.
Reid

English Schools. In most of these the school boys have fights.
Ibid

The lowest classes are by nature or custom cruel. [and] other classes too apparently. Shows of gladiators and bull fights would be greedily sought after if permitted. Their prize fights are no better than the bull fights of Spain or Habana or beating of the days of Queen Bess

Scenes of intoxication, he witnessed, such as he never saw in the United States.
Ibid

English Parish Registers.

When Mr Appleton, in searching after the Appletons, in England found the Parish Registers "a good deal obliterated & the remainder shifted generally & the oldest clean torn away" This was Parish Registers of Hatfield, Wallingfield, in Suffolk — in 16th & 17th Centuries.
Appleton Memorial, 259

M 25. 114c. English Wreckers.

The inhabitants of the western coasts of England formerly bore the odious character of wreckers. They accepted the [illegible] approach of a storm with delight, & seen [illegible] (so bad)
Blow wind & rise sea,
Ship ashore for me.
Penny Magazine 1838

Speaking evil of Dignities
1617. Ordered [at Liverpool] that "if any person speak evil of the mayor, he shall lose his freedom"
Hist of Liverpool

Self Interest.

M. 2. 298b

"As the only steady permanent and uniform spring of men's actions is a regard to their supposed interest, if we would effectually restrain them from the pursuit of any object, we must first convince them, that the object, if obtained, will not produce them the real benefit and happiness which they expect."

Noah Webster's Treatise on Slavery. 1793. Fed. Pamph.

"Selfish wants & enjoyments are the grand inducements to action" in all countries. Mill's Revenue.

A report of a committee of British Parliament, 1849, says the "principle of self interest is the most uniform, general, and when properly directed, really beneficent of all principles of action. It is a principle of jurisprudence if you would do or prevent a thing, to give it support & stability to those who have a direct interest in doing or preventing. Illustrated by the humane, & royal treasury of slavery, pirates by [illegible] & plundering. N.Y. Tribune.

M. 2. 299. Reforms & Reformers.

See below "Wesley succeeded because the times called them up. His fire ran over the country because the people were all dry. It was the same with Luther and it is the same in all great revolutions. They make the hero, not the hero them". Lon. Quart. Review No 78. p. 308

The Bible

"The Bible is frequently the only book in the hands of the people yet have they in this a compendium of human thought, history, polity & philosophy, so complete, that it would be difficult to find a feeling or a thought - which has not its echo in these books. Neither is there a machine there which is incomprehensible to a common simple mind" Humboldt in his Religious Thoughts & Opinions

M. 2. 294 next page

Reforms.

See above "Whatever relates to artificial institutions is no further advantageous to man generally than in so far as it has an influence on individual character. All improvement in education, all amendment of things & institutions, all perfectionizing of states & of the world itself, is merely imaginary when it does not show itself in its effects on individual man".

Humboldt.

M. 2. 108 Sudden Death

Nat. Hist. 2. 87. "I should not think a lingering death an evil, although a quicker is preferable in some respects", as well for the dying person as for those who remain behind"

Humboldt in "Religious Thoughts & Opinions"

M. 2. 212. Old Way of Trade.

Formerly boys stood in the doorways of retail shops in Cheapside London, & saluted the passers by - "What do you buy?" and then named some of their goods — A lady who has resided in Russia says (1854) this is now the way in Moscow & St Petersburg. The master or servant stands at the door & says "What do you wish?" and if the answer is a female, he names beautiful ribbons, laces, collars, handkerchiefs, &c

M. 2. 248 Corruption in U States.

"Many of the vices of the old governments of Europe not favorable modified by new circumstances have shown themselves in the society. Political adventurers and professional politicians of low morality, bear rule, play upon, degrade & debase the public mind. N.Y. Independent - Corresp.

"The corruption of every people has begun with the great". Livy in Simmons

M. 2. 255 Public Debts

The writer of a pamphlet at Washington in 1801. (reviewed in New York Review 1801. p. 151 &c.) takes the ground boldly that a national debt is a national blessing. Says our stock issued 1791, for the national debt, added capital to our monied capital, and "produced the most salutary effects in the languishing industry of the nation." He proposes to increase the national debt. that is, issue stock to three times of its present amount which would be about 250 millions of dollars for the whole. (He would add 2/3 to present 1/3) to raise the circulating medium, and promote industry; he would pay the 15 millions of interest by selling public lands or by some other way?

Such nonsense would not deserve a serious refutation. but the reviewer opposes him with the reasons of Hamilton and his disciples.

Wy. Chr. Inquirer says, March 1857 — "there is not a nation in Europe to day that can pay its debts. The monarchies are all hopelessly bankrupt. War and kingship have done the deed"

Values Lands.

Noah Webster 1793, estimates that the land in Connecticut is 2,950,000 acres, ranging in value from £3 to 100£ — among at a moderate estimate £8 per acre — is all £23,600,000.

The value of all other property in Con. estimated at 19,075,000.

The 675,000£ was clear of debt. 42,675,000

M. 2. 266. Preaching.

The power, efficiency & gist of Protestantism is in the Pleasures; and not in other things which have accompanied preaching. Wy. Chr. Inquirer. He considers prayer, singing &c accessory & unlocking.

5 18. The Bible

p. 443

The translation of the Bible was the chief engine in the great work of the Reformation. It threw open the rich treasures of religion & morality which had been locked up, & gave a blow to scarlet vice, bloated hypocrisy and popish superstitions. The bible unfolded the visions of the prophets & conveyed the lessons of inspired teachers to the mass of the people. It gave them a common interest in a common cause, their hearts burnt within them as they read. It gave a mind to the people by giving them common subjects of thought & feeling. It combined their union of character & sentiment, it created endless diversity and collision of opinions they found objects to employ their faculties, and a motive in the magnitude of the consequences attached to them, to exert the utmost eagerness in the pursuit of truth, and the most daring intrepidity in maintaining it. Religious controversy sharpens the understanding by the subtilty and remoteness of the topics it discusses. We discover in this period a nervous, masculine intellect — no feebleness no indifference — there was a shock, an agitation, a fermentation, an activity, followed by the roar & dashing, an earthquake, affecting the mass.

The Rivers of Virginia against the Know Nothings 1854

Hines supposes that the bible was read by most of the people of England, at the reformation, but under the tyrants the larger part could not read

Edwin Whipple on the Coquette [Alden's Epitaphs, p. 119.
m. 2. 1846.

m. 12 p. 412 } Who was the author of this Book? Was it a Mrs. Foster in vicinity of Boston.

"A Lady of Massachusetts, Author of the Coquette" published in 1798, a 12mo. 287 pages, "The Boarding School, or Lessons of a Preceptress to her pupils, &c.

"This is noticed in American Review 1801. p. 85 (in Miscellanies

Allen Biog. Dict. It was Mrs. Foster wife of Rev. John Foster of Brighton.
Damon Festival 1852. It was the wife of a Clergyman at Brighton p. 40
1854 A Mr. Foster informed me that this authoress, Mrs. Foster, was a sister of Hedford Webster father Dr. Webster the murderer. She wrote the "Boarding School" also.

m. 2. 1846. m. 12. 88. First Planters of New England.

The best colonists are those whose are influenced by the best motives; who go intending to take up their final abode in a new country, because they can there secure independence, respectability & comfort for their children to the third & fourth generation. To such a course the settlers of New England were led by a principle of religious zeal; and the contrast which New England at this day presents to the new states of the American union, and to all colonies which have been founded either by conquerors or mere traders, may teach us that as the root is, so will the tree prove.

London & Revue 1829. No 75. p. 240

Early history of New England & the Colonies in Amer. { Harper's Mo. Dec. 1854.

Circumstances shut out the culture of poetry. The imagination no seductive mythology was allowed to adorn its idolatries here; no gorgeous fables were embodied in captivating rituals. Chivalry & feudalism had no knights nor troubadours here. A new form of culture was assigned to man; the human family in its childhood & youth had been under Jewish, Roman & Greek instructors; old institutions crumbled away & christianity in name triumphed, but the old spirit of Greek, Roman & Jew remained. Thus they began a pilgrimage to America; imaginative zeal had expired; new conscience was roused by the stern realities of truth & the heart enlisted in nobler duties. Our fathers tried to action the past but could not; they were torn from all former associations despite of themselves & set apart for a new work. They were unconscious of their destiny. It was fortunate for the new associations which had hitherto excited the imagination & made them a solid, substantial race. Had our fathers been devoted to imaginative pursuit, eager to seek gilded sculpture, painting, music & other fine arts, would have shown, when would have been the endurance, hardihood & enterprise requisite to build up an empire! A love of these incapacitated them for a high civilization which was to be wrought out by the severe exactions of skill, patience and industry. Labor & life were restored to their original conditions. There was no institution between man & the earth. The soil was his property & the hand of toil was unfettered. He learned to rely on himself & to trust in an overruling Providence. The rigorous discipline which our fathers underwent was favorable to them, & trained them to feel that they were competent to govern themselves. Their dangers & difficulties, the climate, the savages, & spirit of the age, were against them & yet to these restraints we are chiefly indebted for American freedom. They were necessitated to be prudent in foresight, sagacious in plans, resolute in peril, united in Council, & untiring in exertion, & even these fitted for the contest for independence

[Con't on M. 16. 200.

M. 2. 243. City Degradation.
M. 12. 30

In cities 10.000 human beings revel in luxuries in one row of houses, and as many suffer for bare necessities in the next row. Thousands of females toil at drudging labor & hardly earn their meals & rent; and thousands are ready to prostitute themselves in order to live. Long streets of houses swarm with vile, filthy, desperate people; and thousands of children grow up vagrant and neglected. Society is sick, diseased; the whole moral atmosphere is affected. (He refers to N. York).

After centuries of civilization, no remedy has been applied to these evils. The great cure for all these wrongs and sins is the prison! & the prison is commonly a course of education in crime. — Nothing can be no reform, cure or remedy for social ills of any value that does not base itself on Renovation of Character, a moral change, through change of circumstances, education, and religion. [The inside on the first as the first step.

We have here the refuse of Europe, degraded by ignorance, oppression, long habits of idleness & living in the most squalid circumstances. They bring here the worst moral ulcers & diseases of the old world — and of the worst of this class, reform is not to be expected. They live in filthy cellars, covered with rags & vermin, destitute, idle, thriftless, dishonest, drunken: their habits are ground & worn into them. (N. 4th ward, N.Y.) We can do something with their children.

N.Y. Independent, June 8. 1854.
[Cont in M. 19. 248

M. 2. 249 City & Country
M. 12. 31

Cities are altogether artificial. It is wonderful what becomes of all the people born in cities. Every lawyer & doctor, & every merchant of distinction, every man who had acquired a character for smartness, was born in the country. All the talent & the city was imported from the country. — The young man in the city is deprived of the comforts, restraints and salutary influences of the country household. The family & christian household is the most [illegible] perfect state of society we have.

Rev. H. W. Beecher's Address to Young men 1837

Families residing in Paris constantly, become extinct. The same is true of New York, Philadelphia & all cities. Three or four successive generations are born in a city. Almost all distinguished men are country born & bred in U. States & England & in the same with most merchants & mechanics.

W. P. Dana

M. 2. 266. (Prosperity & Wealth. Vs. 335
M. 9. 418

"The trade or manufactures of a country are not to be called prosperous because a small number of merchants have amassed immense fortunes in it. On the contrary, these extraordinary profits almost always testify against the general prosperity of the country"

E. Enc. VV. 49

Wealth of merchants

E. Enc. NY. 41

Government gladly increased the merchants profit on condition of obtaining a share of it.

M. 2. 261 "To elevate the mass".

"Our readiest way to raise the mass to comfort, respectability and happiness, is to cultivate their whole nature, & not the least their intellectual & moral powers. Give them the use of these, & they will not long complain of social disabilities and disadvantages."

Penny Magazine April 1838

m. 2. 96. **Respectability & Respectable.**
m. 11. 381. 379.

See Fashionable. M. 2. 264

Respectable is a word with many meanings. Often used to denote a man who lives in genteel style, or one who is fashionably dressed. Is seldom applied to a merely honest man. Many people attend Church because it is respectable, not to worship God; they must have a respectable church, a respectable preacher, a respectable seat, and if they unite with the Church, it is because it is respectable to do so.

The unrespectable man can do nothing that respectability forbids and he can do any thing that respectability does not forbid. He can be a monster & wretch at home or his respectable standing is not affected by what he does at home, out of sight of the world. If he has a rotten heart, his coat and manners make him respectable. He may cheat his creditors & grind the faces of the poor, if he does it in certain ways denominated respectable. He is above scruples of conscience & principles of honesty.

Some have no very exalted opinion of this kind of respectability, but have an idea that integrity, truthfulness & piety are brought to be respectable.

N.Y. Evangelist. March 30. 1834.

The Anglo Saxon clings to his idols. Make a certain costume or custom the type of respectability with him, & he carries the idea with him wherever he goes. In South America, India or China. The Englishman keeps up the respectable habits of London (good or bad) in in the tropics, under the equator, in Ceylon, India & China.

Chiefly from Bayard Taylor.

"Good society"

"Who goes to the best American society" for inspiration, for generous feelings, for aid in what is unconventional & true? Who in the New York "refined circles" cares for the martyrs of liberty in other countries or the cause of liberty in this country? Who has a generous word for the efforts of reformers? Who dares support simplicity & reality in dress, furniture or manner, against the shams, grandeur & folly of the times? Too often woman, above all, encourages the extravagance, conventionalisms and shams of the day. What friendship is there in our "best society" that is worthy of the name?

N.Y. Independent. Feb 8. 1855

Love of Display

m. 14. 374 The Americans have a fondness for display, for making a great show; it shows itself in churches as well as elsewhere. They mistake this display for the beautiful & tasteful.

N.Y. Christian Inquirer.

m. 8. 92. **Loose morality of people of fashion.** Adam Smith

m. 16. 162 Fashionable life is nearly the same in New York London, Paris, Brussels & Vienna. Our imitation of foreign fashionables, is a bad feature in our society.

He who would see the true society of a people, real natural manners, must mingle in other than fashionable circles, in the U States as well as other nations.

N. A. Review & Prov. Journal

Respectable. Fashionable. [Cont. from M. 12.71 | 23

m. 2. 264 m. 11. 279. 381.

which is a local quantity, a pew in church is an element of respectability, whereas a splendid equipage. Devotional exercises are essential to an Italian opera night and ball room festivities. Uniform churches are necessary for aristocratic devotion, and mediæval ugliness & inconvenience are cultivated. In such society, hypocrisy has its advantage & round such religion is more baleful than the infidelity which the kid glove clergy execrate.

Fashionable life is at best a sham; and it carries a corrupting hypocrisy into sacred things, and worship dishonestly in all our social customs.

Phila. Register.

Religion & Fashion.

"The disposition of fashion comes in the train of wealth. As fast as religious families become wealthy, they run with few exceptions into the same mould of worldliness. As Dr Wayland says, 'the leaven of the world changes the church, instead of the leaven of the church changing the world.'" — Where fashion is worshipped there can be no true sociability, no cheerful familiarity nor confidence, no freedom nor enjoyment.

Cor. for y Evangelist Aug 17. 1854.

m. 2. 264 ### Fashionables.

"The real cause of whatever is amiss may justly be reckoned the miserable neglect of education in those who need it most, the people of fashion. What can be expected where those who have the most influence have the least sense, and those who are sure to be followed set the worst example?"

Berkeley, Minute Philosopher, 1730.

M. 13. 180 } Poetry representing a fashionable female. the hoop. & other parts of dress.
1756 }
Jan 13. 175. 1754. Dress of a fashionable female.

"How contemptible is a merely fashionable education in which the attributes of woman's nature are overlooked and the child of a future is trained in merely graceful motions & lifeless & heartless ceremonies! Without denying the importance of exterior polish, we plead for the higher education of females first & highest. Woman will never use her proper dignity without it. Nothing less than powerful than Christianity can furnish sufficient motives to check the perfect woman."

Rev J. B. Waterbury, Home Annual. 1854

Higher Classes and Low.

The lust of money rules our business classes, & has much influence in our legislation; the money when acquired is spent in boundless luxury, in ashamelss ostentation in our dwellings & furniture; our young men are exposed to the contact of adventurers & rotten civilization; and fashionable fathers & mothers abandon their daughters to danger & casualties. Our Social state is worse than our political.

The ruffianism of the lower classes cannot be remedied while the profligacy & waste of the upper classes continues. The spirit of vulgar ostentation is the spirit of both — both seek to acquire notoriety, one by expending money & the other expending muscle

N.Y. Tribune March 1855.

See also Fashionable Life is often a round of useless ceremony, a scene of costly cleanness & display, a theatre of envious rivalry or malignant slander.

[Cont. in M. 16. p. 260

24
m. 2. 216 Sympathy with High Life.

Rev. Mid Alton of Augusta, &c. maintains that the sympathy we feel for persons in distress (in poetry, history, &c) is in part proportioned to their circumstances — that we naturally commiserate the sufferings of a prince or noble more than we do those of a peasant. Men feelings are shared by the slave in republican as well as the ardent royalist, partly because the contrast in the condition of the sufferer is more striking & his former state is much greater than in that of the peasantry.

Shakespeare's heroes are mean in high station — of gentle or royal birth, generally. Poets, Painters & sculptors from time immemorial have generally selected their themes and subjects from the rich, great & nobly born, and not from men of low estate. Not that the great & noble are really superior to others in all cases. But ideas of refinement, nobility & seniority are more readily associated with high than low rank, with wealth rather than indigence, with marble halls rather than mud cabins.

Some affirm that Shakspeare had no sympathy for the masses, but only for kings, princes & nobles. Dalton denies this of but Dalton is somewhat erroneous I think. Shakspeare appears to me to have despised the common people.

m. 2. 289 Kings & Princes

The Turks are the only nation in Europe which can show a long succession of sovereigns of superior ability. This is because they have not always married with royalty, & the sultan is in some measure elective. — The sovereigns of Christendom most celebrated for their worth, would, with few exceptions have hardly raised themselves above a private station. The reigning princes whom Mr. Jefferson censures so unsparingly, were considered an improvement on all that had preceded. Moderate merit in royalty is sure to receive a gilding and coloring unlike the reality. A monarch who shows a little ability is immediately exalted into a prodigy. Men are always flatterers or dupes, even among historians, who will extol his sagacity & judgment.

N. A. Review July 1830.

m. 2. 246 Colonies W. Indies

"Colonial history abounds, above all other history, in examples of error, folly & disregard of all that ought to be regarded; (with part of the present country) Military & naval operations in the W. Indies are melancholy details of lives sacrificed by thousands to a fatal climate, to expeditions producing nothing but evil; all conquests being annually restored at the next peace.

London L. Review. No. 75. p. 139

The world governed by no Wisdom.

"A veteran Statesman distinguished for capacity, once sadly remarked by how little wisdom the political affairs of the world were directed."

Ibid. 75. 23

"In the history of all kingdoms is but too disgraceful to human nature; but the history of the papacy exceeds all. Nothing in the most sanguinary description of the crimes."

Ibid. 74. 348.

M.2.233. The Beautiful, in Nature.

The God of nature spreads a banquet of beauty for us in the flowers, buds, leaves, trees, grasses, mosses, rocks, clouds, waters, sunshine, storms, birds, &c. The natural world is the grand source of all beauty. The children of the rich and poor should be taught to see the beauties of nature. When a man begins to love flowers, he is outgrowing grossness. Childhood loves the beauties of Spring, the going off the Indians, and the appearance of the Coloni. A walk through a hoary forest takes away our sadness. Yet many people live through life without seeing the beauty of almost all that God has created. When retrenchment is necessary for a family, that which administers to the appetite is the last thing cut off. Pictures, books, papers, lectures, music, schools, are cut off before retrenchment is made in the table. The luxuries of the table are never given up while any thing else remains to be sacrificed.

Of all man's work of art, a cathedral with the greatest display of taste, or color, is greater than that. Of all man's instruments of sound, an organ is the grandest, but the sound of autumn in the forest is grander than that.

M.2.286. Intellectual Culture, or (Rev H. W. Beecher. March 1854

(Reply to the Beechers' Ministry of the Beautiful", in Mythalian or Cultivation of Intellectual Taste does not necessarily improve the Moral Taste, is not necessarily a Moral Discipline. — by A.H.D. March 1854

The tendency of this cultivation is to soften our natures and refine our social intercourse, & increase our enjoyments, but it may not elevate our moral natures. A fine taste in the Arts may exist without religious sentiment, or the light of moral love, or a generous fellow feeling.

Artistic taste in painting & sculpture would ensure a high moral development, the Italians ought to be the most moral people in the world. The Parisian character is immoral & irreligious, & yet there is there more elegance in social life, more nice discriminations of the beauties of art than in Paris. The highest development of human genius in sculpture & architecture & kindred arts was in Athens where there were but 21,000 free citizens & 400,000 slaves: where there was no hospital for the sick, no asylum for the blind, no school for the education of the poor; no public charity of the rich & learned. The Athenian people with the finest literary and artistic taste were corrupt & depraved. Not that the Arts are a corrupting or false influence, but they have no intrinsic power to control the moral tone of feeling, which is the source of all improvement in the condition of society.

Moral Culture should be the primary object of education. All else is but incidental. Intellectual accomplishment, a discrimination of the beautiful in art or nature, is fitted to adorn the mind that is endowed with something better, but in themselves are unproductive of that without which all other things are valueless. The idea that refinement of taste or sensibility is originally evil in the love of the good, seems to be fallacious. We see a high order of taste in painting, sculpture, architecture &c with an entire absence of the generous & self denying virtues. Our best works of art must not be our moral patterns, many are sweet but profligate. The Court of Charles II was noted for fine taste & the arts & for indecency of manners. The lavish expenditure of individuals on churches & monuments & private mansions in this country pays no respect, especially the latter, to extravagance & richness in architecture, & perhaps of all extravagant follies produces only a sensual feeling in the poor. The gulf between rich & poor, the guilt of the latter, & the millennium of honorable & manly feeling in the latter, & the millennium of honorable & manly feeling in

[Cont. in M.18, p.204.

Slavery or Servitude

M. 2. 2980. NE. Slaves. p 186

From Edward Everett's Speech in Congress.

"The great relation of servitude, in some or other, with greater or less departures from the theoretic equality of man, is inseparable from our nature. I know of no way by which the form of this servitude shall be fixed but political institution. Domestic slavery, though I confess not that form of servitude which seems to be most beneficial to the master, certainly not that which is most beneficial to the servant, is not, in my judgment, to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation."

A writer who has travelled in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, N Carolina, Virginia & Florida. says the negro's rations when dealt out are 1½ peck cornmeal in a week, and 3½ pounds of bacon in a week. In 1845 a negro in some states was boarded for 20 cents per week, & his clothing cost only 20 dollars a year and generally less, making the expense of food & clothing only about 50 dollars a year. A negro man can plough the ground & tend 40 akers corn, which generally yields about 30 bush's per acre. A negro can tend or take care of from 3 to 6 acres of tobacco, yielding about 800 lbs per acre, & with 2½ to 10 cents per lb. Corn bread & hog meat form almost all the living of the negroes in several states, & the whites have not much more, or have very few vegetables. A slave can cultivate 10 acres of cotton, each acre yielding a bale.

Hands, male & female, go into the field at daylight and remain till dark. Sucking mothers go home & stay a day to suckle infants. Cooking has to be done at night. Negroes raise something for themselves, in some places, on Sundays & moonlight nights.

Slaves in 1845 were generally fed & clothed for or less than 40 dollars a year. N.Y. Tribune 1859 June

In very hot weather the slaves had a mooning in some places.

Slavery as it existed among the more polished people of antiquity, was generally Caucasian slavery, including men of intellect & learning, and beautiful women. African slavery was but a small part of ancient slavery. Caucasian slavery had then as good defenders as African slavery has now. Ancient as well as modern slavery tended to make the dominant class proud, idle, haughty, quarrelsome & noisy about honor, silent as regards work. Labor was degraded. N.Y. Tribune 1854

Ed. Enc. XI. 496 } Domestic Slavery did not exist in ancient Etruria before the dominion of the Romans; though at that period it prevailed on almost every other nation in the world.

Ed. Enc. XII. 50 } The first proprietors of lands cultivated their lands with the aid of children & servants. War added slaves to these. The continual state of war among semi-barbarous nations introduced slavery at the remotest era. The stronger procured workmen by the issue of victory. The father still labored with his children & slaves; & in the division of the lands was less wretched. This was the patriarchal mode of cultivation. The progress of wealth, luxury & idleness in ancient states substituted the servile [all slave labor] for the patriarchal mode of cultivation. The population lost much in happiness & number by this change, under Romans, Greeks, &c

Slaves & Slave Trade

The 17th & 18th centuries were especially the era of woe to Africans. Crimes against them were universal and grossly cruel. Europeans were seizing, slaying & enslaving them from the Cape of Good Hope to the Mediterranean. Many of the crews of slave ships were also pirates, 1692 to 1721. England secured the greater share of the criminality & profit of the slave trade.

"If ever there was any thing on earth which for revolting filthy, heartless atrocity, might make the devil wonder, it was on the decks of the old slavers. The sordid cupidity of the older slave dealer was more callous than the hurried ruffianism of the present age. The old decks were worse & more horrible than those of the present slave vessels.

M. 11. 309 "The higher ranks of society in Christendom were then most grossly corrupt, & had a leading share in the crimes of the slave trade" in the 17th & 18th centuries.
Com. Foote on Africa, &c. 1854

In 1800. John Beck published at Savannah, "The Doctrine of Perpetual Bondage, reconcilable with the Justice of God, & Truth plainly asserted in the Jewish and Christian Scriptures" 8vo. 24 pp 1800. This defence of Slavery is severely condemned in the N.Y. Review for 1801. p 239. (in Miscellanies.

Noah Webster treatise concerning the "Effects of Slavery
p 10. on morals and Industry" 1793. He was a member of the "Connecticut Society for the promotion of Freedom and the Relief of persons unlawfully holden in Bondage".
This pamphlet is in volume labelled "Federal Pamphlets."

"Where oppression has been long continued & severe the spirit of the master is lofty & more generous than that of the slave". N.A. Review. Oct 1830. p. 380
Lord Byron & others had said that the Turks were
M. 12. better than the Greeks, & this N.A.R. writer is of the same opinion, & accounts for it by the reason just given.

Bancroft's Lecture on Roman Slavery 1834.
Is published at length in N.A. Review. Oct 1834.

In 1857-5 (or 1857-8) 70 British vessels, 61 from Charleston and 54 from S.C. & Ga. were employed in the slave trade, & by one from Mass. & one from Connecticut. Boston. 1730-1750 Rhode Island vessels bought many negroes from the W. Indies; - they exported vast quantities of New Rum to Africa & procure slaves there. The leading merchants of New port employed 40 or 50 vessels in this traffic, some of which were wholly owned shares at Newport
Hunt's Merchant Magazine Aug. 1854

Hist. of Liverpool. Bristol began African trade in 1698, & was (said to be) the African company's abdicated. Liverpool had 15 vessels only in the trade 1730. only one vessel 1709. Bristol & London were her rivals in this trade. In 1764 Liverpool sent 74 vessels to Africa & Bristol 47, & 32. one half the African trade of England belonged to Liverpool. They were wholly a slave trade. They carried British goods to Africa for Slaves, Gold dust and Elephant's teeth. Sold the Slaves in British W. Ind. & S. C. for rum & Sugar. Liverpool did not begin slave trade till 1709. Bristol for a long time was deeper in the slave trade than Liverpool
Hist. Liverpool sent 1 vessel to Africa 1709; 15 in 1730; 33 in 1737
1751. 53 vessels; 1750. 60; 1758. 58; 1764. 74; 1771. 106;

see p. 186.

Riches & Poverty said to be "the order of Providence".
M. 2. 296c M. 2. 186 M/11. 306. M. 16. 177. The Rich.

Judge Thatcher's Charge to the Grand Jury at Boston Dec. 1834 says — "The diversity of poverty & riches among mankind is the order of Providence". "Why towers the oak in grandeur to heaven, while the shrub at its base is trodden under foot? Will vain regret and still vainer discontent change the course of nature?" — "Equality of wealth and condition cannot exist among men, so long as they are divided into the provident and improvident, the idle & diligent".

In this latter part he virtually contradicts what he first says, and marks out the cause of their own poverty or riches and not Providence, which is right. Much is attributed to Providence which belongs to Man.

Con. 9. 394. It is wrong to charge upon Providence the evils resulting from our ignorance, indolence, or incapacity

Did the feudal system & other systems which gave to the few all the land, and made the millions poor & miserable, come from God or man?. From man most certainly. God governs the world, but he is no more the author of "the diversity of poverty & riches" than he is of the vices & crimes of society. S.J.

Wright Orderly M. 2. 396 "In the United States the government & prudent parent is but too commonly loose in principle, and imprudent in practice; the indulging such parents are equally habituated neither to industry nor economy; and M. 11. 418 M. 16. 258. are unlinked from infancy in habits of wasteful extravagance & show". Movements on this subject.

M. 11. 261. "Whatever is, is Right". Pope.
See Hervey's Remark on this line of Pope. He believes that what God orders is right, but not what comes to pass by the wild passions of men.

The Rich not charitable

"The rich, with a few bright exceptions, are not found to be the most active nor the most profuse in deeds of charity. From the foundation of the world, so far as we are informed, those who could best afford it, have borne the burden of the wants & sufferings of society, & we suppose it will always be so".
Spir. Republican Dec. 23. 1854.

Higher Beggars in England.

The whole race of public menials, public servants, and underlings, of every grade, are shameless beggars from the highest to the lowest, and are versed in 1000 low expedients to extort money.
Wheaton's travels in England 1824

M. 2. 234 The Beggar. (described in the "Belman of London" 1608.

"The beggar suffers hunger & cold in winter, and heate and thirste in Summer; he goes lowsie; he goes lame; he is not regarded; he is not rewarded; none only shuns his glorie. The wide Kingdom is but his walk; a whole cittie is but his parish. In every man's kitchen is his meate dressed; in every man's Sellar lyes his beere; and the best men's purses keep a penny for him to spend". L. 2 R. 75. p. 74

M.2.212.6. Trust & Mistrust.

Childhood is full of faith. Children by being deceived and disappointed learn that things are not as they seem, but mistrust & doubt are not natural to the mind. But a painful lesson, we are taught to question the veracity & integrity of others. One bad consequence is that when we lose our trust in man, we are in great danger of losing our faith in God. Con of Poly Evangelist. 1824

[Is it not equally true, that he who has no trust nor confidence in man, has little or no trust in God?

M.2.296. Progress.
M.12.14
M.11.28

Of the 12 millions which England now contains, of people, it may be safely asserted that each individual is more conveniently lodged, more comfortably clothed, and more plentifully fed, than an individual of the same class & station, when the population of the country did not exceed ½ or ⅓ its present number. Health & better, & the average duration of human life longer, the ravages of pestilential & epidemic diseases having nearly ceased. E. R. Review 1828. 75 p 60.

The Reviewer affirms that the 7 millions in Ireland in the 19th century are both fed, clothed & lodged than the one million of the 17th century

M.2.296.6 English Paupers & Vagrants. M.2.212.6 E. R. Reviews. No 75, Sect. 2 Review No 65
M.7.98
M.11.28 The Edinburgh Review, No 75 p 67. asserts that the number & expense of the English poor, when contrasted with the population & resources of the country, are greatly below what they were in the time of Elizabeth, & that pauperism has actually declined, though 7 millions are now (1828) paid annually for poor rates. In 1750 only two millions of poor rates were levied; the number of paupers relieved by parish allowances has much increased since 1750, but not real pauperism. In 1750 & before, infant & aged or impotent paupers were chiefly relieved, while every district in England swarmed with a wandering horde of able bodied mendicants who lived by begging. These vagrants were numerous in England at time of Elizabeth & before, and after. Harrison's Book, printed 1610 says, there were within 4 miles of his house in Hertfordshire 500 poor idle persons inhabited mostly by cottagers & vagrants, who beg, steal, & glean after neighbors, &c

The vagrant hordes in England down to 1750 were more numerous than those now subsisting on poor rates. We remember (1828) when sets of beggars went their rounds; a practice, now (1828) suppressed. Poor rates are much increased, but the gains given to vagrant beggars have ceased or decreased as much, so that no more is paid to vagrants were idle mere drones; now paupers labor. We estimate that these vagrants formerly were one eighth of the population? (I doubt) who lived in unfrequented idleness. In 1815 English paupers were ½ of population now 1828, about ½ or one million, & cost 7 millions. They would cost more as vagrants.

Holland, Sweden, Norway & Switzerland provide for the poor as in England. The other parts of Europe, as Spain, Italy, France &c. Germany have no beggars. [Cont. in vol. 16.268

Grasses and Grass Seeds introduced

Continued from Misc. 12. 229, & M. y. 238. 239

Guinea Grass in the Virginia & other W. India Islands was brought from Africa, originally on the seed ears, as food for some African birds in cages, & was scattered accidentally & has proved a source of much benefit and no small wealth. It is very coarse, of a light green hue, closely resembling some sugar grass in the U.S. It grows in stout clumps, 3 feet high, & spreads over barren lands & among thick shrubbery. Horses, cattle, donkeys, sheep & goats eat it with avidity. There are many grazing plantations. Where naturally no grass grows. Guinea Grass to feed riding ponies, is brought into the towns tied in bundles, on the backs of donkeys.

Letter from St Thomas in My. Lib.

M. 13. 311. Jonathan Dickinson of Penn. brought 500 lbs Red Clover seed in Rhode Island in 1719 or previous. White Clover was then plenty about the roads in Pa. J. D. tried to import clover seed from England, or some kind of grass seed, before 1721, but they were injured in the send: cold & did not come up.

M. 12. 320. Wm Penn 1685, wrote to his Steward at Pennsbury, that he wanted "Hay dust from Long Island, such as I found in my Court yard" he would send from England seeds for gardens & fields. Also says - "Lay room as much as you can with hay dust" His hay dust was hay seed or hay chaff - seed mingled with chaff.

M. 13. 320 John Barham (Botanist) had red clover long before the Revolution.

M. 13. 203. Women were almost the only dealers in Grass seeds & Garden Seeds, in last century, & upon Revolution, in Boston. Afterwards men appears. [Sussex M. 9. 236

M. 13. 203. 1767. Boston Women Feb 16. adv. white & red clover seed Lucerne, Sainfoin & Redgrass seeds.

" " 1768. Women adv. Clover, Redtop, Redgrass, Lucerne and Burnet seed.

" " 1769. 1770. 1771. 1772. 1773. Grass seeds were advertised with garden seeds mostly by women. See Grass seeds of 1773 in M. 12. 219. "New England Clover Seed" advertised for first time.

M. 13. 203. 1773 March, 10 persons, 7 women & 3 men advertise Grass seed, Garden seeds, Flower seeds, Sweet Herb seeds & Bird seeds. Most of these advertised all of these seeds, but some did not: most or all say they are "imported from London" and "of last years growth."

Grass seeds were Red & White Clover, & Orel Meadow Redgrass, Burnet, Lucern [Redtop not in 1773.

Orchard grass was first advertised 1760. see M. y. 238 [& p. 176 on next page & see below.

Hasbrouck 3. 130. Ames's Almanack for 1764, says the seeds of grass are scattered every where by beasts, birds, wind & water. Denies that grass grows spontaneously. Says Orel Meadow Grass was brought into a meadow on Neponset river in Dedham by wild fowl about 50 years ago [so about 1714] The seeds were carried into many parts of the country, & produced great crops. In the County & river banks & brooks & other meadows that can be flooded & drained.

" 1. 130. Mr Lewis Dot Gardiner of Boston has imported real Orchard Clover seed from Flanders, for "Flanders seed." in Sept."

He recommends to sow "2 Qrts (Flanders Clover seed to the acre. Says Clover will thrive amazingly in Beans. Then sow Grain again. He would sow the Clover alone with but grain, with manure, after grain 3 or 4 years.

M. 14. 157. A grass meadow in Dedham named "Fowle Meadow" 1716 M. Ar. Bly. Same Fowle Meadow named 1718.
Hamilton Addenda p. 51. Amordun 1636 about "mending" "ye foule swampe."

Grasses and Grass seeds.

April 1736. M. 13. 180. Clover, Herdsgrass, Fowl Meadow Grass seed ads, near the town dock

April 1761. M. 13. 180. Clover, Fowl Meadow, Herdsgrass, Redtop seed ads.

Page 204. under Hay, gives the kinds of grass growing on upland browsings in Massachusetts in 1806. Fowl meadow grass in Worcester, on same page.

1737. Hyde Ware. p. 14. Some settlers of Ware were, as one condition of grants to have in 5 years, "six acres of the land brought to English Grass, or broken up by ploughing."

[What was this English Grass? was it white clover? It was expected to come on without ploughing. The grass that grew on the streams could hardly be called English Grass.

M.H.I. 514. Israel Clough of South Hadley sent by brother William to Boston for 8 or 10 lbs Clover seed. 1757. (certainly in old mdw not at H)

M.H.I. 314. Col Seth Pomeroy sent by Wm Blake, same time for 5 or 6 lbs Clover seed, and 3 or 4 lbs Herdsgrass seed.

M.H.I. 515. Wm Blake bought in Boston for Simeon Ellis (the first) Clover seed to amount of £12/3 O/h (only 2 or 3 lbs probably.

[Grass seeds were sown in the vicinity as early as 1670, by a few persons, probably on uplands. (1814)

Thomas Filer Seeds
He owned farms in various places in Mass. & Conn. & bought Hay —

1720. M. 13. 359. 90 lbs Hay Seed. 40/. (about York yd. land) for Rutland land
" 365. "Hay Tops" for Mansfield Farm 5£ (Chaff or Tops of hay
1722 " 364. Rabbit pins for Hayseed Tops 10/.
1724 " 368 Hayseed for land in Mansfield 8£
" " 6 Hayseed for 6 mule meadow (pasturage) 10£.
1725 " 369. Hay bought in April 44 cart at 5/6 (at Boston) £10 wanted
1727 " 373 Hayseed for the Hebron Farm to amount of
1728 " 374 Hayseed for Pomfret Farm 15/.

M. 14. 36. England 1682 3, exported Clover Seed 545.

English Grass.

1735 The grant of Roadtown (Shutesbury) was on several conditions. One was that each of the 60 families should within 4 years build a house 18 feet square and 7 feet stud, "and clear & break four acres of land for tillage and four acres for English grass." What is the meaning of English Grass here? Is it from same hayseed as Filer sowed on his new farms? see above. Was this Clover seed in part, or only "hay tops" or chaff?

Blue Grass of Kentucky.

Dr Darlington calls this, Poa pratensis, "smooth stalked meadow grass, green grass, the most valuable, & all the Americans pasture grasses." It is sown on old lands, also in open woods, for pasture. In Kentucky & other places, it permits much winter feed for cattle & sheep, which easily find it, even under light snows. The seed is light, weighing only 14 lbs to a bushel. It is sown on grain, commonly sowed with Clover & Timothy or orchard grass 35. say 7 or 8 lbs blue grass, 5 lbs red clover & 4 quarts Timothy or orchard grass. It makes a small growth the first year, but soon tasks the place of all the grasses sown with it. Very little of it is cultivated in the York State.

Blue or Wire grass of the New York

This is Poa compressa, & makes good pasturage, but not so valuable as the Kentucky blue grass. It troubles the western N.Y. farmers in their tillage, as in other parts of the U.S. It is troublesome in tillage & in summer fallows, being very tenacious of life. Rural New Yorker, by H. Colt. March 3. 1855.

[Cont. in Misc. 16. 202

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Priests and Priesthood.

m. 2. 296.
m. 1. 234.

Christ did not institute an order of priests with authority to prescribe to the sinner what he must do. His invitation to all sinners was, "believe on the Lord Jesus Christ & thou shalt be saved". All can understand these terms. There is no mediator between the sinner & Savior." The minister of religion can do nothing towards the performance of this condition but afford evidence to convince the understanding. His only office is that of an instructor" & no authority in this respect does he or has he ever had more than his people. The gospel leaves the mind of man free & independent of all human authority, on the very steepest point of ecclesiastical influence — on the point which is the fulcrum & that lever by which priests have governed the world.

The minister of religion who was by the true gospel no more than a teacher, gradually assumed the functions of priest and mediator. The minister who assisted the christian to understand the gospel, & used the sacraments as means of instruction, was superseded by the priest who named the manner of pardon by virtue of his priestly authority, and administered the sacraments as certificates of grace. Southern Religious Telegraph. Aug. 21. 1830.

"Holiness is not tied to ecclesiastical orders". Isaac Walton's Life of Sir Henry Wotton.

m. 2. 244 The Clergy.

A writer in Harper's Magazine, June 1854. says the clergy are men of like passions with others; yet he is very anxious to have them claim to be messengers from heaven, to have a divine commission, & to be charged with the delivery of a divine message. Says they have lost much by lowering the claims of their office; that men will not listen to one who discards the idea of embassadorship from the clerical office. He who undertakes to proclaim eternal truth, must assume to be an ambassador of heaven, or men will not regard his preaching.

m. 2. 218.
m. 2. 244a. Ministers.

The Christian Witness, (Episcopal paper) Boston; Jan. 1855. says —

"It is all delusion to suppose that the duties of the ministry are in themselves any protection against the influences of an ungodly world; the temptations to ambition, to worldliness, to a time serving policy, to a want of fidelity, are even pressing the men of God. He yields to these insinuations of the world & only & lends his presence & influence to a frivolous & fashionable life."

The New York Evangelist Feb. 1. 1855 says — "Ministers have troubles enough, but those troubles do not all come from restless churches and meddlesome deacons. They often come from each other." There is an unworthy jealousy of the reputation & success of other ministers more popular, as in other professional classes.

Celibeate Priests.

"The Japan priests, like forced celibates and all countries, exhibit the effects of their unnatural restraint, and rather lead on than restrain the people in vice". Letter from Japan in N.Y. Tribune 1854

Converts to Catholicism

The Catholic gain from the native population is greatest among theological and other students, clergymen, officers of the army and navy, & women of the higher classes. Their loss is heaviest from the laboring population in the country, from pauper children &c. For every protestant convert to catholicism, there are many the other way. N.Y. Tribune 1855

M 2.144. Wickedness in the name of God & Religion.
2.145.173

The abominable atrocities & cruelties of the Spaniards in America were committed in the name of God the blessed Virgin & the Holy Catholic Church. Their riches & power thus derived were to aid their sovereign to subdue infidels & heretics & all opposers. "Their historians (Peru de Vatha) did not account their injustice, their rapacity or their cruelty among their crimes" Bancs L.H. Review No 15. p. 116

L.H.R. No 15. 110 The basest lust, avarice & rage had corrupted the dispositions & perverted the consciences of men, of statesmen as well as soldiers.

Hawkins, Drake, Lancaster & the adventurers of that stamp from England, were true descendants Ibid. 112 of Rollo & Hastings, and they talked about God and religion, though they had not so much spurious piety as the Spaniards. Their warfare was barbarous

Bk. 7-82 Labat, a Dominican in the W. Indies, "reminds you himself that he was a missionaire Apostolical when he quits a receipt for making bowls tender by skinning them alive!" He was intelligent but had no moral sense. Nimonay 1693 to 1705.

[illegible] used Christianity to his own interest and to those of his order. Gilding and regal ornaments, deer parks, lettres de cachet and the Bastille, villainage & enforced labor, feudalism, grown rank & foul were all recognized and cherished institutions, all sanctified by "Christianity" all accounted as within the pale of "the Church" of which Bossuet was hailed as "the Eagle". Bossuet was a master of all sorts of dissimulation, duplicity and treachery. He advised the most vile & base gaudineries as "Christian" his religion was no religion at all.

English Correspondent of My Independent.

Wickedness overruled for Good.

When God overrules the wicked acts of men, to accomplish his own benevolent ends, these acts do not lose their evil and become good. They remain as wicked as when committed. The murder of Jesus Christ was overruled for the greatest good of man, but this does not excuse the sin of his murderers.

Duelling.

M 16. 270. Sanctioned by the church—prayers said, sacrament adm. &c. in the dark ages.

Religious James, described by Bp Hopkins (Ezekiel) "He is a man whose mouth is full of piety, & his hands full of wickedness; who speaks scripture but lives levelism; professes strictly, but walks loosely."

Wickedness. Villainy

M. 14. 415 Men advocate injustice, & wickedness as long as it pays well but villainy which does not pay is seen to be horrible at once. Evils may be denounced when they cease to exist, evils of the past but present evils that are profitable you will condemn or advocate at your peril. Slavery, &c

Rev. Moncure Conway.

[Cont on M 16. 270

Berries — Continued from { Allen 9. 129. Whortles. Allen 12. 182. Shawberries, &c. Allen 9. 129. Allen 12. 199. Cranberries

Whortleberries see Nat. Hist. 2. 241.
Cranberries " " " 2. 241. 242.
Currants & Gooseberries " " 2. 239. 240. Allen 12. 182
Berries of Rubus genus " " 2. 248. 249

Whortleberries in Maine — Given in Maine Farmer, July 29. 1853.

Blueberry, Vaccinium tenellum, mild & saccharine. The first ripe of the whortleberries — a favorite with all — is every where in Maine, in sandy & clayey shady woods in bogs & on mountain sides — low, humble, hardy bushes. Hundreds of bushels are shipped from Maine to Boston, New York, &c. Blueberry parties & frolics are common in the season of the fruit.

"Swamp Huckleberry" large & sweet & an excellent berry, not so common as the blueberry. Vaccinium corymbosum.

"Blackshining Huckleberry" (Vaccinium resinosum) on the seaboard, and in sandy & gravelly places in the interior. Very good, but drier than the blueberry.

There are one or two other species, but these are the principal & most abundant kinds in Maine.

His Blueberry, I think is Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum. Sir. Emerson Emerson has no V. tenellum.

M. 14. 194. 1765. A bushel of Cranberries in Boston 1/4 "Mummy"
Aug. 9. 1766. Jonathan Judd, Jr. "went out a huckleberring." Deefur
" " "Carried Lois Dickinson". This in Deerfield. There were others with them.

Sept 7. 1772. Two visitors at J. Judds "go to watermeloning". Not said where. Very likely Deerfield
July 30. 1768. Jona. Judd Jr & Dr. Pomeroy went to Kingsfield in Hatfield "for huckleberries".
Aug 8. 1768. "no more rain and so from a huckleberry ride". Judd of Deerfield
Aug 13. 1768. "Rode to huckleberrying with Lucretia". Lucretia Judd's name at Deerfield

Misc. 1. 20. Dr Douglass speaks of "Shrub Oak & Huckleberry Plains" in N. England — barren wastes so called. These Huckleberry Plains were here probably in early days, though the Huckleberry bushes were much increased, I think, after the lands had been cleared.

M. 6. 266. See Bilberries in N. E. in early days. — Bilberry Puddings. Josselyn.
6. 223. Wood. Wood & Higginson have "huckle berries". Smith also & N. H. "Blueberries".

The amount of Berries of various kinds sold in our cities and large towns (1854 and before) is immense, many thousands of bushels in Boston — over 700 bushels, probably over 300 bushels in Northampton. This business has greatly increased within a few years.

M. 14. 31. Law to destroy Barberry Bushes, 1754.
M. 1. 24. Douglass notices the Connecticut law for destroying Barberry bushes 1750.

Thompson's Vt. 1. 268 Thompson says 200 bushels of Whortleberries were brought into Burlington, Vermont between June 25. & Sept 1. 1841

Sept 21. 1855. A newspaper Correspondent writes from Hanover, Mass. that Blueberries are plenty in that vicinity, and are sold at 6 cents a quart. (Had been 16 cents in Boston, but would fall). Parties have blueberry excursions in that region. [There Whortleberry parties will be found I think, in most parts of New England, where the berries grow.

1859. Sept. The neighbors gather barberries in Paradise or on the hills. Some are offered for sale by Irish women.

Berries.

July 23. 1855. "A large huckleberry party" in Pennsylvania in rail road cars, were thrown off by a landslide, & 2 killed and others injured. In vicinity of Hollidaysburgh.

Crew's Farmer & Intelligencer, Augusta, Maine, June 30. 1855. says the gathering of whortleberries or huckleberries, even to this day, constitutes the merry excitement of pastime hours — He describes a whortleberry party of school boys in New England in 1812. Each had a two-handled basket. some filled their baskets with black shining huckleberries, & some played & ate what they picked.

2.09 Strawberries 1857 June
Were never more plenty, in N York than June 23d 24, 1857. For sale by every grocer, & in the streets in wagons & hand baskets, & cried at every door twenty times a day. Sold at 2½ to 4 cents per basket, & quick, which are equal to a quart. 10 12½ & 16 cents a quart. Not very cheap. Garden Strawberries, I suppose.

Gooseberries, Currants & Cherries were selling in N.Y. at the same time. Sour things sell slowly owing to the high price of sugar. Gooseberries 2.50 to 4 per basket.
Cherries 10 & 14 cents per lb. June 24. 1857. Strawberries 12 & 18 cents by retail. Gooseberries 12½ cents a quart at retail.

Strawberry Festivals — they have in Jersey City in the Strawberry season, to raise money for religious and benevolent purposes — several denominations.

In 1856, 8,000 bushels of Strawberries reached New York monday by Erie Railroad. One county in New Jersey sent 60,000 baskets in one day. On some days, 50,000 baskets — 4000 bushels, were received in N.Y. During year 1856, 500,000 bushels were received in N.Y. — 18,000 in Cincinnati, 17,000 in Philadelphia, 10,000 in Boston. These are all large estimates, & not reliable. They are brought in little baskets in barrels & crates. A barrel holds 400 baskets, one man says. This differs much from other accounts, but, making 125 baskets to a bushel, which seems about right, 4 pecks of baskets is just a bushel of Strawberries — 160 baskets make about a bushel of berries.

Berries 1857. in N York. Sept 10.

Black berries, $1 ½ bushel. Lawton Blackberries 25 per quart
Whortleberries 2$ do. Whortleberries per qt 12 cents
Black berries 15 to 18 per bush. Cranberries, quart 5 to 6 per bushel

In Maine in July. Raspberries were sold at 16 to 20 cents per quart at first, and afterwards at 10 cents, & 12½ in August. Blueberries were sold at 16 to 12½ cents, all July 20. and afterwards at 10 to 12½ cents. Black Berries were sold later, in Sept. at 12½ cents; at first were higher. Black whortleberries & running berries. I did not take these except a few green ones on bushes.

In this Town, red raspberries were first sold in my absence; next running berries were sold at 6 cents before & after I came home & some at 8 cents. & next came whortleberries at 8 to 10 cents; and in September black or brier berries at 8 cents, & some at 10 cents.

The Berry Crop 1857.

The crop of berries in New England, if known accurately would astonish. The value of huckleberries, blackberries, & swamp huckleberries this year, & some have been sold as low as 4 cents a quart. Some moderate families have sold berries enough to clear over 20 dollars, gathered in pastures. One man picked in a day, berries worth 4 dollars. Mass Ploughman ... Sept. 5. 1857.

Com in vol. 19. p. 282.

[The Ploughman quotes blackberries at 17 to 25 cts in Boston, Sept 2. Aug. 15 Whortleberries, in Boston market were 10 cts a box (not a quart). & black berries (& huckleberries running berries) 12 to 25 cts a box (not a quart).

Courtship and Marriage (cont. from M.9 376.392. " M.11. 61 " M.12. 128.129

In England in 1829, no dissenter could be legally married except by a minister of the established church, and agreeably to the ceremonies and forms of the church. Every couple whether believing in the doctrine of the church or not, were to assent to those doctrines by repeating the forms after the minister. All were compelled to kneel during the prayers. The Unitarians used to submit to the legal course, but sometimes at the time a protest against these things to the minister that married them or protested against the doctrine of the trinity, which they were obliged to acknowledge in words.

The Unitarians affirmed that marriage, though sanctioned by the scriptures, is no where in the Scriptures appointed to be entered upon by a religious rite; that in no instance in the patriarchal, or Jewish, or Apostolic age was such a rite performed — neither Moses nor the prophets, nor Jesus and the Apostles instituted such a rite. They maintained that the marriage ceremony in the Common Prayer is a popish rite, and has its origin in the popish mass book together with its obsolete terms of its superstitious forms; and that its meaning is obscure in places, its assertions false, and its allusions indelicate, offensive and revolting, &c. [These allusions are too offensive to be repeated in a private circle or to be published in a decent journal though publicly read in English Episcopal churches. The most objectionable expressions are omitted in the Prayer Book of American Episcopalians. Christian Register. 1829.]

Mem 4. 227. 228. 229. Old Marriage Customs in England. Kissing the Bride, &c

Hist. Register, Jany. 1834. p. 94. Mass. Gen. Court. Daniel Denison, in 1650, gave a married daughter "8£ in silver for her wedding clothes."

1737. m. 4. 168. Splendid Wedding at Hartford. John Ellery Jr and Mary Winslow

Bangor Literary Journal Aug. 1837. An English traveller says it was but recently that English Dissenters had been permitted to marry out of the pale of the Establishment. The English Episcopal clergy would not give up their supposed advantage and pecuniary interest till it was wrung from them by the state. "Classes of men never resign power!" He admired the general simplicity & cheerful seriousness of American marriages — contrasted the calm, warm scene of the New England parlor with the lofty, chilly, pompous solemnity, reading, inspired by an English chancel, to which between the hours of 8 and 12 A.M. every couple, except those married by special license, must resort. — Letter of an Eng. Clergyman in U.S.

Mass. Law. 1692. First Law allowing ministers to marry. Marriages might
m. no. 14. 32.) be solemnized by Justices of Peace & settled ministers. Fee
(Mass. Law } five 3/ for marriage, & 2/ for publishment & certificate. Every
m. 4. 55) minister & justice to keep a record of marriages, make a return
of one of each quarter to Clerk of Sessions: & justice or minister to pay
the Clerk 3/ for each marriage.

Mass Law 1716. } Marriage Fee to be 4/ & minister or justice way to pay the town
m. 4. 66 } Clerk 2/ for each marriage. The Clerk was to make a return
to the Clerk of the sessions & pay him 1d for each marriage.

Mass. Laws 1760. } Fee Fee 4/ as above; Minister to pay 4 to Clerk & Clerk 2 to Clerk of Sessions
m. 14. 24. } Publishments & certificate 6d. Recording births & deaths 2 — Certificate do. 3.
All the same as laws of 1753. [Then same as 1753.
Ann. L. Register } marriage forms & ceremonies
No. 3.

Courtships and Marriages.

Hatfield Weddings. Upsd Gaz Diary.

1768 Feb. 20 to about a negro wedding.
Dec 22. Murray's marriage
1769 Oct 2 Wright's marriage at Hatfield Additions.
J.J. describes the Southampton Weddings (1769 & 1) 3 days he attended as very "noisy". There were second day weddings.
Martin Burt was married Jan 14. 1773 Tuesday, and on Friday "Father was so much put out about Silvester's staying for the second day wedding, that he went for home."
1764 Dec. 22. Seth Murray & Elizabeth White married at Hatfield "The house fall'd smoke & people" at Whites. went home to dinner's. broke up at 12. Company went again at 4 the next day. broke up at 11— J.J. Jr Diary.
1770 Feb 15. wedding in So Hampton. men mean in paying the fiddler laugh was the word and kick the exercise.
Whitmarsh II. 43 1641 Gov. Bellingham married himself to his wife. I would not be published when he dwelt. the people were much offended.
Old Laws p. 101 1639 Intentions might be published 3 times at a lecture or town meeting, or be set up in writing upon a post of the meeting house door 14 days.
Ibid. 1647 Law against young men "seeking to draw away the affections of young maidens, for purpose of marriage, before their parents have given allowance & consent." Fine for first offence £5 second one 10£
Ms 12.220. A ~~first~~ marriage at New London on Sunday evening, June 11. 1769, between Daniel Shercliff of Marlboro & Grace Gibbs of ye Great Wall on Monday evening, Thursday, Nathaniel Shaw, Esq. in ye 21st year of his age & ye principal gentleman & Ladish of the place, who danced 92 figgs, 57 country dances, 45 minuets, and 17 horn pipes. Company retired at 4/5 minutes past 12.
Deeds 2.50. Colon Hunt of N.H. 1702 March, was fined 12/ for doing a publishment to be set up that he & Dorothy Curtis of Wethersfield intended marriage, without her consent.
Marriage Fees. by laws 1753 (1760) p. 26. Minister or Justice 4/. Town Clerk for recording it 4/ to be paid by minister or justice. Clerk of Sessions to be paid 2/ by Order Clerk. Town Clerk for publishing & entering it 1/. and for Certificate 6d.
Ms 2.37 COURTSHIP - from Danvers Celebration 1852.
A rap at the farmers door in the evening. Walk in follows; Jim comes a young man in Sunday suit bows to the ladies, shakes hands with the man, & sits down. Mary, the farmer's daughter, blushes deeply. The young man says something about the weather — coughs chokingly tries to speak — he can't — displays an awkward fear lest he sets in earnest — answers questions slowly, simply & so so; their kind looks reassure him & he begins to talk of farming prospects, sheep, kine, cattle, hens, &c. &c. how best to plough land, how to manure, how to get good crops. Of the evening wears fast away, many natures & kindles a fire in the best room; he bids the family good bye, and directly Mary in the entry but does not go herself — but till late talks of late with the girl. The warm air & moulding into one, "a prayer by life's truest feelings blest" Pry no further into their doings, let them indulge in new flirtations. If this sings me, is a picture of the past, it is also of the present.
Ms 1.485 Stealing the bride at Weddings. & other things

[Cont. on page 368

Distilled Waters from herbs &c or Cordials.

See Misc. 2. 268; M. 11. 33; M. 3. 25, M. 9. 383. M 4. 315. Ess. 9. 220. 282

Ansel Jowell, born 1793, says that when he was 7 or 8 years old, say 1800, and some years after, & he suppose some years before, his father Timothy Jewett, distilled for self and for many others, Rose leaves, and in any kind of herbs as winter green, wormwood, peppermint, tansy, princes pine, mountain mint, spearmint,

His still was a large iron pot, holding 2 or 3 pails full, this is now in the old shop. It had a tin top [illegible] forit with which the worm was connected. Oils as of peppermint &c. swam on the top of the distilled water, & were skimmed off. For distilling rose leaves, he charged 12½ cents for each bottle of water, say 1 sh.

The pot or still was sometimes used in a common fire place, & distilled herbs before he began to distil cider. Some were brought by others and some were gathered by himself and family. The herbs or flowers did not undergo any preparation; they were put into the still or pot as they were gathered without being cut or brained, or pounded.

Misc. 14. 158. 1718. a bag of Mint water 7/.
" 14 170 1719 Rev Burnet had Cittron water, Bristol water Catafija, Arrack, Mutheglin, York Buds

Cordials were advertised in Boston some years before the
M. 13. 320 revolution & there were stills for distilling them.
Aniseed Cordial was common

M. 13. 264. A man in Middlesex had Rose Water 6/. 1657

M. 4. 132. 1716. "Sweet waters for the ladies" advd.

M. 14. 142. 1682. England imported distilled waters

M. 4. 72. 1736. "Alsorts of Cordials" distilled in Philadelphia & for sale in Phi.

The French are famous from of old for their skill in manufacturing Cordials or refreshing beverages, which they called orgeade, orangeade, &c from the materials used.
Hazen's Mag.

M. 6. 174. 1660. H Webb had "Sugar and Water 12/." (Distilled water, Endicott

M. 13. 189. 1758 Lavender Water. adv. as a sort of perfume

M. 13. 162. 1751. Hungary water. (Was it a cordial?
M 13. 189. 1758. Hordy Water (not distilled, probably
M. 13. 179. 1755. Honey Water & Hungary Water)

Nat Hist. 2. 307 Howitt says "Our grounds often attended to, the shrubs & the ordinary cordials of "sovran virtue" — these are almost forgotten" Mrs Still distilled peppermint &c.

Lectures, Addresses, Orations. [Continued from III. 308 III. 12. 292.

Timothy Jewett, born 1763, came to Northampton in 1783
Ansel Jewett, his son, says his father told him several times, that the day he came to Northampton there was a celebration here & the town was full of people, & the taverns all full. It was the celebration of the capture of Cornwallis, (so T. Jewett told his son) and Dr. Lyman delivered an address & then was a big party — some rockets thrown up. — So Mr Jewett is confident his father informed him, says he had often heard him speak of it. But is there not some error here? Did the celebrated Oct 19, the date of the surrender of Cornwallis, and neglect the fourth of July? I rather hardly believe it. Yet I know that Old Mr Jewett was a sensible man & generally accurate. [Mr Jewett came to Mr. H. in Aug. 1783. may have been there before. Was it the peace celebration of 1783?

Pat. Gaz. & Nov. 1. 1799 President Adams's birth day was celebrated at Northampton Oct 30. 1799 (there was no Oration) by Capt Wm. Edwards Independent Artillery Co. when dismissed they had an entertainment at Pomeroy's Hall, and drank 16 toasts — strongly federal, & full of severity against the American Jacobins. Toasted Marshal Suwarrow, then in Italy.

Pat. Gaz. & July 5. 1799 & M. 12. 292 Independence celebrated by "respectable citizens" of this & the town (warmly praised) Mr Williams, major. Dempsey's Hall. Pomeroy's, & ample dinner, 16 toasts. Strongly federal. The Powers combined again. (France were toasted.

Ibid. July 12. 1799. Celebrations, at Hatfield. Dr. Lyman. 16 toasts. declamation & oration

Pat. Gaz. & Feb. 24 1800 Feb 22 was recommended by the President, to commemorate the death of Washington, & express regret for his death. In N.H. Capt Edwards's Light Inf. Co was out & other citizens. Rev Mr Williams delivered "a well adapted eulogy" at the meeting house.

A funeral dirge on the death of Washington, was set to music by E. Hamm & published in Pat. Gaz. Feb 24 1800 Then came other dirges, hymns & anthems on the death of W.

Europe.

A traveller in Austria, June 1854, says there are in that country no public lectures, no mass meetings, no trials by jury, no pleas before magistrates & judges. Everything is done by writing; there are no orators or public speakers. The lectures of professors & theses of students in German Universities are read in a dull, soporific manner. It is rare that an eloquent man is heard in any part of Europe, even in England.

Letter in N.Y. Tribune

M. 13. 180. Lectures on Electricity with experiments were delivered in Boston in winter of 1784-85 and winter of 1785-86. Audience seemed to be a pistareen.

M. 4. 106. 1739 Mr Greenwood proposes a course of Philosophical Lectures in Boston & experiments. 60 f. the course

M. 13. 225 1770. Lectures on Pneumatics proposed. Tickets 1/2 dollar each. Only 30 will be sold, as only that number can conveniently attend.

Peace of 1783 was celebrated at Westfield. Date not given. See Holland's Western Mass. p. 228

Also celebrated at Northampton. Rev. Mr Spring prayed and the Sheriff read the proclamation of peace from the steps of the old court house. — The Sheriff was Elisha Porter of Hadley and Mr Spring was the minister of Westbury just who married daughter of Dr Hopkins of Hadley.

Century Sermons — one by Dr Trumbull, Northhaven
one by Dr Strong, Hartford, — one by Dr Backus of Norwich
one by Rev. Mr Allen of Pittsfield, N.H. all July 1801
are reviewed in Port Folio for 1801. in 1 Volume
labelled "Miscellanies" — Also one by Timothy Dwight
Prest. of Yale College — all delivered first week in February
1801. — Also one mentioned by Dr Dana of Ware
and Dr Lathrop of West Springfield

1701. Something was written & perhaps preached at
the beginning of this century (was it Jany 1. or March 25?
Samuel Sewall, in a letter to Rev. J. Pierpont, Newhaven
dated Boston, Sept 17. 1701. says. "I have enclosed for each
of you my small essay towards opening the
Eighteenth century" [must have been printed by
sept to 30th] Hist Woolsey's Historical Discourse, 1850

Independence 1805

H. Gaz. Demonstration in Hampshire County —
first celebrated Independence July 4. 1805. Oration by
Charles Shepherd Esq. (He delivered a Federal Oration not
two years before, viz. 1803.

Celebration in Hadley, July 4. 1805. J. Hunt Chester Jr.
delivered oration. (See Gaz 16 v. 4 p. 2 col.

Isaac C Bates delivered the Federal Oration in Nth 1805.

Orations & Orators in U.S. 1816.

South is fond of declamation & mistaken words for ideas.
We are a nation of declaimers. On every commemoration,
we must have an orator, and an hour's discourse
of common place declamation & tinsel eloquence.
This is the practice both young & old — Speech-making
and Oration-mongering have become a public nuisance.

David Humphrey's Discourse on Agriculture at
N. Haven. Sept 12. 1816. consists of common place remarks,
and has hardly a sentence peculiar to Agriculture. [The
extracts show considerable about agriculture, but not
very wisely said.] Port Folio, Nov 1816 p 385

Mulled Wine, & other Liquor mulled. {See Con. 9. 262 / See M. 2. 292. c.

(Burnt Wine M. 2. 237.

To mull (vndine, to soften) or "to mull wine is to soften, to make sweet or gentle, to burn ie, to make hot and season it with spices & sugar." Bailey.

"Burnt wine" was very common formerly. "Brandewine" was burnt wine originally. — Brantewein. German is Burntwein, & became the name of French Brandy. "Brandon". German, is to burn or mark with a hot iron.

Liquors were sometimes said to be "stewed".

M. 13. 308. Stewed Spirits & Mixed Spirits were given at funerals
M. 13. 333. in Pennsylvania; also at weddings. — Cider put on toasted bread.
13. 308. In Wm Penn's furniture were "three chafing dishes with things to burn spirits".

13. 308. Rum Cattled, or made into hot liff, was given to lying in women. — Spirit & water sweetened with Spreery was given to infants unwell or pelfel.

Con. 9. 262. Ale was often spiced; and sometimes Methoglin, Mum, Hydromel, Mead, &c.

M. 4. 217. "Burnt Claret" was given at funerals in Scotland.

M. 9. 354. "Burning the Wine" and "heating the cider" for funerals, formerly in N. E.
9. 355 Spices also used.

M. 3. 137. Boston Ordinaries, 1663. had "Burnt Madeira Wine"

M 3. 136 "Burnt Wine" was used on voyage to N. E. 1638

M. 6. 241. Wood, 1634, recommends "Claret Wine to burn at Sea" "burnt wine"

M 11. 38. Burnt Wine & Brandywine — words used by B. & H. Colonies.

M 2. 135. Brandwine said to mean Brandy, meaning Burnt wine

M. 14. 157. 1707 Wine for Funerals, was spiced & toasted.
M. 14. 158. 1718. Wine for a funeral & burning 2£.
M. 14. 159. 1718. 12 gallons wine & sugar & spice & burning 5£.
M. 14. 163. 1718. Wine for a funeral 9£. 5/ Spice, just to wine. 5/.
M. 14. 172. 1732. Wine & spices for a funeral

Misc. 2. 78. In Virginia 1658. the Assembly fixed the price of "French wines burnt" at 20 lbs per hogshead bottle or quart, at Ordinaries. What was this burnt wine? It was cheaper than other wines & liquors. Distilled liquors in cases were 50 lbs to tierce, a gl. and sack & similar wine 30 lbs per bottle or gl.
French Wines were cheapest of all, burnt or unburnt.

The Dutch used to drink on new years day, Cherry Brandy true Hollands, and mulled cider. Irving.

Negus. A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice — so called from its first maker Col. Negus [Webster
not in Baily, nor in Youngs Latin, nor in Walker.

Sangaree — I do not find in any dictionary.

Brandy or Brandywine. Vinum adustum, [that is wine burnt or scorched.] and vini spiritus [Spirit of wine] Young, Latin. [1756

To mull wine. Vinum aromatibus mistum coquere, Young.
[To boil or prepare wine mixed with select spices, herbs, sea,

Mulled Sack. Vinum Hispanicum adustum & saccharo conditum,
[Spanish Wine burnt & made pleasant with sugar.

Sack is, Vinum Hispanicum. Young.

Burnt-wine. Defrutum. Vinum adustum. Young.

Defrutum, is a mixture made of new wine, of which 1/2 or 1/3 is boiled away, & sweet herbs & spices were put into it. Anthy Romans defrito is to boil new wine — Young supposes this was used to preserve other small wines, chiefly.

Defrutum. Vin doux cuit; raisiné. Noel. That is sweet Wine boiled or cooked. — and wine raisined or mixed with raisins or grapes

Mulled Wine & Burnt Wine.
& other liquors mulled – spiced, &c

To mull – is to soften a liquor by burning it (or to brulant) Dufresne
Bruler du vin, is to distil wine, to make Brandy Dufresne
[Thus boiling wine is called burning it.

Ed Enc. 9 V. 193. At the entertainments of the knights in days of Chivalry they had claret, or mede clarified with spices, pimeate, which consisted of wine, spices & honey. and burnt wine. see below.

Herbert H. 155. He mentions cloves, nutmegs & cinnamon & says "If thou hast wherewithal to spice a draught." & Spiced drinks were not uncommon.

H. 208. He mentions a "starr melted, as we sug or melt in wine" He uses the word "sugared".

Wm. 16. 293. Anglo Saxons had spiced ale; and had Con. 9. 261 hypocras, a composition of wine, spice & honey (same as pimeate above.) See Claret & Piment, Con. 9. 261

M. 3. 151. Joselyn found Cider at taphouses in Boston 1671 "Spiced & sweetened with sugar" sold at 4d a quart.

Con. 9. 261. Bragget or Brazwort was made of honey & spices or ale, honey & spices; or honey & ale.

Mead or Hydromel Holinshed says it is a swig wash made of honey combs and water, having spice & pepper in it. M. 1. 62

Funerals — Continued from Mass. 11-57.

M.13.308. Mixed & stewed spirits given at Funerals in Penn.
19.354. Burnt wine & hard cider given at do in Mass.
M. 19.354. Agreement of many not to wear mourning
M. 19.355. on the loss of relatives, in 1764 - connected with an engagement not to use English goods.
M 13.207. President Holyoke's sister was buried, Nov. 1764 "without the expense of mourning apparel, agreeable to the laudable method now practised in Boston"
M 13.207 "The new method" of interment is noticed several times
M 13.213. in the nonconsumption agreement, Oct. 1767 they agreed to adhere strictly to the late agreement or regulation respecting funerals - will not use foreign gloves, nor procure new garments on such occasions, except what are absolutely necessary.

Con. 9.218. 50 families in Elizabethtown, N.J. made a similar engagement and others in N. York, Philadelphia &c. in 1764. - should not give scarfs, gloves & liquor, nor wear black apparel in mourning, nothing but a black crape round the arm. This seems all copied from Boston Agreement - but may not all be.

M 4.175. "Mourning Coach" and horses, to be let, 1740.
M. 4.175. 1741. Sexton of Trinity Church offers to attend funerals with help to carry the corpse, &c. for 4£ - will provide pall for grown persons 6s/6 & children 4s. He or an attendant 5s. - all for grown persons 3s/6 (about 1 or 1½ d. m.

H&G. Register July 1854 p. 24 } Funeral of Rev. Thomas Walter, Roxbury, Jan. 1724-5
Coffin 50s. pall 12s. opening the tomb 10s. 1 Quart Wine 9.1.6
6¾ pairs Gloves @ 4s. doz £12.0.0. 6 Rings 3.12, Tolling Bell 1/6
a box to put the bonds of Mr Eliot & others in 6s. Pipes & Tobacco 3s.
3 pairs womens mourning Gloves 18 12s. 36s. all 33.12.0.

N.A. Review July 1831. p. 211 } "Our funeral customs" noticed.
1736. M.4.158. Funerals of eminent men & some others were attended with great parade & show, especially military men

1762. M.13.202. A mourning Coach fitted up for funerals
sup. p. 45. in Boston to carry 5 or 6 persons. Use of it 6/8. A Chaise 4s.
1740 M.4.109. A mourning Coach to attend funerals in Boston & two black Horses. 15s each funeral. (about 5 or 6£ Lm
1740. M.4.111. John Hooker, Sexton of Trinity Church will let Velvet Palls for funerals.

1720 M 4.135. Funeral of Gov. Joseph Dudley. Arguments out; guns fired, &c. He died 4th day of April, kept 6 days in April.
1732 M.4.120. Funeral of Lt. Gov. Wm. Tailor.

Funerals in Charleston S.C.

Travels } In Charleston, wine, punch & all kinds of liquors, tea, coffee, cake, &c are handed round in profusion at funerals.
Geog. 1815 } The house of mourning is the house of feasting.

The Irish in U.States have expensive Wakes & Funerals
One died at Rochester Jany. 1855. & left had 100 dollars in Savings Bank which his family took & spent $81.92c upon the wake and funeral, in order to give him a "decent burial". The Wake cost $20.63 for 10 gallons Whisky, Brandy & wine; crackers & cheese, tobacco, pipes, cider, & 4 doz Sperm candles. The priest was paid for the mass, & for something done at cemetery. Then were undertakers fees &c &c.

An Irishman died in Albany, in 1854 with 500 dollars in Savings Bank. There was a grand wake and burial, and it cost his family $170 to get his body into the ground. The liquor drank at the wake cost $42. There was a chance for four sympathizers, who were hired to make lamentations for the departed to wail & howl over his dead body. The coffin, carriages, mares, & attendants cost $128. So Pat was "decently buried".

Funerals & Mourning.

Con. & Misc. } 1.225 Sir John Cutler, Grocer in London, died in 1693, and £7666 were expended on his funeral (above 33,000 dollars.

Ibid. 225. Burial in Churches. Its origin. Superstitions connected with it.

N.A. Review April 1831 p.360 } The Athenians lavished the income of years upon the expenses of a funeral, which amounted to a sum varying from $145 to 1800 dollars. This called "piety"

Pastoral of Limoges p. 169 to 173 } Gives ancient rites at Interments, marriages & Baptisms, when there were such indecent transactions that priests were forbidden to be present. This reports to France & to the ancients.

Ed. Enc. V. 546 } article Cemetery. About burial in Churches &c. The consecration of cemeteries was begun about 590. The hire of the pall or mort cloth at funerals is a remnant of the old mortuaries, or perquisites of the clergy.

"Infants dying before baptism are with us [Church of England] denied sepulture in consecrated ground" See p. 64 of this as to Church of Scotland.

Ashmolean Museum p. 60 } Lady Christiana de Ufford, wife of Sir Roger de Clifton died 19th of Edward II. was buried with great pomp. Some funeral expenses; 55 quarters wheat £ 4.10.0 1 hhd wine £ 53.4.0. 4 mattresses £ 8 6 arras hangings 14£ 10 calves & other things. Time must be even, here wheat too cheap or tombrels, wine too dear.

Ed. Enc. V. 547 } Cypress was an emblem of mourning among the Romans; the cemeteries of Turkey & Christendom are planted with cypress trees, in Britain the yew has been chosen for centuries. Both evergreens.

Prices 206. Mourning Articles when Col Dwight's wife died 1763 - 14 pairs gloves, mens & womens distributed.

Prices 215. Mourning Articles before revolution in Northampton 1764 6 pairs white silk gloves at Thoda Lyman's funeral.

Prices 215. 1766. Nathaniel Dwight of Bel. bought 10 pairs, mens white silk gloves. &c

Ed. Enc. VII. 188. The Coats at funerals as well as marriages have an expensive feast with intemperance in drinking.

In 14th or 15th Centuries, Men sometimes provided for their funerals by will - some ordered a pompous funeral. J. Shipward, Bristol, 1403, ordered that at his funeral 24 men should carry torches, & that each "portator" should have a toga (or gown) of black friere, with a "caputio" (cape, hood) of white frize, & that 2 torches should burn daily before his sepulchre in the church of Saint Stephen at Bristol. Hist. of Bristol.

In Dorchester, 1633, the town voted "a decent burial place" and "a bier to carry the dead on". Hist of Dorchester

1743. M.4.191. A Handsome Mourning Coach adv in Boston, & 2 horses, to be let for funerals at 10/ each time (?) 6 hrs. (see similar p. 44) p. 44.

In New York down to about 1810, it was the custom to distribute expensive scarfs to bearers & others at ordinary funerals, & many poor families were sorely pinched to do this. A meeting was held at the Tontine Coffee House about 1810 or 1811, when about 200 men of character & property pledged themselves to abstain from this custom - giving scarfs except to the Clergy & Physicians. This was a death blow to the oppressive fashion. N.Y. Tribune March 15. 55.

Cont. in M 16.34

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m 2. 234. **Bee**, ie, a party contributing work to help some individual: a Bee among men is like a quilting among women. The labor was generally for a person who was suffering from sickness, & some misfortune. The word Bee, in this sense, is not very old, I believe.

M. 13. 308. Watson mentions "Bees" in Pennsylvania for ane-ding houses, chopping, log-rolling, grubbing, &c. Rum and a dinner or supper were provided.

The old raisings were a kind of Bee. Also Husking parties and others. The name is American, and not peculiar to the New Englanders - probably originated farther South. Not in Pickering's.

M. 4. 92. 1730. The people of Mansfield, July 6, turned out & mowed the grass of Rev Eleazar Williams & made it into hay & carried it and mowed 4 acres for a poor widow.

The **Apple Bee**. is mentioned in Drew's Rural Int. Oct. 1856. Apples are pared with a whole paring, swung around and thrown over the shoulder, & blushing is seen, if it happens to fall in the shape of any letter & has a resemblance to one. They work busily and talk and laugh. It is an autumn scene.

m. 2. 260 **Cowdung for fuel.**
2. 269. m. 9 399.

The island peninsula of Portland, Dorsetshire, England, has neither coal nor wood. Dried cowdung is used for fuel by the quarrymen's families. "The females are employed all the early part of summer mornings in collecting & drying it, and in stacking up a reserve for winter consumption. It burns with a low, clear flame & emits much heat, but to a stranger has a slightly unpleasant smell."
London Penny Magazine Feb. 1838.

On the steppes in Southern Russia, towards the Black Sea not a tree grows, and the winter is severe. For fuel the inhabitants use reeds & rushes; & the dung of their herds, collected in summer and dried. "Hay is made into ricks, and every roof & wall of the dwellings on the steppes is covered with it, in preparation for winter."
Harper's Mag. — 1854

Potatoes — continued from Mesc. q. 141.

M. 13. 313. Potatoes seem not to have been introduced into Penn-
M. 13. 311. sylvania earlier than into Massachusetts. Potatoes 1740
1750. and later, were inferior. Some very small. Later came
the Spanish potatoe, sharp & pungent to the throat & smell.
Watson says they were called Bilboa potatoes in New England
and that as late as 1740 masters agreed with some appren-
tices in N. England, that they should not be obliged to eat potatoes.

M. q. 141. Deane in N.E. Farmer says we had only one sort of potatoe
about 1740, a small reddish potatoe, of poor rank taste as to
be hardly eatable. Soon came the white kidney, and the
red rough coat, both good; next the Spanish, very prolific
and good for swine [and so called hog potatoes]. The red rough
coat and white kidney failed after some years, and the long
red, and white rough coat came in.

M. 14. 186. 1746. a bushel of Potatoes — first I have noticed in Inventories.
14. 189. 1755. Potatoes to amount of 8/. Dedham
14. 192. 1760. Weymouth. 9 bushels Potatoes, Navr. 16/. (about 1/9. bushel
1765. 14. 194. 2 Bushels Potatoes in Boston 3/4
1771. 14. 196. 40 bushels Potatoes 40/. Braintree. 8 bushels Potatoes 6o/. o.t. (1/. 6. a bush

Sp. Repub. Sept 23. 1854 } Potatoes said to have been first brought to Wilbraham in 1754 — only a peck.

Kinds of Potatoes. 1850 & 1854 — Carters accounted the best;
Chenango & Pinkeyes, and Merinoes, most common.
Others, the Mercers, Whites, Beachblows, Ladies fingers,
Black, and other sorts.

Cons. 6. 253. Potatoes were purchased in small quantities latter part
p. 250. 251. of 1776. & early part of 1777, as articles of commerce, to
send to French W. Indies — only 260 bushels in a
vessel — cost 2/. a bushel in money depreciated.

William Glen sold a bushel Potatoes 01/. 1774. Sold some
pecks a year or two before.
1784. Sold a bushel at 1/4 — 1774. 1 bushel 1/4.
1775 sold 1½ bushel @ 1/2 — 1784. 1½ bushel 3/4

more turnips than potatoes were eaten before the revolution
though some raised 50 or 60 bushels potatoes. and more (Josiah
Pierce raised 130 bushels in 1769 in Hadley.)

Harpers Magazine July 1855, affirms that those that
feed chiefly on Potatoes, as the Irish, enfeeble their health
and weaken the constitution; that they break the energy of
nations; and that all the miseries of that baneful Curse
of Europe, the Proletariat, are combated with the much
praised potatoe. They may prevent a famine, but they
have little nutritive power, and are one of the fatal
gifts of the discovery of America. Tobacco is another fatal
gift [are potatoes a curse to the peasant & laborer
as they write as to tobacco? Does the use of potatoes keep
the "proletariat" the common laborers, in their abject
and degraded condition? Doubted. He says "men fed
with potatoes alone would die with a full stomach in a few
months from sheer want of nutrition"? This is a double [. He says
the same of arrow root and bean meal, but insays, if we
drink coffee with potatoes, or add spices to meat, we may
obtain azote & prosper. He thinks spices, salt & other condiments
are absolute necessities.

Coffin's Newbury p. 190 } Introduction of potatoes in New England — brought over 1719.
Raised in Londonderry. Very few for many years. In 1750, 5 bushels
was a large quantity. At first raised in beds like onions.

Papers of Mass. Ag Society. 1804. in Agricultural & Political

Jony Adams, of Brookfield says, Jan. 1804. "the Spanish Potatoe was introduced among us between 35 & 40 years ago" (that is, between 1760 & 1764 - a few years before the revolution.) That was the most common species for some years. — "Irish Apple Potatoes" and "English White" are noticed 1803.

Sam. Deane 1806. 9 to 12 bushels planted on an acre. Crop 100 to 200 bushels the acre. Generally manured in hill & hoed twice. Cultivation very careless & imperfect — 4 bushels said to be equal to 1 Bushel of Indian corn for sale.

M. 13. 237. "English Whites". Vessel from Nova Scotia, advertised in Boston March 1765

Prices 321. Potatoes in Hampshire in 1759 & 1773, are 8d a bushel, same as turnips, some 1/6. some 1711 at 4/.

In the winter of 1854-55. Potatoes were imported into the United States from Scotland & Ireland; & yielded, it is said, good profits to those who sent them.

Ed. Enc. X 606. The English, it seems, call potatoes of a loose texture mealy as we do in the U.States; those of a firm consistence they call waxy. This is not the terms used in New England. (Then we read Ency. and Encyclopedia). Our word in N.E. among farmers is soggy for the close potatoe, which is not an improper word for a wet, adhesive potatoe. "watery" E.E. owe calls it.

X. 10. 607. Sorts of Potatoes in the Ency. Lopedia.
As to Shape, they are round, oval or kidney, & clustered. He calls clustered, those that have several projections.
As to color, they are white, red, purple, (the nutmeg, black ones, some yellow, red short kidney, white potatoe with a tinged eye, American cluster, rough potatoe, &c
Things to be regarded in Potatoes — "Their flavor, mealiness or waxiness, size, shape, color."
The potatoe is a short lived plant in Britain; seems not to continue over 20 years, in health & vigor. M. Shirreff & Dr. Hunter limits the duration of a variety in a state of perfection to about 14 years.

Price of Potatoes.

Essex Hist 1796 & many years after, sold potatoes to their neighbors at 1/ per bushel C. Some were higher in Spring of Scarcity in those accounts. Some potatoes 1/8 & some 2/6.

Mass 1745. M. 4. 201. Potatoes at Louisburg were 20 a bushel (about 4 or 5 l. lawf.) This is the first noticed of Potatoes in any quantity.

N.Y. Tribune | kinds of Potatoes sold in N.York & prices at Wholesale, April 15. 1857 (by the Barrel)

New Jersey	Carters	4½ to 5⅛	8 barrel.
do	Kidneys	3¾ to 4	"
do	Blue Mercers	3½ to 4	"
do	White do	3 to 3½	"
do	black do	3 to 3¼	"
Western	blue mercers		3¾ "
do	White do		3½ "
do	Pink Eyes		2¾ "
do	long Pink Eye Kidney		3¾ to 4 "
N. Jersey	Sweet Potatoes	5 to 6	"
do	do small, or seed		6 "

— Western Merinos 1¾ to 2 barrel
N.Y.& E. Mercers 3 to 3½ "
" " Peach blows 3 "
" " Carters 3½ to 4 "
" " Round Reds 2½ to 2½ "
" " Junes 2¾ to 3⅛ "
" " English Whites 2¼ to 2½ "
California — 2⅜ to 2½ "
Bermuda Potatoes — price not given

Potatoes in Hadley

1859. Sept. May. Smith born 1789, says when he was young, the Lord Hog or Spanish potatoe, for many & a red potatoe for the table & a white one to eat your pork with. (These 3 kinds are in Hitchcock's report.) His grandfather, Ozias Smith, raised only 2 or 3 bushels at first. He said 50 bushels a year, probably before the revolution.

1859. Mrs. Ellen Clark gives the same 3 sorts, exactly, & Old Mr. Newton had one pretty good

Surgeons, Physicians, &c Cont. from M 11.190.

M 13.312. In Philadelphia formerly, there was and much resort to physicians; Surgeons were more in demand. People were their own physicians; used native herbs, and others from England were cultivated in gardens. G. Thomas, 1689, says the Indians by used herbs & roots, "are as able doctors and surgeons as any in Europe". P 319. — Wm Penn says the same

M. 13.312 "Physicians & Mid. count on 100 formerly in the aged and infirm had spring horses, or wheeled vehicles. Some have oiled linen hat covers, and a shoulder cape of same material. Dyspepsia was formerly unknown.

M. 15.266. 1658. Dr Thomas Starr — Middlesex
Hist. Instrument & Relics 4.2.10
(Books in his Study & Some drugs, 30.18.1

Ed. Encyc. D. 536. Allen unscrupulously forged claims which enthralled the medical opinion of many succeeding ages. His talents enabled him to stop the spirit of improvement for 15 centuries. Men profited from his labors when they were wise enough to become emancipated from his dominion.

American Rev. 1801 p. 189 — A Physician in this Review complains of a medical writer, because "he has elevated medicine into a science, which is usually termed an art." "Miscellanies"

Ibid. 194 — "A review of the improvements, Progress & State of medicine in the 18th Century". By Dr. David Ramsay of Charleston, S.C. 18.1. He names as distinguished writers on medicine in 18th century — Boerhaave, Hoffman, Cullen, Brown, Darwin, Rush, & others. He calls Buchan a "useful, popular writer who has enlightened thousands." "This writer" thinks great improvements as to health have been made in this century. "Every department of the healing art has been improved"

Dr. Wm Buchan of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, published "Domestic Medicine, or the Family Physician" to render the medical art more generally useful, &c — chiefly "recommending a proper attention to Regimen and simple medicines". The third American Edition was printed at Norwich, Con. 1778 for Boston Booksellers

He insists on an attention to Diet, Air, exercise, cleanliness, &c. These things he calls Regimen.

"The generality of people lay too much stress upon medicine and trust too little to their own endeavors. It is always in the power of the patient and those about him to do as much towards his recovery as can be effected by the physician" (Patients are often killed by an error in regimen, when they are using proper medicine. Physicians as well as others are too little attentive to regimen.

"Though many reckon it doubtful whether medicine be more beneficial or hurtful to mankind, yet all agree in allowing the necessity & importance of regimen in diseases". Had men been more attentive to regimen medicine had never become an object of ridicule.

The ancient physicians acted chiefly in the character of nurses. They went little beyond aliment in their prescriptions. Great cures may be effected by proper regimen of the diet only. "Hippocrates & many" "physicians have been attentive solely to diet and the other parts of regimen." "I am, however, in most diseases, besides regimen, recommend some of the more simple & approved forms of medicine. I think the administration of medicines always doubtful & often dangerous"

Buchan continued.

several medicines, than are which may be administered with freedom & safety — Many peasants at present know better how to use some of the most important articles in the materia medica than Physicians did a century ago — People in acute diseases may sometimes be their own Physicians and in chronic the cure must ever depend chiefly upon their own endeavors.

Buchan had had much attention to the following writers, who he had been most useful to him than others — Sydenham, Arbuthnot, Brooke, Cheyne, Mackenzie, and especially to Tissot (French.)

He says some of the Faculty disapprove of every attempt of the native, imagining it would destroy their influence. The reviews not minded & condemned his book, but many liberal Physicians, met a favorable reception.

The preceding remarks are from his preface to the second Edition.

The following are from his introduction

"The improvements in medicine, since the revival of learning have by no means kept pace with those of the other arts. Medicine has been studied by few except those who intended to live by it as a trade, & these have endeavored to disguise & conceal the art.

"The veil of mystery which still hangs over medicine renders it, of only a conjectural but even a uncertain art." This having been long removed from other sciences, induces many to believe that medicine is a mere trick. Medicine however only needs to be better known to secure the esteem of mankind — Disguising medicine retards its improvement & exposes the profession to ridicule.

"Very few of the valuable discoveries in medicine have been made by physicians. They have in general been the effect of chance or necessity & have usually been opposed by the faculty till every body else was convinced of their importance" — Few improvements can be expected from those who follow medicine as a trade. They cannot deviate from established rules without endangering their interests.

Medicine should be laid open. No science can be rendered rational or useful, but by being submitted to the common sense & reason of mankind. — Men of every occupation & condition in life ought avail themselves of a diffusion of medical knowledge.

"The benefits of medicine as a trade will ever be confined to those who are able to pay for them, and of course the far greater part of mankind will be sorry when deprived of them. Physicians must live by their employment & the poor must want advice yet the poor often perish in disease for want of proper nursing than of medicine."

[He assumes that the poor commonly have the aid of Physicians. Was this generally true that the poor had no medical aid?

"A proper regimen in most diseases, is at least equal to medicine, and in many greatly superior."

Cont. page 280

52 Umbrellas & Parasols — continued from Misc. 12. 187

M. 2. 212 c.

Misc 13. 179 "Umberrollos" advertised by two women in Co. in Boston, June 1755.
" " "Silk Umbrellas" for ladies, made in neatest manner, June 1759
" " "Umbrillos" advertised Sept 1758, in Boston
" " "Variety of silk Umbrillos for ladies" " June 1760, Aug. 1760
" " Umbrillas of all sorts made & sold & " June 1761
and he makes up silk for others
" " Umbrillas for ladies of silk & oil cloth. May 1762, Oct 1763

Misc 13. 203. A great variety of Silk Umbrillos, very large with neat mahogany sticks, by a new seller. June. 1763.
" " Umbrillos made in the neatest manner; (a new notion) Dec 1766
do " at the Golden Cock (as many of the above) 1767
" " Umbrellos, neat green & blue, by another person Oct 1768
do green parasol by same Oct. 1769
" " Umbrellos & Umbrello frames. Also Umbrellos made in the neatest manner 1772

"The preceding Umbrellas seem to have been chiefly made in Boston, & mostly of silk. I think many of them, especially those for ladies, were to keep off the sun, chiefly, perhaps used in addition to a bonnet for a long time; evidently included the parasol.

Misc. 13. 220. Umbrellos made of all sizes: ladies can be supplied. one suitable for mine, 4 a 5 months, as low as 6/. Also Oil Cloth & neat plain Umbrellos for men. Ferrules & covers to mend sticks, &c. Others advertise. I see in 1772 May 1773 May. Umbrellos with ivory, bone, mahogany & maple handles adv. some small for misses. Also Oil Cloth Umbrellos for rain. [To this advertisement is a picture of a female holding an umbrella over her head.

Misc 13. 187 1774 June. Umbrellos of all sorts at the sign of the Golden Cock. for ladies & gentlemen. Also umbrella sticks. [He has a picture of the head & bust of a lady with an umbrella over her

Misc 13. 113 "Umbrillas" adv. in 1782 and 1783, in Boston by 2 or 3
do of sarsnet and lustring.

Misc 14. 184. Sarah Dolbeare had "an Umbrella 20/". This in Dec. 1745, This is the first Umbrella, I have found in New England.

1771 Sunday June 16. "Peggy Pynchon shined out with her umbrella" J. Judd's Diary. [She was visiting at Capt Samuel Pomeroy's, & carried an Umbrella or parasol to meeting in Northampton, and astonished the people. Peggy Pynchon died June 25. 1772 æt 17 yr

M. 10. 175. Mrs. Bage's account of first Umbrella at Bolton, Eng. Children wished to see it open & shut.
10. 175 Camblet Cloaks & Riding Hoods shed rain well, and answered the purpose of umbrellas
10. 173. Col Brown's Umbrella before 1780
10 106. Umbrellas in W. Springfield 1768.
10 106. Umbrellas in Northampton
10. 105. Rev. Dr Parsons' Umbrella in Mt.
10. 117 Joseph Clarke's Umbrella
10 105. Women had hoods of Camblet over the head & shoulders that shed rain. Mrs. Stoddard.

Umbrellas & Parasols

Bailey's Dictionary 17th Edition 1757 says "Umbrella" is a sort of Screen that is held over the head for preserving from the sun or rain!" and "Umbella or little shadow, is an umbrella, Bongrace, Skreen fan, &c which women bear in their hands to shadde them." and "Bongrace is a shelter worn on the head to keep the face from tanning, &c" A covering for the forehead. Webster. Screen or Screen is a device to keep off the wind, hail, heat of the fire, &c

[Her definitions were in earlier editions. Vol. II. 1737 compares umbellated plants to an Umbrella.

Domestic Life in England p. 317 31/2 says "Umbrellas were first used in England about 1768", "a century to half a century subsequent to Canale's time". The first man was hooted at in the streets of London. Only Dandies carried an umbrella. [They writer says "coffee houses were first established in London about the same time". What an error! They had been there for a century.] In 1778 the umbrellas were of silk & were worn in London only in noblemen's & gentlemen's houses, where one hung in the hall, to hold over persons between the door & the carriage. The clamor against umbrellas was raised by Sedan chair hackney coachmen & chairmen. After awhile foreigners began to use their umbrellas; then the English; and making umbrellas soon became a great trade in London. This was after 1778.

[Can this be correct? Was it so late before umbrellas were used & made in London?

3.1 Garden Seeds & other Seeds { Cent. from M. 9. 240. 241 ; " M. 11. 130. ; grass seeds p. 30. " " M. 12. 318.
M. 113. 168. 185. 203. 233.

Previous to the Revolution, Garden, Grass & other seeds were imported and sold chiefly by women, & they also kept other goods. They kept Grass, Seeds, Garden Seeds Flower Seeds, Sweet Herb Seeds, and Bird Seeds. The kinds of seeds which they kept may be seen M. 13. 233, and M 12. 318, except Flower seeds which are not particularly sed. Hemp, Rape & Canary were bird seeds.

Garden Seeds raised here seems to have been considered as not proper to be sown here; seeds must be imported to be good — And in 1773 one person advertised "garden seeds raised here, more suiting for the W. Indies" M. 13. 239. 1772 Another adv. "garden seeds suitable for the West Indies, saved this summer & sold very cheap." He did not offer them to be sown here, but supposed them good for the West Indies. Yet farmers in the country undoubtedly raised their garden seeds, & did not usually send to Boston for those imported.

M. 9. 240 Bushes, Roots & Flower Roots, Asparagus Roots, Sweet Herb Roots, Flower Seeds, Garden plants, were advertised 1739. 1742, 1743, 1750. &c.

Peas & Beans were rarely adv. & seem not considered as Garden seeds.

M. 13. 233. "Plants in Pots & without" are adv. in 1773.
" " English Fruit Trees adv. in 1773.
M. 13. 237. Garden Seeds adv 1775 not particularized.
13. 238 Garden & grass seeds adv. 1777. Some mistaken in prizes
13. 113. Garden Seeds imported from Holland 1782 & 1783
13. 113. Garden Seeds " " England 1784.
13. 128 Garden Seeds " " London 1788
13. 233. Dry, Aromatic & other Herbs adv. 1773. [Same M. 9. 240 p.]
13. 249. Sliced Sweet Herbs; Gooseberry & Currant Bushes 1772.
13. 249. Fruits & Flowers often for sale, from a fruit & flower garden kept by a woman

M. 13. 262. a man in Middlesex 1654 had 4 lbs Carrot Seed at 4 d. and 1/4 lb Caraway seed 5 d.
M. 13. 276. 1665. A trader had "Garden & worm Seeds 10 d."
M. 13. 294. 1694 do. had Fennel & mustard seed
M. 14. 158. 1718. Cabbage Seed 4 d. 4 hundred 4 d. 16 doz. Cabbages 4 d. a doz. a mint
M. 14. 88. 1755. Garden Seeds 8 d. &c
M. 14. 197. 1771 wid. Bethiah Oliver 3 packs hemp seed + 2 1/2 bush Canary Seed
" " " 1 bushel Rape Seed 90 s. (11 d.) £ 11. 5. 0. 4 bushel Grass Seed 45 s. (9 d.) &c
" " " Garden Seeds £ 10. 10. 0. (She was among the old importers & sellers of Seeds. had mustard seed pulverized, White Beans, &c — a great variety of Garden Seeds.
Prices 137. Some men in N. H. sent to Boston by the holders for garden seeds. 1772. &c.

Ed. Encyc. XI. 670 Garden has three significations,
1. designates a spot for cultivation of fruits & culinary vegetables. In early ages this was the only garden
2. marks a space devoted to flowers & botanical pursuit
3. denotes a more extended space with forest trees walks, and tasteful scenery. This species of gardening has been called pleasure & ornamental gardening, and now Landscape Gardening.

The ancients in their gardens had the plane, elm, cypress pine, olive, myrtle & bay, &c. with fruit trees & flowers

E. E. XII. 481. In Rossshire, Scotland the robbing of Gardens is not uncommon.

Garden Seeds & Garden Vegetables

1737 Oct 4 Mass. 4. 109. Cucurbita Squash 3 feet round, which we eight 24 lbs

1752. April 11. O.S. Mrs. Porter of Hadley says under this date "Gardened. Sowed. Planted peas and set out roots!"

1763 July 3. They had green Peas at Hatfield. Judd Jr's Diary.

M. 14. 141. England imported in 3 months, 1882 3 Garden Seeds to the amount of £ 6138. and Onion seed 4 tons (Cameron, Think

Gardens in N.E. (Dorchester Hist. No 1. p. 24

Wood says of Dorchester, 1633: "They have fair corn fields, pleasant gardens, with kitchen gardens."

Josselyn says, later, that Dorchester is "beautified with fair orchards & gardens!"

M 2. 144. Formerly "Orchards & Gardens were the same, or the words were synonymous. [This was probably earlier than 1630 or 1646. Above are orchards and gardens. and in 1633 there could have been no orchards in Dorchester.

Farmers Gardens.

(Farmers are, many of them, neglectful of gardens, and live chiefly from the flour barrel, pork barrel and potato bin. On a garden of the mechanic and of the small farmer is often better cultivated & produces more vegetables than the garden of the large farmer. The garden of the latter is sowed & planted, and hoed, (if hoed at all) at odd spells when the labor will not interfere with field labor, & the garden work as often hastily and badly done. (Rural New Yorker.

p. 3. New York Prices of Garden Vegetables, July 26. 1855

Red Raspberries, qt.	12½	Lettuce, head	2c
Blackberries "	15	Beets, bunch	6c
Whortleberries "	12½ & 15	Turnips ½ peck	18¾ & 25
Green corn 10 ears	12½	Onions bunch	6 & 8.
Berries per lb.	9 & 12½	Cabbage, head	4 & 8
Gooseberries qt	12½ & 15	Spinach ½ peck	6 & 6
Currants "	18¾	Garlick bunch	18¾ & 25
Apricots "	18¾	Leeks "	6 & 12½
Potatoes new, bushel	$1.00.	Radishes "	2.
Apples new, ½ peck	18¾ & 25.	Tomatoes S.I. ½ peck	37½c
Rhubarb, bunch,	6 & 12½	Cucumbers, ea	1 cent
Green Peas bushel	$1.00	Squashes ea	3c. 4c
Strong Beans "	1.00		

Many farmers are negligent of their gardens; and in Spring & part of Summer have, not the best, but blue beef, salt pork & beans & potatoes. They have these instead of fresh garden vegetables. Newspaper 1856

Farmers Gardens

Judd's Ms. Am. Agriculturist would have farmers cultivate Parsley, celery, eschalots, chives, thyme, summer savory, basil, &c. in their gardens, as pot herbs, and garnishing for dishes. [Few only then were in Gardens 50 years ago] March 1857

Evangelist May 1858. A correspondent says many farmers gardens contain only the following — a spruce with currant bushes on the outer side; & in the enclosure, hills of beans, cucumbers & and beets; some parsnips, cabbage & lettuce, & plenty of weeds.

See M. 11. 132. not filled. Very few have asparagus. Often

Wild Turkeys.

See Misc 3. 364 reference
Misc 2. 426 reference.

Misc 13. 344. 345. William Penn had wild Turkeys, he says that weighed 40 & 50 pounds. 1683
Some weighed 46 pounds. Some 36 was sold at ½ crown 30 lbs.

M. 14. 132. Strickel in N Carolina had shot Turkies weighing 40 lbs. "had been credibly informed that some weigh 60 pounds" 1737

M. 2. 17. Clayton mentions Turkeys in Virginia, said to have
M. 6. 315 weighed 50 or 60 lbs; but he never knew one that weighed over 35 pounds. 1688

M 2. 31. Cotton Mather mentions that some Wild Turkeys weigh 50 or 60 pounds. This is probably an echo of Clayton's story; & Strickel is probably the same.

M 6. 312. "Virginia in 1650." mentions "Turkeys of 50 pounds weight". This is older than Clayton's story.

Wild Turkeys from Maine Farmer Aug. 27. 1857.

The discovery of America introduced into use three things unknown to the ancient — Tobacco, Potatoes and Turkeys. The most useless is the most used — tobacco.

The Wild Turkey, in its original range, extended from the N.W. part of U.S. Texas to the Isthmus of Panama. It is now mostly confined to the unsettled or thinly inhabited portions of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, & the vast territory W. and S.W. of these states, though found in small numbers in Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia & Pennsylvania. Wild Turkeys eat Indian corn, all sorts of berries, fruits, grains and grasses; and even tadpoles, grasshoppers, young frogs, & lizards. They like the pecan nut best. Their general predilection is for acorns, chestnuts, beechnuts, &c. on which they readily fatten.

Early in October they resort to the bottom lands of the Mississippi & Ohio in great numbers. This is the Turkey month of the Indians.

They pair early in March. The sexes roost apart, but within hearing, & when assembled, the woods from one end to the other, resound with the voice of their wooing called responsively, for about an hour, from their roosts. The males have fierce battles, when mated, the female one or more associate with their favorite male. The female shuns the male when she lays & sits and after and they live separately, for the males destroy the eggs, and also the young turkies. Crows also devour turkey's eggs. The nest is made on the ground, in a thicket or retired place and when the female leaves the nest, she covers the eggs with leaves. She approaches the nest by various routes. Audubon says, a flock of turkeys on trees, may be shot by moonlight, one by one; the killing of a parent seems not to frighten the rest.

M. 13. 386 Turkeys are also taken in pens built with logs; they are baited with grain & enticed through an opening left for the purpose. One or two leaders will sometimes lead in a great many.

Wild Turkeys are of a glossy dark color, generally called black; but not black like the crow; they are tinged a ferruginous or iron color with small shining, bronze spots, on the wings & tail. A white or speckled wild turkey is unknown; and a plain black one, has hardly ever occurred. The light colored tame turkeys are said to be sickly.

Male turkies are called gobblers. The gobbling season seems to be the spring; & when the males & females separate the males cease to gobble.

Turkeys.

The Domestic Turkey is very tender a month or two after it is hatched, & cannot withstand cold & wet. When three months old, it becomes hardy. It will lay & rear two broods in a year — one in April and one in summer. When about to lay, it steals away into some sly place, like the wild Turkey, & lays its eggs on the ground among ... es, and covers the eggs with leaves, and goes to the nest stealthily — just like the wild Turkey. They lay 14 or 15 eggs & then begin to set. — The turkey, when a bird of prey is about, notifies her young by a peculiar cry, & they instantly hide under the green or leaves or logs, or some other shelter, where they remain till the danger is past. — Turkies like a wide range, and are assiduous in catching grasshoppers and other insects. — They are destructive in grain fields and in turnip & cabbage yards. They like to strip the seeds from the barn grass. — In the fall they repair to the woods to gather beech nuts, acorns and walnuts. — They like to roost on a high fence or on apple & other trees, turning their heads to the wind, & braving severe storms. They can be trained to go to other roosts. — They are exposed to foxes & thieves. They are the regular treat to any yankee on Thanksgiving day, roasted; & may they & pumpkin pies never be wanting. Maine Farmer Aug. 27. 1857.

While the hen turkey is laying, the males spend most of their time in Strutting about & gobbling. They seem to delight in displaying themselves. Ibid.

Wild Turkeys (Nov. 1858

My neighbor, Amanda Wood, says his father, who lived in Leverett, was a turkey hunter on Mount Toby and elsewhere — say before ~~1800~~ 1800. (my neighbor is of my age.) Mount Toby was a famous place for turkies 60 years ago and before, when were oaks & chestnuts. His father had killed three turkies at one shot. — He sometimes hunted foxes.

Nat. Hist. 2. 76 / 77 Thaddeus Burge of Northampton, believes he killed about 100 turkeys from 1803 to 1820, and sometimes sold them at various prices, many by the lb. without weighing. He got from 6 to 12½ cents per lb for ... turkeys very fat as low as 6 cents — many, at about 8, 10 & 12 cents. Average 9 or 10 cents per lb. 10 cents. Two or three weighed 40 pounds undressed. none more — (Conversation with him April 21. 1859

Reported Weight of Turkeys in old times — Wm Penn. 40 to 50 lbs (p. 56 Wood 40 lbs. M. 6. 231 — In Virginia 50 lbs. M 6. 322; Clayton 50 to 60 lbs. 56 Evelyn 46 lbs M. 6. 319 — Morton 48 lbs. M 6. 304. Josselyn 40 to 60 (6. 257 Bickell N.E. 40 lbs & 60 lbs. Buckell M. 14 132. Elkanah 20 lbs. 1780 (in Va New Warm 18 lbs. Vandedonck 20 to 30 lbs. M. 3.

M. 12 p. 13 Bonaparte states average weight of a wild hen turkey at 8 to 9 pounds; of a cock 15 to 20 pounds (undressed apparently

Prices. Caleb Stanley at Hartford gave 9. & 1/4, 1711 & 6 for ... turkey — J. Hawley gave 1/4 & 3 a turkey 1717, 3d. to 1732 (say 1½ Dwight 2½ a. 3 in 1760 & 7. Elkanah 4.88; 3.88 — (4d & 6 1735) Lloyd

Bricks. (continued from Alice p. 246)

M. 13, 345, in Philadelphia Bricks were 16/. m. 1685—
M. 13. 343. In do do were 26/. m at the kiln 1696. G. Thomas

May 30. 1854. Miss Anne Clarke has torn down the old stack of chimney, in the oldest part of her house, it having been injured by the late flood, & is putting up two small chimneys in its place. The old chimney was built scarcely more than a century ago. The bricks are large, rough and uncouth, differing considerably in size. Those most slackly burnt are the largest; those more thoroughly burnt are smaller. The bricks vary in length from 8¼ to 9 inches; in width from 4 to 4½ inches; and in thickness from 2 or generally from 2 1/4, to 2½ inches. The brick mould seems to have been 9, 4½ & 2½ inches, as the brick weighting those dimensions when burnt but little. Many were 8¾, 4¼ and 2¼ inches; indeed these measures were about the average, but some were 8½ 4½ 2. or near one or the other of these dimensions. They must have differed some in size when originally made—are ill shaped. Perhaps they had been in a chimney before this one—they are laid in lime mortar.

VI. 9. 246. The old legal size of brick in Mass. & Conn. was 9. 4¼ & 2¼ inches in Mass. and 9. 4½ & 2½ in Conn.

Ency. Brit. 9th Ency. "Statute or small common bricks ought to be 9 inches, 4 broad and 2½ thick". [Our bricks were undoubtedly the size of the English, or very near it, originally.

Ed. Encyc. IX. p. 468 "Bricks in common use for building are required by act of Parliament to be not less than 8½ inches long, 2½ thick & 4 wide". Old Sepulchum bricks, unburnt, were some 13½, 6¾ & 4 inches; others 15, 7, & 4¾ inches. Romans had square bricks.

1731. M. 13. 375. Bricks (in Boston) 2 yam. at 34/. (say 15/ m. l. m

In N. York, in 1854. bricks were all prices from 4 to 7. They fell from 7 down to 4. in the course of the year, & rose again to $5. in January 1855. or 4.50 to $5. In July 1855 they were down to 3.75 to $4.00.

Bricks in New York. Sept 17. 1856
Hard North river $4. to 4.50. Malt Tiles $ 25 to 30 m.

Bricks bought by Pynchons.

Wm Pynchon gave 1645 & 1646 to Hugh Parsons 17/. per m.
Also gave to H. P. 17/. 1647 for 5 m. 2250 to be weather bricks, and 2750 to be well burnt for chimneys.

1659 John Pynchon agreed with Francis Hackelton to make & dilivn at Northampton 40 m. good bricks, full sized for £35. or 17/6 m. He made 32 m at 17/6. & 28 1666. F. H made 10 m. more at 18/. 8 m. at 17/6; 12 m @ 19/2. many were weather bricks. Bricks were for Pynchon's house

1668 & 69. Samuel Ball made bricks & delivered them in the boat at Chicopee at 20/ m. for Mr Glover's house &c.
1673 & 1677. Ball & others sold bricks at 20/ m.

Bricks, &c.

M.1. "Pavements" for oven & oven were bought by John Pynchon 1659 & 60 when he built his House. He sold some. Probably used for other purposes beside ovens. I suppose they were square bricks. 100 ovens. I suppose square. Pynchon gave 13/6 & 14/. for 100 about 9 inches square.

1662. Pavements were 2/6 doz. 1667. 2/9 doz

1677. Pavements were 2/ doz. were used for paving some places besides ovens.

M.2.204.b. M.17.774 MASONS

Masons seem to have had higher wages than other artificers

Masoning Bascom had for hewing & laying stone 4/ per day in 1658. 59. 60. 61. & 63. His Kitchen (Pynchons) seems to have had a stone floor. Bascom's son had 2/6 day.

1667 to 1675. Thomas Basedon had 3/6 a day for work, mostly stone work, but at some brick. He seems to have boarded himself at 4/ and 3/6 a day. He was paid for coming from & going to Northampton once in two weeks, time allowed.

Rowland Thomas, not a regular mason, had 2/6 a day 1664. 1672. for underpinning, stoning cellar, &c. & board.

1660. Edward Griswold of Windsor built Pynchon's brick 1661. house. Had for the job 40£. For chimneys 7£. He had 1662 & 3. for hewing stone 4/ a day. He had for plastering 3/ per day — Griswold paid Pynchon 4/ a week for board. Griswolds work about 50£ all paid in goods & in bond

M.17.203. M.17.274. George Griswold built M. Glover's chimney, for 5£

Bricks in Northampton 1858. May 3.

The present price for good bricks is $6 per thousand. Soft brick are $4.00 Bricks in 12 years have been from $3.50 to $8: very few at either price; hardly any at $8. Generally from 4 to 6$

Hadley 117.44 3. & Enos Smith bought & sold Bricks 1770 & 1773 at 18/ per m. Sometimes 20/ per 1000; sometimes at 1/10 for 100 after the war, 1783 & 84. the price was 20/ per m.

Hadley 3. In Elisha Smith's accounts, earlier 1760, &c. bricks were 16/. and a little higher in small quantities. Were the same in Oliver Smith's account, also 16/. in 1760.

Oliver Smith gave for brick for his house in 1796. 20/. for part, and 14/. for the greater part. made by A. Fox.

E. Smith. 1793. bought & sold 6400 brick (John Dickinson) at 18/ £4.17.2

60 Partiality in the Colonies for what was English.

M. 2. 262. 264 Dependence on Engl. M. 12, 152. M. 16. 134.

M. 13. 341 Englishmen claimed to be superior to Americans, and Watson says the claim was conceded in Pennsylvania. This continued after the Revolutionary war. Dr Franklin's remark about the respect given to Old England men. The customs & fashions and men of Old England were respected in Phila.

M. 13. 233. This respect for what was English existed in Boston. Everything from London was considered superior. All sorts of commodities, and most customs & fashions. The feeling was very prevalent in Boston, & to some extent in the country. Nothing made in New England could compete with what was made in Old England. among those able to purchase the English. — This partiality for what was English extended to garden seeds and small things as well as those more important.

M. 4. 143. 1728. Addres of New England ministers to George II.

" 144 1728 Address Harvard College to George II

1. 143. 1732. Poem address'd to George II

1. 149. 1734 Mass. Ministers address George II. May 29

1. 100. 1715. Mass Ministers address George I. April 13.

4. 138. 1723. A fulsome, loathsome address of John Winthrop to George II.

4. 133. 1717. Address of Mass. Ministers to Gov. Shute praising him & the king. His reply.

1. 149 1734. Address of Mass Ministers to George II same as above

Partiality for European. Homespun despised.

M. 2. 281.

Am. Museum July 1791 — Governor Livingston of N. Jersey, complains of "homespun" gone out of fashion some years before 1791. He says, "It is not long since the manufacture of our own cloth was very general amongst our women. Why is the practice so generally discontinued at present? alas! the inextinguishable rage for foreign finery! people seem mad after exoteric luxuries."

M. 2. 186. "A fine woman in Paris sends to London a doll completely accoutred to show the new mode, and away hie the English after the doll, & all the coiffures soon conform to the doll. The French tailor acts the like part, in order to introduce the Paris mode among the men of England. We in the U States, used to receive these new fashions circuitously through England; but now we run after the French directly without going to England; & though there is great complaint of the scarcity of money, we buy the foreign & neglect the homespun.

Gov. Livingston died 1790. He wrote these Essays a few years after the peace of 1783.

Am. Museum 1791. Appendix. p. 29. — Poetry and dress — It is represented that homespun is entirely out of fashion. — Women wear "works of cork & gauze, humps enormous & terrific crowns" Europe makes our suits & cloth; W. Indies send sugar, and East Indies tea and teacups.

"Maidens once spun their wedding gowns & linen,
But now, a homespun gown no wench will stick a pin in"

They had "waspish waists" "broad bishops behind" "shawl immense" "veil waving in the wind", "huge bonnets stuck with bills of hair."

He would not censure severely this extravagance, provided the article is one of American manufacture, but they are not. Formerly the fair one gained a lover by

"her economie, & her industrious spirit,
her love of homespun, bore the heart away;
but it is not so now. Burlington N. J. Nov. 1791.

Same P. 32. A man who has travelled in Europe, wears a scarlet coat with silk black collar, with buttons equal to a dollar & a half, bows in his shoes; scents perfumes for the nose, ruffles & lace ruffles dangling over his knuckles — he lays aside republican customs; is full of vanity & pride; attends balls, plays, routs; wears a powdered head & French modes & rings & ill; has neat hair friseed by the barber & curled, & has a round of [illegible]

62 Hides, Skins, Leather. Con. from M 9. p. 136
" " 12. p. 59. 74.
" " 13. p. 64 65. 66

South Carolina tann'd Sole Leather, is advertis'd in Boston 1742. & 1750. Misc. 9. 136.

M 13. 197. South Carolina Sole Leather advertised. 1761.
" " English Sole leather and English soles are often advertis'd in Boston 1756. M. 13. 182. English Butt Soles.
M 13. 161. English Sole Leather much 1750 &c. M 13. 147. Same adv. 1747.
M 13. 161. Carolina Sole leather adv. about 1750. M. 13. 163. Same adv. 1758
1728. 4. 146. South Carolina Leather. adv. also Calf Skins.

1777. Feb. Con. fixed price of hides at 3 per lb. & leather at 1/5 lb.
" May. Two Hartford tanners complained of this; say it was always the old rule that the price of leather should
Con. 6. 173. be 6 times the price of raw hides." If hides were 3d. leather should be 1/8. they thought.
Misc. 13 242. Concord Convention Oct. 1779. fixed the price of green hides at 3/ lb. and Leather 18/ lb — 6 for 1. according to the old rule — But some of the prices established made the leather not quite 6 times as much as the hides — One Regulation has 4 1/2 d lb for hides & 24 for leather.

1764. Leather was brought from towards Boston for Northampton shoemakers. In May 1764, Asa Wright had brought from Shrewsbury 137 lb Leather at 3/9 per 100 lb weight. Wm Clarks acct. Book.
1774 William Clark sold to John King a hide 62 lbs @ 2 1/2, 12/11
1784 do do sold tann'd Sheepskins @ 3/ and 2/2
1780 Sept. do do sold Sheepskins with wool to King @ 1/4
1761 Dec. do do sold do without wool to do @ 8
1766. do do sold a tann'd Sheepskin @ 2/8 or a skin with wool on.
W Clark sold many hides to John King — Time when weights of some are given — Jan. 30. 1786. 84 lb. a great steer.
Nov 17. 1786. 52 lb. heifer. Jan. 23. 1787. 56 lb. Nov. 26. 1787. 56 lb. heifer
Dec 31. 1787 56 lb. Cow. Oct 22 1788. 53 lbs. Jan. 16. 1789. 57 lbs
Oct 25 1783. 47 lbs ord steer. — Dec 1. 1783 55 lb heifer.

1682-3. M. 14. 138. England exported Hides 4820; Red Hides 1444 Dressed Cow Hides 5331. Guinea Hides 300.
14. 136 Exported. 2600 doz calfskins: 193 doz Sheepskins
15 doz goat skins; 42000 Coney skins
See other skins imported & exported 1682-8. in M 12. 59
14. 140. Imported: Cowhides, Red Hides, Calf.

Ed Enc. & Goat skin is made into gloves; & abroad (from Britain) it is dressed & made into stockings, bedticks,
XII. 540 bolsters, bed hangings &c. In the army it covers the horsemans abouts, & forms the soldiers knapsack
is made into morocco leather in Turkey, Corinca, &c
It takes a fine dye, & was formerly used for hangings.

M. 14. 138. &c. 1682 England imported Cordovants, Spanish leather, —
M. 2. 248. exported 60 doz Cordovants.
Exported Wrought Leather 447 3£
Misc 16. 376. In 1550, Sadlers, Girdlers & Cordwainers were the principal workers in Leather. They & others made wares of tann'd leather, Sompursors made leather pots & tankards, bugets? &c. There were many garments of leather.

M. 13. 161. Dry Hides adv in Boston 1763.
13. 228 Dried Ox Hides from Jamaica adv. 1772, & from other places

Cont. M. 13. 64. & M. 16. 192

Furs. Peltry, Skins, &c

Middlesex. 1661.
£
John Cromwell had Furs 82.13.6
m. 13. 1662. Mooseskin 8/ — m. 13. 1663. Bearskin 8/

Pat. Gaz. May 19. 1800 } A. M'Daniels, No 3. Town Dock, Boston, offered to pay cash, 25 cents each for 10,000 chipping squirrel skins, delivered in 3 months, April 9. 1800. Also a generous price for one or two hundred flying squirrels, taken alive.

m. 13. 363. 1721. Thomas Fitch bought furs to send to England
viz. 2 hhds. 736 lbs @ 4/2 of Beaver (low price) & Com. 5 per cent

Hudson's Bay Company (from Newspaper 9/1854
The Company sold in London in 1848—
21,348 beaver skins — 55 lbs Coat beaver
6.588 Otter — 1102 fisher skins
900 Silver Fox — 31,115 lynx "
19.949. cross. red. & fox — 11.292 wolf "
150,785 martin — 809 wolverean
38,703 mink — 195 sea Otter
18,553 muskrats — 150 fur seal
2,997 Bear — 632 cat
2,889 Deer — 1651 Swan
2,090 Raccoon — and some other species
London Sales amounts to 200.000£ & quantities (besides these) were exported to the Continent, United States, Canada & China

Jan. 1. 1855. Furs & Skins in N.Y.
Sup. 410. Beaver pandment $1. to 1.50 pr lb. Beaver Skin N. $1. to 1.50 lb.
Otter, skin N. 1½ to 4.50; S 1½ to 3½ lb. do " South 1.00. skin
Red Fox N. $1. to 1.12; —
Raccoon W. 25 to 45; Detroit 40 to 75; South 12 to 18 c.
Mink N. $1. to 1.50; mink S. 30 to 80 c.
Martin N. 1½ to 3.60; — Opossum 30 to 35 c
Fur Seal, Salted 4.25 c — Hair Seal 25 c to 1.00
Goat, Curacoa, 47 c to 49 pr skin — Mexican Goat 32 c to 33 c 7/8 lb.
Deerskin, shaved 25 to 36 c pr lb. Deerskin in hair 28 to 35 lb. c
do in hair winter 18 to 20 c pr lb. Deerskin, Angostura, 36 lb.
Worsted? { do Sisal 40 to 42 c; Missouri, 23 to 25 c; Texas 16 to 18 c and
{ Do Arkansas 17 to 20 c; San Juan 44 to 46.

Penny Magazine { Skins from the N.W. Company in 1798.
London. Feb. 10. 1838
Beaver 106.000 — Fox 1500 — Otter 4600
Bear 2.100 — Kitt Fox 4000. — Musquash 17,000
Lynx 6000 — Wolverine 600 — Marten 32.000
Raccoon 100 — Wolf 3,800. — Mink 1.800.
Elk ... 700 — Deer 750.
with 1200 dressed deerskins, 500 robes of bison skins, 1650 other skins.

P.M. 1838. Importation of furskins into England from British N. America & United States, 1835.
Bear B.A. 4829, U.S. 10. 184. White considered Black & Silver fox the same
Beaver " 85.933. " 2.316 Red fox skins are exported to China.
Fitch " 12 " 40 Beavers are now diminished than "fur-animals. Canada exported
Marten " 71.068 " 47.253. 170,000 beaver skins in 1788.
Mink " 75.297. " 82.950 Black bear skins annually consumed
Musquash " 1.147.725 " 23.232 25000 in 1803. — have now worth
Otter " 17.989 " 143 20 to 40 guineas — in 1838 only 20/ to 30/
Seal " 322.186 " 2.081
Nutria from S. America 55,600 —
Coypu skins from S.A. have been imported since 1860, under the name of Nutria skins, & are largely used as a substitute for beaver skins.
England in 1836 imported 665.991. Coney skins, 284.488 Squirrel skins
Foxes 122.741. Nutria 1.328.017. Squirrel 2.236.795.

[Cont. on p 410.

64 # Baptism of Infants - Continued from M. 11. 324

Our fathers seem to have had some of the notions of Papists and Churchmen about the efficacy of Baptism. Hence their care to have infants baptised early, and especially to have them baptised, if they appeared to be sickly & not likely to live but a short time. The same notions & practice prevail to a considerable extent now.

Sabbatarians. Rev. Jona Judd's Diary Dec 15. 1774 has—
"Called up [in the night] to baptise a child of Timothy Hammon; called Elenor." The child died the next night.
J. Judd Jr.'s Diary. May 31. 1775. A messenger comes early from Sylvester that his new born child is not expected to live, & they want father to go & baptise him." Father went up but the child died before he got there.

M. 11. 56. The Scotch seem to have had some such notions; and they formerly buried unbaptised infants on the confines of the grave yard (where suicides were buried).
P. 45 of this.

The half-way covenant, & the anxiety of parents to have their children baptised, though caring little about religion, show that in New England, some mysterious efficacy was attributed to baptism.

Puritan Baptism in New England formerly. (N.Y. Evangelist.

A plain pewter Bason held the water of Sprinkling (not a marble font) and it stood on the broad rail in front of the deacon's seat. Parents who presented their children stood in the broad aisle; and children & many older ones gazed on the infant faces with delight, listened for the coming name with much curiosity, and earnestly looked upon the whole rite. [and observed whether the child cried or not when baptised.]
See M. 12. 118.

See above. Rev J. Judd's Diary. 1754 Oct. 8. } He rode into Northampton on purpose "to baptise Elisha Pomroy's child that is sick" Went into town [N.H.] to baptise a sick child, divers days.

Baptisms were generally the next Sabbath after the birth of a child. Sarah, daughter of Rev. Chester Wildams was born Aug. 10. Monday. 1752, & baptised the next Sabbath, 16th. It was the same with Rev. Jona Judd's children. His son Sylvester was born Dec. 1. 1752 & baptised Sabbath Dec. 3. Jonathan Ham July 12. 1755 was baptised Sunday 13th.

N.H.G. Register July 1854. Samuel Adams, the revolutionary patriot, had Samuel Children—born on Friday, Wednesday, Saturday, &c. and were all baptised the next Sabbath after birth, & one born on Sunday morning was baptised the same day. Samuel Adams had a brother born on Sunday morning, who was bap. same day.

[This was evidently the old way—to baptise children the next Sabbath after their birth.

Chief Justice Samuel Sewall was born at Bishop Stoke, England March 28. 1652 & was baptised in Stoke church May 4. 1652. The minister first preached a sermon, then baptised him; after which an entertainment was made for him and many more, by his father Sewall. [This was not on Sunday but Tuesday. There was a sermon & baptismal feast; it seems] Some of his brothers were baptised at his father's house some weeks after birth.
N.H.G. Register, Vol 1. 112.

P. 369 of this. The Catholics had a feast at Baptism, as well as at a marriage & funeral.

Baptism.

M. 4. 83. Public dispute at Lyme, between Congregationalists & Baptists. June 7. 1727.
4. 90. Published at New London, by Cong. Chaplain Buckley
4. 97. Published by Baptists also, to correct the other.
4. 150. The Debate was on the subjects & mode of Baptism and the maintenance of the ministry.

Baptism in Eastern Churches, in Turkey, &c.

The Nestorians set infants in water up to the neck; the child is held there by the deacon, while the priest takes up water in both hands & suffuses it over the head, three times, repeating one name of the Trinity each time.

The Armenians baptize in the same manner, & represent in pictures of the baptizing Christ, him standing in Jordan & John pouring water from his hand upon his head.

The Greek Church in Turkey, in baptizing, takes the infant perfectly naked & places it in the water of the font up to the neck; & thrice takes up water with the right hand & pours it upon the child's head, at each time saying over one of the persons of the Trinity, as "in the name of the Father," &c. Several more ceremonies are performed — and the child is declared baptized, washed, enlightened, sanctified, &c

[It seems they all immerse the body up to the neck, & wet the head by affusion, or pouring on from the hands. It is not complete immersion but comes very near it]

N.Y. Evang. Mist. Dec 1854 [from Missionaries of Smyrna.

Ed. Enc. VII. 187 } In Croatia (Catholic) the new born child is wrapped in soft linen cloth or swaddled in grass, and immediately carried to church to be baptized.

M. 12. 403. Baptism in Greek Church in Russia

The priest takes the child, which is quite naked, & holding it by the head, so that his thumb & finger stop the orifices of the ears, he dips it thrice in the water; anoints the babe's breast, hands & feet, with holy oil, & makes the sign of the cross with the oil on the forehead. Lady in Russia 1854

Miss Caulkins } p. 194 } Says Baptisms [in New London & elsewhere] followed close upon births; in numerous instances the child was baptized when only one, two or three days old. Children of many families were usually less than a week old, Parents who owned the covenant had their children baptized, & church members had grandchildren, apprentices & slaves baptized, by giving a pledge for their Christian education.

Rev. Sydney Smith of England, who was a physician to the poor in his own parish, "being once called out by a poor woman to baptize her child immediately, as it appeared to be dying, was asked on his return in what state he left it; the husband, I gave it a dose of castor oil first, and baptized it afterwards, so now it is ready for either world."

New England Baptisms.

Felt. Hist. p. 164 } Formerly the congregation seems to have stood when a child was baptized. Mr Gould, the first Baptist, was censured because he sat down in time of Baptism at Charlestown. [As baptism took place in the midst of prayer, a large portion stood when I was young, but all sat down who desired to. Persecution of the Baptists. See Prattling Hour

[Cont. in M. 16. 140.

Sugars.

Cont. from Mass. 12.50

Middlesex

Mass 13.263.1653. Thelgraves, 91 Sugar Loaves.
" 13.284.1657. a hhd Sugar 10£. 1658. 28 Dr Sugar 19/.
m 13 274.1664 1 1/2 Cwt Sugar @ 30/.
m.13.282.1680. Sugar 25/. Cwt.
M.13.294.1694 4 1/2 Cwt Sugar @ 30/. p 295. 300 Dr Sugar @ 36/ C
dl 13.300.1711. 8 Cwt Sugar @ 34/. 13£12.
Suf Ch.14.152.1707. 10 Cwt Sugar @ 30/
1724 m 14.164. Gov. Burnet 43 loaves of double refined Loaf Sugar, 90lb @ 3/3
@ 190lbs single refined do — @ 2/3.
1729 m 14.170 — do - muscovado Sugar 3 Cwt @ 60/.
1738 M. 14.175 Sugar 130/. Cwt.
1742. m. 14. 178. Double Refined Loaf Sugar in England 5/lb. New England 5/.
" " " Middle Refined do - sorts 4/. some 3/3.
1742 m. 14. 178. (Brown) Sugar 100/. 120/. & 140/. Cwt.
1748 M.14.187. Loaf Sugar 8/.lb. Other Sugar 19£ Cwt. (near old Tenor
1771. M. 14.197 Brown Sugar 14£ Cwt O.T. (37½ me.
1773. M. 14.198. do 30/ and 32/ Cwt.
1774 M. 14.199 @ O.T. 12£. 15£ & 16½ Cwt. (32/. 40/ & 44/ 8. Lon.
" " " " Loaf Sugar 59/ O.T. (9/5 L. m.
1765 " " 194 Brown Sugar 70/ Cwt
" " " Sugar 48/. 56/. & 45/. Cwt.

Sugars, April, 1854 were never so cheap as now.
New Orleans in N York is 3½ to 5 cents per lb. by hhd; Porto Rico 4½ to 6¢; Cuba muscovado 4 to 5¢ Havana in Boxes 5 to 7 cents. — Fair New Orleans sugar (not the best) is sold in Northampton at 20 pounds for a dollar or 5 cents per pound. [1856. Oct. the price was just double; 10 for 1 dollar, ordinary Sugar

1732 M.4.155. Loaf Sugar 2/.lb (about 10d.
1728. M.4.86. Sugar in minister estimate was 90 lbs a year @ 8 — (say 4. L. m.
[illegible] Cwt.

L.Q. Review No 75. p 197 } Sugar Mills began to be erected in Hispaniola in 1572, and 23 mills were erected within 23 years or down to 1535. The cane was introduced from the Canaries where it was carried from Granada & Valencia, as is supposed. Ships in these early days carried from Hispaniola to Spain Sugar, Canafistola? and hides

(Winthrop)
II. 92. Sugar was brought from Madeira with wine &c. Nov. 1642
II. 94.95. Sugar brought from Fayal & Cotton, tobacco & sold cross from St Christophers. March 30. 1643. Wine, sugar and cotton plenty in that country — Two more vessels from W.I. brought cotton; others, some, Madeira.
II. 157. Sugar from Palma near Teneriffe. Dec 3. 1643. with wines ginger, pitch &c
II. 158 It seems that our first importations of sugar were from the Canaries. Madeira, the Fayal, Wines, Sugar & Cotton plenty & cheap Winthrop says. march & sept. 1643.
II. 62. Aug. 16. 1653, John Turner of Barbadoes, agreed to deliver John Richards of Boston, at B. before April 30, 1654. 22 848 pounds of good muscovada sugar.
II. 219. 1645 Sugar from Canaries (not Barbadoes) & salt & tobacco from B.
II. 312. Our Trade with Barbadoes & other W.I. Islands opened within a few years, of importance. (Barbadoes not named I think till 1645) We sent provision & cattle to W.I. and received Sugar, Cotton, tobacco & Indigo. (no spirits nor Molasses mentioned. Cattle often went from Spain, Canaries, &c. to W. Indies, & thence to New England.
I. 138. 1634. Dutch Trade. Dutch at Hudsons river. Sheep, beaver, bras pieces, Sugar, &c, exchange for sack, strong waters, linen cloth, &c
m.1.159. 1736. Sugar Candy a der. Sugars a der. from 1 pt to 3/.18 & Brown & Loaf.

[Cont. in M.14.240.

Maple Sugar — Cont. from Misc. 12.51.

1834. My neighbor, in Elm Street, tapped maple shade trees the first week in March, or before the 10th. Maple Sugar from other towns was for sale here in small quantities about the 10th & 12th. Sold at 17 cents per lb. 15 cents, &c.

Rev. J. Judd's Diary has March 9. 1773 — "Sylvester to Sugar-ing to day". He sugared on his farm in Westhampton.

Maple Sugar Parties. It was customary for young people to collect at the sugar place & eat sugar, when the sap gathering & boiling "sugared off". As it was called. This obtained also at dwelling houses when the sap was brought home & boiled there. — The young folks come "to eat sugar" and have a merry time at the shelter in the woods, or at a private dwelling — male & female.

The sugar maker in the "sugar orchard", gathers sap from the sap troughs in pails which he suspends from a kind of wooden yoke on his neck & shoulders, sometimes, to carry to the kettles. He has a rough board shelter near the fire, where he lies on the straw, with a blanket & perhaps Buffalo robe. The great kettle, near him bubbles, & the bright fire makes cracklings music, & lights & shadows of boughs among the trees in the night. At some sugar orchards, there is a small framed building.

Chesterfield Sugar

First settler of Chesterfield made maple sugar and sold it in Northampton at 6 pence per pound in barter. Began in 1764 and some in 1763. Almost always 6d per lb for some years. Wm Clark bought 6. 8. 10 & 12 lbs Sugar at a time, and 2, 3 or 4 quarts of molasses at 2/4 a gallon, and paid in cider, corn, butter, &c. Several brought Sugar. 1765. &c.

In the Revolution and "Eatly" 1784. maple sugar was brought from Chesterfield & sold at 6d per lb. It is always called "Sap Sugar" in Wm. Clark's book

1777 March 1. Wm Clark let Josiah Shaw of Cummington have "a cask of Vinegar" & Shaw was to let him have to pay for it 20 lbs good Sap Sugar. Paid 12 lbs May 1780 the rest at another time.

making Maple Sugar — from Bryant's "Winter Piece" (Sep. 446

'Tis pleasant to behold the wreaths of smoke
Roll up among the maples of the hill,
Where the shrill sound of youthful voices wakes
The shrilly echo, as the clear pure lymph,
That from the wounded trees, in twinkling drops,
Falls, mid the golden brightness of the morn,
Is gathered in with brimming pails, and oft,
Wielded by sturdy hands, the stroke of axe,
Makes the woods ring

1855. A few maples were tapped in this village Feb. 22, & the sap ran. About the same time, some maple sugar was made at Sunderland & sold at Amherst a few days after. But cold weather followed & no sap flowed for some time.

[4 or 5 Gallons sap boiled to make 1 lb sugar, & trees yield 2 to 5 lbs in a season

Hamp. Gazette. March 20. 1855 has a detailed account of making maple sugar. Samuel Gibbens of Conway generally begins about March 1, but it depends on the weather. Sap will run when it freezes through the night & thaws the next day. West wind is favorable. He bores 2 holes to a tub, & puts in similar spouts. The nearer the ground, the more is the sap. He has 375 tubs, & has gathered 286 only in a day — never more. Has gathered 12 pails from one tree in a day — in 4 tubs & 8 spouts. Sap season 2 to 6 weeks.

Cont. on M. 16. 54

Servants sold to pay for Passage. [Cont. from M. 11. 107

Sec. Misc. 2. 296. 298 c. Misc. 7. 182. Misc. 8. 72. 403, M. 3. 86 Kalm
Misc 11. 107. " Misc. 9. 204. 390.

M 13. 316. Young in Pa. who served for a term of years to pay their passage made frugal, industrious citizens, and became wealthy.

13. 316. In 1722, Palatine Servants were disposed of at 10 £ to pay their passage. Some who had come over before & served 4 years became rich men.

13. 316. many came who were not servants, to Pa. (many Scotch Irish and Germans apparently.)

3. 86. Kalm calls the passage from 6 to 8 £ Sterling — [He is rather high. The 10 £ may be sterling above; if Pennsylvania money it would not pay 8 £ sterling. Kalm says Servants for 4 years are commonly sold for 14 £ Pa. currency (70/. a year.

13. 316 Some Convicts & criminals were sent over and some Scots, &c. taken in war were sold in the Colonies

13. 262. Daniel Mikesma, a scotchman, valued at 15 £
1654-5 Anna Ketch. 6 years to serve, time valued at 8
1657. 3 Servants appraised at 11 £ — may not be sold Servants
1658. a mans service, due 5 £. another Servant 4 £. do - do.
1661. Servant man & maid 16 £. (R. Long.
1681. 2 Servants (men) 10 £
1683 1½ years time of a man servant 8 £
1736. M. 14. 173. a man's time 4 years 30 £.
" " " a negro boys time 7 years. 40 £

M. 2. 7a. 98. 113. 122. White Servants in Virginia, sold for passage.
1671. there were 6000 in Virginia & about 1500 arrived yearly — mostly English, a few Scotch & fewer Irish
their labor for a year (when adult & strong) is called 1500 ℔ Tobacco about £7. 10. 0
woman's labor for a year " " 1660 & 1705 " 1000 ℔ " about 5. 0. 0
mans labor & woman's " " 1705, estimated 10/ per 500 ℔ Tob. or £6 a year
mans labor a year 1662. 1113. called 1125 ℔ Tobacco. (or £5. 12. 6
man & woman's labor 1705. 114. called 1000 ℔ do - (or 5 £
M. 2. p. 114. Runaways to be sent back by one Constable to another, & each to whip him.
b. 113. To be lettered R. on the cheek & R. on shoulder.
M. 2. 113. A Hue & Cry was issued after runaway Servants in
M. 14. 34. Massachusetts as well as in Virginia, as the times, &c
M. 4. 55. A Runaway Servant in Mass was to be pursued by Sea & Land
Stat. Laws, p. 104. in 24 hours — men to be pressed as pursuers.
Freemen may fix wages of Workmen & Servants.
Mention about serving 7 years.

Laws, misc. 1. 313. A man servant's wages for a year after his time is out called 5 £ in South Carolina
Misc. 2. 71. A man Servant's wages after time is out, called 50/ for ½ year.
2. 88. A female Servant to serve a year or pay 1000 ℔ Tobacco 5 £. 1696.

Com. 5. 183. Common Trading Vessels brought out Servants as a speculation, along with British goods. Geo 6 Chr. Saunders sent a vessel to W. Indies & thence to England in 1676 & 77. & part of the return cargo was 7 servants. Their passage was called 5 £ ea & other expenses on them about 3 £ each (Provision in this bill perhaps). The 5 £ & 3 £ were sterling also.

1854 Oct. Chr. Clarke, an agent for Emigration, informs me that the regular price for steerage passengers from Liverpool to New York is 22 dollars, including board. But the food is not a full allowance & many provide some food.

An Irish girl informed me that she & her friends, a year or two since, were brought over for 17 dollars or thereabouts — provided themselves with food probably. Common in Ireland.

In the West Indies in 17th Century, the early settlers from France & England, a sort of unprincipled freebooters at St Kitts, Virtuga, &c had many bond servants, especially the English, who were to serve 3. 5 or 7 years. They were treated worse than Slaves, because the slaves were to serve for life & these for a limited time. They died of diseases of hardships, some turned buccaneers. It was the same at Barbadoes, when bond servants (afterwards called Redemptioners) were treated with great cruelty. These servants were seduced from home by fair promises. London 2. Review No 75.

Negroes were worth 30£ in Barbadoes. They were not allowed to become Christians.

The English under Cromwell sent out to Jamaica a great many idle vagabonds, & many from prisons & other places, to people that island, male & female 1000 girls & 1000 young men were to be enlisted in Ireland.

L. 2. Review

North Carolina (Brickell's History 1737

N. 14. 133. most of the emigrants are servants indented for a certain time. During that time they can make no contract. At the end their masters are obliged to give each man servant a new suit of clothes, a gun, powder, shot, ball and 10 bushels corn; by law they are entitled to 50 acres of land; this they seldom take up, but dispose of it for trifles. Indeed a man could not raise cattle to advantage or make turpentine & tar on 50 acres. Some become overseers, some become planters, and some run away & have to work double the time lost & have neck yokes like the negroes.

South Carolina (Cons. III. 1. 311. 1. 316. 307. 318

1698 White Servants. 13£ 6s 8d each in dollars & 5£ ea for all imported White servants from 16 to 40, and 12£ for all from 12 & 16 years, provided those over 16 have not less than 4 years to serve, & those from 12 & 16 not less than 7 years; Irish excepted. Exemption for those who have a certain time to serve. Planters required to take one, two or more white servants.

[Here young servants estimated at 34£ a year; and older ones at 65£ a year.

Servants at end of time to have 1 suit of apparel, 1 gun, 1 axe, one hoe. Servant absconding to serve 28 days for every day they are absent. If they strike their master, to serve a whole year, after time is out.

1686 Servants coming without contracts to serve 11. 7 and 5 years, according to age.

1712. Those who import Servants to receive 14£ from Treasury (on bills and Receiver to sell them to the inhabitants.

1716 32 Servants bought at 32£ each to serve as soldiers - some 4 years, some over 4 years.

Peasantry of Europe who were imported & sold to pay passage did not know their age, or many did not. In 17th & 18th centuries. The Lords of Southern Colonies show this - their ages were estimated by courts, &c —— This is a sign of great ignorance and degradation. The Irish Catholics can tell, & not in general, know their age. Slaves do not know their age, and probably many free blacks. These people have no birth-days.

1728. Thos Fitch bought a servant for his Pomfret farm for 20£ Col. Rec. 13. 3, 4

1712. 400. Children sold into Slavery in Europe

Kidnapper, Bailey says, is one that decoys away children & sells them for the plantations.

[Cont. p. 388

Servants, hired, taken, &c [not sold for passage

Continued from Src, p. 205. by O.

M. B. 338. Watson says there were but few hired servants in Philadelphia before the revolution. Black slaves, and yeomen & Irish Redemptioners made up the mass of servants.

M. Le. 108. He makes the wages of hired servants down to the revolution, the same that Colon stated them in 1748, viz. Men by the year 16 to 20 £ = 42½ to 53⅓ dollars
" women " 5 to 10 £ = 13⅓ to 26⅔ dollars.

In Boston, I suppose, previous to the revolution, hired servants had about the same as in Philadelphia, but perhaps a little more, for slaves and redemptioners (those sold to pay their passage) were not so plenty in Boston as in Philadelphia. In other parts of Massachusetts, especially in Country towns, wages were not quite as high as in Boston, I conclude. — As far as I can learn, 50 dollars for men and 10 to 25 dollars for women were given wages before the revolution, in Country towns as Northampton, &c. I have not as many facts, however, as I ought to have, to express a positive opinion. [See Wages.

M 6. 352. Some negroes & Indians were not slaves for life in 17th century.
James Rogers 1688. had Indian servant, & negro woman his wife having 3 years to serve — all estimated at only 8£ 5£.
Mulatto servant, 3 years to serve
(Services estimated very low.

M 13. 270. 1661. A maid time 3½ years 6£ Middlesex
M 13 274. 1663 A boy servant 8£ [illegible] page 68
M. 13 300. 1711. A female wages for 8 years called 5£ a year or 40£
M. 14. 192. 1760. Is sold as a Boy called 40£.

Servants in N. York &c — from Chambers Journal. 1854.
The Americans are not so badly off for servants as they were. The influx of the Irish has made a great change for the better, in male & female domestics. How America would get along without them, cannot be imagined. It's a fixed maxim of the white native men & women that domestic service is intolerable. The Irish have dispossessed in a great degree the colored race, except in Canada. (Chambers had visited the U. States & Can.

[I am told that in some Southern cities, some people employ Irish instead of Slaves.

Irish female servants in Northampton, 1854. get $1.25 1.50, and some 1.75 per week. Yankee servants are very few, hardly any — My son J. Walker pays one Irish servant at Brooklyn, N.Y. 6 dollars a month or 1.50 per week. He pays another who cooks, &c. 7 dollars a month, or 1.75 per week. City & country much alike.

Con 5. 326. An Indian who had stolen, was to serve 2½ years to pay £13.3.6. — about £5. 5 a year. 1677 in Connecticut.

M. 11. 41. "Wives are reckoned in the rank of Servants" in Spain
Beaumont & Fletcher.

M 3. 449. Josselyn says the peoples of Boston "are well accommodated with servants 1671 — some English, others negroes — No beggars.

Rehoboth planters, of Wuppquoith 1643, agree that servants after 4 years, should be inhabitants, & entitled to their privileges. Rehoboth settled 1644 by an Newman & others.

Servants hired, & others.

Winthrop I. 214 — 1645. Winthrop says the Wars in England kept Servants from coming over; "those we have cannot be hired when their time is out" but upon unreasonable terms — Here is Winthrops story of the servant who suggested that if he obtained all his masters cattle, his master might then serve him & get his cattle again.

Winthrop allowes only to Servants who have to "serve their time out" — it is evident there were few others here; & that those hired had first served out their time — Servants could get over only by engaging to serve a certain number of years.

My Remarks. A man who could pay his passage did not become a servant, but worked for himself as a mechanic or farmer — The peasantry & servants of Europe could find no means to get here, except by a few years of servitude. They could by no means get money enough to pay their passage & be free — Servants were in the habit of running away in early and later days. This complaint frequent. Many who have

A man who pays his money for a servant for four years, or ten, or for life, looks upon the servant as a sort of chattel, which he may use as his horse or ox; and if he runs away, he feels as he would if some one had stolen property from him. He never thinks whether the servitude may not be unjust, or too severe or too long.

Massachusetts 1759. Poor children were bound out as servants. A woman with a bastard child & not maintaining herself & child, might be bound out to service not over 5 years, many masters & mistresses said to be faulty, and also indented servants faulty. Servants & apprentices ill treated, or not taught to read, write and cypher M. 12. 108. according to indenture; upon complaint Court of Sessions to inquire into it, & if complaint is just, to fine master or mistress £5. & may take away such child, and bind him or her to another person; male till 21. female till 18. If servant indented shall elope, Court of Sessions may order such servant to make satisfaction by Service or otherwise. But if a servant enlisted into service during present war, he was not to make satisfaction to master or mistress.

Misc. 13. 145. Runaway Servants & others. Servants arrived 1745 & 1746

13. 148 Runaway Servants, & some arrived 1747. 1748. 49

4 Notices 13. 170. Imported Servants for sale from Ireland, Germany and England. Some Runaway. 1750 to 1754

13. 181 Imported Servants had nearly ceased 1756 to 1767 or slave not advertised. Some Runaway

July 1st 1763. 13. 205. Some still imported. 1763. 1764 Some men to serve who [illegible] (case indented from Ireland.)

13. 170. 1751. A number of young tradesmen & husbandmen will bind themselves for 3 or 4 years to pay their passage. (Perhaps not 21.

1754. 13. 170. A Jersey Girl 14 years old, has 6 years to serve. Has been in country 2 years. (She came over at 12 & was to stay till 20. Rather hard.

Dept. 1769. 13. 205. 30 servants from Ireland — some Tailors, Shoemakers, smiths, weavers, &c. Others understand farming. These were nearly the last servants advertised to be disposed of.

Thunder & Lightning.

M. 2. 208c. Lightning 4. 206

Mss 4. 90. At Hadley June 26. 1729., a terrible storm of Thunder and Lightning. A man & team struck down. 3 horses killed in the street near a house. — A man killed by lightning in a neighboring town, under a tree.

Mss 4. 84. House of Ebakim Cooley, longmeadow struck on
4. 144 May 19. 1728. Struck down his wife & daughter, latter much injured

Mass 3. 378. Storm of rain with Thunder & lightning & wind on June 13. 1706. Two men killed by lightning in Hadley Meadow. Hadley 3. p. 64

Mass 3. 385. Storm of Wind Thunder & lightning at Taunton May 11. 1697. house fired and sheep killed.

July 1727. Misc. 1. 117. "Awful Thunder Storms at Deerfield in July. 17. Many Trees struck. 9c and 2 Cows killed. — Elsewhere terrible Thunderstorms in June & July

July 26. 1739. Misc 4. 93 Storm of Thunder, lightning, wind & rain, in Springfield and Enfield, did much damage. Samual "Struck down". See below

June 28 M. 4. 97. Aug. 17. 1731. another Thunderstorm.

1726. M. 4. 141. Mr Lymans house in Boston struck by lightning. One of Slates from the roof, & began to melt upper and lower ends of the Jalousies [Hinges. I suppose of the windows or casements.

Aug 1744 M. 4. 196. 2 Women killed at West Haven Con.

1738 M. 4. 161. House at Thompson Con. Struck & much damaged

" " " much damage by lightning in August. 1739.

" " 174. Woods set on fire by lightning in Concord, April.

" " " Violent Thunder Storm Oct. 13. with hail

1741 " 178 Barn burnt by lightning in Dedham, March 14.

1733 M 1. 146. Aban struck in New Hadley June 7. Storm extensive.

" 1. 146. Great Thunderstorm at Springfield. Barn of Mr Cotton struck Aug 2.

1735. 4. 166. Damage by lightning in Boston & more in country; & by wind & rain accompanying Thunderstorms.

1732. M. 1. 142. Thunderstorm at Hatfield May 23. Struck the house of John Writ at the Straits. Singular deliverance See particulars M. 4. 165, Heat & Thund. & lightning in July 1734

1734. M. 1. 148. July 7. Ware struck in Middletown & 285 sheep Killed

1734. M. 1. 124. May 28. Jona Pratts house at Hartford struck.

1738 M. 4. 161. A young woman killed by lightning at Norwalk July 7

1737 M. 4. 160. Oct 12. Barn of Mr Hayden of Windsor burnt fully pay & com. — 4 Cows Killed at Enfield

" " " Oct 30. Terrible storm of Thunder & lightning at Hartford

1732. M 4. 154. Hard Thunder Shower at Hartford, may 17. Damage done

1736. M. 4. 173. House, Barn, Grain, &c burnt by lightning at Danbury. Sept 3.

1738 M 4. 172. Man killed on Wallingford Steeple in July. by lightning.

1739 M. 4. 173. Much Thunder & lightning on night of Feb 25-26, in some places
" M 4. 104 most terrible Thunder & storm ever recollected in Mass. Con. N. H. & R. I. in night of Feb. 25. much damage done

1730 M. 4. 93. Thunderstorm at Springfield. Samual Crowfoots house struck, &c. see above. — Field of rye struck & burnt Parsons struck in Enfield. not killed

1731. M. 4. 96. Woman killed by lightning in Stamford David Dibbles wife

1731 M. 4. 97 Barn in Edmundson fully of produce, struck & burnt. Aug. 25.

1731. M. 4. 97. House of John Huggins of Housatonnuck struck Aug. 17. Wife & negro girl injured. Particulars given.

1735. M. 1. 154 Newlondon Meeting House struck Aug. 31. P.M. One man killed; others hurt.

1736. M. 1. 158. Much damage by lightning in Aug. 1736.

1738 M. 4. 105. Wallingford Steeple struck and one man Killed Aug. 17.

1743. M. 4. 190 Wallingford Steeple struck again Aug 1. & shattered. account says it was struck 4 years before & man killed. 2 more 4 or 5 yrs

Thunder & Lightning.

1704. M.1.96. Great Thunder Shower with hail. July 14.

[Persons & animals killed by lightning, & houses struck, are not noticed in the early News Letters, nor for some years.

1720. M.1.106. Great Storm of rain, thunder & lightning. Accidents by Lightning noticed this year.

1730. M.1.119. 2 men killed by Cartr. One by a Rattle Snake (This misplaced

Thunder Storms.

Storms accompanied by thunder & lightning, are the most frequent in low latitudes, & diminish in intensity and number, as a general rule, with the increase of latitude. They are more frequent in the western countries of Europe than farther east, in the same latitude. M Arago estimates the average of storms in a year as follows; Calcutta 63, Rio Janeiro 50. Guadaloupe 37, Western Europe about 20, Berlin 18, Smyrna 19. Strasburg 17. Toulouse 15, Utrecht 15, Paris 13. Athens 11 Petersburg 9. London 8, Pekin 5, Cairo 3.

at Gottingen 3 persons were killed by lightning in a century and but two at Halle. In the United States 17 persons have been killed by lightning in a year, & 24 struck. In France 20 persons have been killed in a year.

Harpers Mag. Sept. 1854.

1743 M.4.190. 2 Lads killed by lightning at N. London & the horse they were on. July 2. Sunday, lightning struck in 12 or 13 places in New London.

1743. M.4.190 Lightning killed a man at Wethersfield June 8.

1743 M.4.1.c Much lightning in N.E. in summer of 1743.

1752. M.1.132 This was a very terrible Thunder & lightning in N.E. more than ever known before. Rev Thos. Smith.

1754 M.1.141 But little thunder in summer of 1754

1739 M.4.104. Two sons of Mr Cornwell of Middletown killed by lightning, while at supper, in evening of April 6.

1757 May 24 House of widow Woods of Pepperell struck with lightning

1742 M.4.185. Damage by lightning, last week in July. Hist. Hist. of Boston

1735. M.1.153. Great Storm of wind & rain with much July 18 damage; accompanied by terrible thunder & lightning. in Connecticut. Windham S. to the Sea

Accidents and Remarkable Events. Duels

M. 2. 230 M. 2. 263. M. 2. 260

M. 4. 84 } Falling of Norwich bridge in raising it, June 28. 1728
4. 145 } 1 Killed, 1 mortally wounded, 20 severely bounded, others hurt.

Duels. Two British Officers residing in Boston fought
M. 3. 150. a duel in Feb 1742. One was mortally wounded and
4. 144. died. The other fled to Annapolis. Names are in M. 4. 157.

M 4. 84. 144. 1728 July 3. Henry Phillips, merchant of Boston, killed in a duel on Boston Common, Benjamin Woodbridge merchant of Boston. Phillips absconded.

M. 4. 186. 4 Negroes, 2 principals & 2 seconds, fought a regular duel on Boston Common with Swords, March 1742. Not much hurt. They were imprisoned.

M. 4. 107. Two men fought at Norwich Dec. 5. 1739, & fell to biting; one had his nose bit through, & he bit off two thirds of the under lip of the other.

1727. M 4 82. A woman accidentally shot at Middletown. } Boy fell from attic in Guilford
" " 83 One at Branford burnt to death in a pit.
" " 83 Boy killed a killing with by drinking Rum. Recent accidents are not uncommon.
August 1727. " 83. Several persons killed by heat at Boston & elsewhere. The first week in August very hot - scarce ever known so hot
1727 " 82. A Lock of Groton, killed by taking 2 pills: and a woman like to die from taking them
1729 " 90. Two young men, one a scholar, quarrel at N. Haven; one is stabbed.
1731 " 94 Levi Ely, Esq, meadows, killed by a load of hay passing over him. aged 16
June 1729 " 90. Ebenezer Smith was killed at the raising of a house in Hadley, & one Montague much hurt.
1724. " 139. 5 young men drowned in crossing river at Stratford.
1728 " 145. A man killed by his cart in Killingly Con
1728 " 145. Falling of a bridge at Norwich. 2 killed. 20 or more
" " A suicide at Mansfield, Con.
1740 " 177 Mrs Dickinson & her child drowned in Deerfield river. She and 2 children were crossing on a horse.
1741 " 180. 2 Children at Farmington by eating root of hemlock; one died.
1737. M. 1. 143. A man killed by a floating mast at Enfield Falls
1733 M. 1. 145. A man at Guilford got drunk & perished in the Snows. march
1733 " " A Deer hunt in Waterbury by a circle of fire; a man hurt
1733 " 146. A son of Daniel Nash drowned at Northadley.
1734 " 147. A man killed at Haddam by a tree.
1733 " 147 Three men drowned at Wethersfield.
1734 " 148. Hot week July 1. to 8. Some died with heat
" " 149. Glastenbury meeting House burnt Dec 10. 1734
1735 M. 4. 166. Accident in a Necessary.
" " 166. Aged in Needham hung herself for love
1737 " 168. A man at Lyme, caught in cogs of grist mill & killed
May 1730 M. 4. 92. A man found dead "in the Western road towards Connecticut." a wound in his head. Verdict of Inquest - Murder. Was the murderer ever apprehended?

1731. M. 4. 95 A man drowned at Norwich, & one killed by his cart turning over.
1729. M. 4. 91. A man killed or mortally wounded in a jumping strife.
1740 M. 4 109. 2 Men killed at Sendland in raising a bridge April 25
1739 M. 4. 165. Son of Thos. Sheldon of Suffield killed by a mill wheel Feb. 3.
1732 M. 1. 142. Two lads drowned at Windsor in the River. June 23.
1732. M. 1. 143. Earthquake at Boston, at Springfield, &c

Accidents, Remarkable Events, & Sudden death.

M.1.116.117.— Sudden Deaths noticed 1726 & 1727 — and at other times.

M.4.168.1737. Deaths by apoplexy not uncommon in 1737 and years before

M.4.125.1711. Great Fire in Boston Oct. 2. Town House (and State House) burnt. "Her majesty's pictures" saved —— The account of this fire is in 15 or 16 lines. no details!

1722. M.1.109. Shower of Barley at Guilford on M. house.

1727 M.1.117. A Water Spout or similar broke over Farmington

1728 M 4.146 A girl fell into a well 30 feet deep without injury at Mr Hubbards.

1736. M.1.160. John Burk drowned at Hatfield night before Thanksgiving

1737 M.4.159 At Groton, Conn. one man ripped open the belly of another. wound sewed up. Jan. 26.

1733. M.1.145. [illegible] of Hartford, killed Benj. Hills in a passion.

1732. M.1.144. Man & woman at Voluntown, charged with killing their servant 12 years old.

1732. M.1.120. John Dorchester was proven to death in travelling from the Elbows to Springfield Feb. 15. (evening) as above.

1734. M.1.147. Richard Bogue, killed at Haddam, by the falling a tree. Feb. 16.

1731 M.4.96. A negro woman killed one of her mistress's daughters and wounded another at Wallingford.

1742 M.4.187. Two men buried in a well at Montlake — dug out safely.

1742. M.4.187. A servant boy at Norwich tried to hang himself — did not succeed

1734. M.1.121. Thomas Barns of Brookfield, aged about 70. was tossed by a bull and killed.

1744 M.4.196. A child 2 years old in Lyme, 2 parish, strayed away & was found dead 2 or 3 days after. Nov. 19

1745 M 4.200. A woman at Windham, Conn. was sentenced to be executed for the murder of her bastard child. Sept.

1753 (West Groton) Abiel Richardson of Pepperell, fell & died in a moment at the raising of Constable [illegible] house, July 19.

1752 (" "). July 15. Towards night was heard distinctly by some of our most credible people, in the air, the beat of a drum & a discharge of 3 guns like cannon. (Rev. Mr Emerson of Pepperell.

Dec. 3.

1728 M.4.88. Joseph Barnard of Springfield killed in crossing Connecticut River on top of a load of wood on the ice — he fell off and a log fell on him.

1729. M.4.89. Robert Old & wife at Springfield, riding home from meeting at noon, met a whirlwind, which flung the woman to the ground, carried her child 4 rods, &c.

1730. M.2.93. Two of Peter Pratt's daughters drowned in Lyme.

1731. M.4.95 A man killed in Mansfield by "pitching the bar"

1731. M.4.96 Andrew Bayley of Kingfield, killed himself by running

1731 M.4.97. A young man shot in Preston, in distinct wound.

1731 M.4.97 Sudden death of Thomas Pixley at Westfield.

1740. M.4.110. Mary Dumbleton, Deranged, strayed into the woods and lived there from April 22 to May 9, on buds and Cranberries, when she was found

1740. M.4.110. 2 Woman killed, & 2 more mortally wounded by a flash on Mr Checkleys, M. house, Boston, caused by a [illegible]

[Cont on page 78

Persons killed accidentally in Hunting, or by shooting.
M. 2. 282. 208b.

N. Hampton. 1. 14. Samuel Burt of Southampton killed Joseph King as they were hunting, Oct 8. 1742.
1. 472. See Particulars of this event

Mis. 4. 106. The wife of John Field of Tolland, Con. was shot in the woods as she was sitting by a bee tree with a hat on, waiting for her husband. A hunter came along, & caught a glimpse of her black hat & thought it was a bear, & shot her dead.
Sept 1. 1739.

M. 4. 107. Two brothers hunting deer in Stratfield, Conn one shot and killed the other. Nov. 1739

M 13 202. Nathan Tuttle & his son of Montague were hunting; the son at twilight shot his father in a thick wood, unexpectedly, & mistook him for a bear and shot him dead. Sept 16. 1762.

Misc 13. 202. John Lamonon (Lemmon?) of Palmer was shot by John Davis of Ware & died soon after, Dec. 5. 1764. They were hunting for an Otter, unknown to each other, & Davis thought Lamons head, seen near a mill pond was the otter.
I omitted many such accidents which I saw in the old Boston papers previous to 1762.

Hadley 3. 150. Josiah Pierce, Esq of Hadley was on the Jury of inquest at Montague Sept 17. & 18. in the case of Tuttle. 1762

M. 4. 146. 128. A child in Groton, Con. 5 years old killed by a boy with gun in 1764

M. 1. 160. 1736 } One Mr Bronson of Woodbury being a hunting, shot at what he supposed to be a deer & killed his son, who died in a few hours.

Hist. Woodbury p. 156 } Abram Hull out shot Remember Baker of Woodbury; seeing a glimpse of his head, he thought it was a Turkey. Just before the revolution.

Rev. J. Judd's Diary } Ezekiel Wood was accidentally killed by Samuel Coleman in the woods, while hunting Dec. 1. 1778. Buried Dec. 2. In Southampton or E. H.

1773 Dec. 25. Some young men of Huntington L. I. were on a hunting party, and one of them mistaking a son of Mr Epenetus Platt for a deer, in the bushes, fired & lodged 5 swan shot in him, and wounded him dangerously, it is supposed

Sprague's Acct of S. P. of West-Sp page 62. } Rev. Edward Upham, Baptist of Agawam, had his oldest son shot dead, by mistake, while engaged with a party in hunting bears in the night.

N. Hampton 4 Major Jonathan Hunt was mortally wounded by Seth Lyman when hunting deer, Jan 7. 1780, & died the same day.

Mortal Sickness

See Sickly Seasons m. 16. 80.

1727. June 5. m. 4. 82 } Mortal sickness rages in Windsor and some other towns in Boston Com. Scarce have died in a day in W.

1727. m. 4. 82 in paper of June 5. } Since Feb. 1727, 86 for June. 20 grown persons died in Greenwich, Con.

1727. m. 4. 82. June 5. paper } Sickly in places about Springfield (not said mostly) not said to be mortal. — Enfield very healthy for 2 years none died in Enfield over 6 months for 2 years.

1728 Feb. m. 4. 142 } a mortal fever rages at Westfield — many have died. In Deerfield. 3 children out of 4 in one family died of the quinsy in 8 days.

1728 March m. 4. 143 } Abigail died in Enfield 90 or 10 years old — thought upon which has died in that town older than 80 or 2 years for almost 3 years. 140 families in the 2 parishes.

1728. March 14 } Gov. Talcott's Fast Proclamation of this date anxious prayers that God would "put a stop to the progress of mortal diseases." He had mentioned "mortal diseases in some of our plantations" same that are noted above, & others.

1729 Oct. } Thanksgiving Proclamation of Gov. Talcott mentions general health, but "mortal sickness in some plantations and families"

May 1734. m. 4. 164. A disease rages in several towns in Connecticut carries off people in 24 hours. Yale students dismissed

1735. m. A B 32 July 18 } Terrible storm of wind & rain, which blew down buildings & vessels, & an immense number of trees, in Con. in Windham, Preston, Groton, &c

This out of place

Accidents & Remarkable Events. (Cont from p. 75.

1725 m.4.139 } Dam at Woodstock, of Wm Chandlr gave way— its consequences described.

1729. m.4.150 } A lad drowned at Guilford Aug. 25. in a canoe

1731. m.4.153 } Jona. Palmer of Wendham, in running a race, was thrown and killed.

1732. m.4.154 } Samuel Stiles of Portsmouth was said to have counterfeited pewter half pence.

1736. m. 4.158. Accidents are noticed from all parts of New-England, Newyork, &c. in the newspapers

1737. m.4.159 m.1.162.163 } Gallery of Northampton meeting House fell march 13.

1738 m.4.161. Sudden deaths frequently noticed, & in past years.

1738 m.4.162. Young woman at Bradford hung herself because the tailoress had not cut her gown "in the pink of the mode" Hung herself with thrums on her loom.

1738.4.172. Children burnt to death by their Calico garments taking fire; & sometimes by linen garments. See the same m.9.112.114. See Laws of 1645. page 46. m.16. which says "divers children have been burnt to death" by their cotton garments taking fire.

1740. m.4.178. Windmill at Halifax burnt. Jan. 27.

1740–41 – 182 180 m.4.113.178.179 } Tremendous Winter. Effects of the cold

1741. m.4.181. A Con. Colony Sloop. 114 tons, built in 16½ days July.

" " " A great storm of Wind, Lightning &c. July 24 drowned

" " 182. Rev. Joseph Webb of New Haven & Thomson, in crossing Say brook ferry. Oct 20. Boat overset.

" " 183. Riot in Boston. Oct 30. Proclamation of Gov. S.

" " 183. Religious Commotions in Connecticut about Rev. Mr Davenport &c. noticed Sept. 28.

1742. m.4.184. Great Confusion in Con. about fanatics, Davenport &c

1742. 4.185. Men imprisoned for exhorting &c. Great rage against the antinomians &c. Seven Leaders. Shepherds Tent &c.

1742. 4.186,87 Religious disputes continued all the year.

1743. 4. 180. Robert Thompson at Quabbin tore out the eyes of his wife.

1743. 4. 188. Religious disputes continue — Speculations, Sermons

1743 4. 190. Hot weather. Sudden deaths. 30 persons died of heat in Penn. July & Aug.

1743. 4. 190.192. Rape in Connecticut June 7. details given

1743 4. 193. Violent N.E. Storm; much damage &c. Oct 21 & 22.

1744. 4. 196. 2 soldiers accidentally wounded at Block House above Deerfield.

1744. 4. 196. Mr Whitefield about Boston. Much discussion.

" " 197 Letters, answers, &c. in regard to him.

Index 1760. 4.203. 13.194 Great Fire in Boston. March 20. Names of dwellings burnt in newspapers.

1734. m.1.121. Story from Westfield about a man's dreaming that the bones of a child were under a pair of stairs, & they were found there

1734. m.1.121. From Westfield; about an Indian killing another Indian in the woods, & committed to Jail

1760 March 20. Great Fire in Boston, consumed 174 dwellings & 75 warehouses and See more of the buildings, with goods, provisions &c. Loss £ 71.113 — 220 families with out shelter. Brief for the Province. £ 17.756 and pounds sterling. Hubbard

Accidents & Remarkable Events.

1720 misc. 1.105 } Extraordinary occurrences in this and other provinces, the Spintos desired to be sent here, — but to be certified by a minister or magistrate, to prevent imposition.

Oct 22
1724. m.1.114 Story from Philadelphia of two Newfoundland men carried to Canada 15 years before, who escaped, crossed over to California, coasted down to Panama and over to the East Sea, & had arrived at Jamaica one had kept a journal.

1725 m.1.115 Child at Stratford found with head & hands cut off — supposed to be done by Indians

1735 m.1 152. Thomas Carrier died at Colchester aged 110

1735 M.1.153 } Terrible wind from Windham, Con. to the sea, in July 18 } several towns, blowing down houses, trees, &c
Three notices of it on one page

1736. m.1.159. A boy in Springfield almost killed by a bull
4 houses burnt in a day

1760 M 13.194 } A house, barn & most of contents burnt in Lancaster
April 3 } a house & 3 barns burnt in Concord, & much corn & hay
a double house & most of its contents burnt in Lincoln
a house & barn in Wilmington, & all in the barn.

p.237 [The four fires in one day, probably occurred in a windy day when everything was dry, as often happens in April; Pobably fire was blown from house to the barn.
{Thus belongs to p.237

1760. } Accidents to persons are many every year —
m 13.194 } some fatal and others bad. It was so in years past

1761. Many fatal accidents & some bad wounds

1762 } many accidents & many sudden deaths every year.
m 13.194 } The fatal accidents are often odd & strange. Some strange stories.

1763. Strange & common accidents continue & increase

1764. Still more plenty & dreadful. Awful accidents 1768.

1765 } Accidents to persons, destroy life, maiming,
m.13.208 } wounding, & other hurts, are as common as they have been years past. Some strange; some curious, and some shocking. many sudden deaths. Suicides.

1766. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. &c. & many awful accidents, &c.

m.13.208 — Accidents happened in raising mills, erecting houses, & large buildings; many persons drowned. many run over by wheels, by one paper: Falling trees killed many; many accidents by carelessness in handling guns. Lightning killed some. Some burnt in houses.

1774 March. 336 rats killed in a barn in Lunenburg — 100 were old ones.

1774 April. Three boys at Natick were hunting robins; one gun went off accidentally, & dangerously wounded another boy.

1791. m.13.227. Ebenezer Edwards of Northampton, killed by the fall of a tree
see Particulars in m.13.227
" " Accidents continue in 1771. as in preceding years.

Knives & forks — (cont from p. 801

Penknives, &c

(m.n.5. 175. 1714 Bought in Boston —
Butchey Knives, — 6 Ivory knives & forks 14/6
Penknives — 12 Women Ivory knives 2/6. 3/
Maple Knives — Hunting Knifes
[knives were named after the material of the handles.

1716. m.4.131. "Cuttery ware" adv. Cuttery is adv. now often.
1736. m.4.158. Cuttery adv.
1738 m.4.160. Cuttery often adv. — seems not common knives & forks
1734. m.4.165. Knives & forks at Vendue.
1743 m.4. 190. Knives & forks adv.
1770 m.4.209 Barlow Penknives adv. in Philadelphia.
1774. adv. Silver, Ivory, Buck Bone, Horn and Maple Knives & forks. [all named from the Handles.
" " Penknives of all sorts. Razors, Scissors, Shears & Cattoes.

1772. m.13. reg. Silver Handle Knives forks contained & the advertiser. No allusion to silver blades.
Prices 332. James Rhodes, S/s. Theder had in 1717, 3 penknives 9
135 Knives at 7d, 33 forks, at 7d, 15 Cutlers knives, 7/
Prices 274. J Hawley bought in Boston 1726. 9 pairs women's flowered knives and forks 8 at 2/2 paid (m.4. 263.

Knives

Knights & others formerly wore at the girdle an Anelace which was a knife or dagger — In Chaucer, tradesmen wear Knives to the girdle, in imitation of the Knight's anelace, and a pouch. He says the knives were chased with silver which Fairholt calls "handled with silver". [doubtful. Knives were worn by women, & they sometimes threaten to stab servants &c. [Probably did stab. Women had "wedding knives" which hung at the girdle 1599. 1610. &c. They talked freely in plays of using them against some persons obnoxious to them. Some sheaths were of purple velvet embroidered with gold, and handles of glass and of amber. With the knife or knives, hung purse, keys. &c — The shape of a sword is the transverse guard of the handle.

Fairholt. p. 411. p. 553.

"Daggers, under various names have been constantly worn in England from the earliest period." They were used as ornaments, or as indicative of gentility, particularly in 15th & 16th centuries. Sheaths were richly ornamented. The practice of wearing daggers led to many serious frays.

Fairholt p. 490.

Herbert 1632 says "my thoughts are all a case of Knives, wounding my heart.

N.of Revs 1823 p. 167

Romans without knives & forks.
The Romans dined without knives & forks. Forks were not used in Europe till Henry III of France in 16th century, discovered that they were useful. The first fork used in christendom a huge thing, was lately in castle of Pau — The want of forks was not much felt by the Romans; they were originally factitious; man accommodates himself to circumstances & becomes tolerably easy.

Chron. of III. 7 J. Anglo Saxons in their drawings, show one knife for carving on the table & no other knife — no fork of course. Hands were used for forks. [A carving knife seems to have been the only knife used at table in former days, and when forks were first used, one to aid in carving seems to have been the only one

Prices 315. Hay knives, some had before & after 1700.

M.2.269 Household Furniture in General.

1730. M.4.93 Furniture of a gentleman, dec^d. for sale at auction — "of the best fashion — Plate, Pewter, Beds, Linen, China Ware, Looking Glasses, Cane Chairs, Glass Ware Brass & Tin Ware, Earthen Ware, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains, Tables, Desk. All sorts of Kitchen furniture, &c.

1728. M.4.84 Household Furniture at auction — bed Curtains, Cane chairs, couch, china bowls, dishes, cups & saucers & teapots; tables, sconces, pictures, &c.

1730. M.4.157. Household Goods adv — viz Cane Chairs, beds & bedsteads, curtains, counterpanes, tables, kettles, pots, looking glasses, China Ware, sconces, pewter, earthen ware, pictures — these seem to be considered the more important Household Goods

1732. M.4.154. Household Goods adv. — 6 lk Walnut chests Drawers a desk, suits of curtains, silk damask Quilt, and quilted cushions of the same, iron dogs, &c

1735. M.4.157. Kitchen furniture was of copper, brass, pewter, iron and wood.

Woods of Furniture or Cabinet Ware

1765 M.13.209. Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Cedar.
1769. M.13.222. Mahogany had become more plenty, and extended to a variety of articles.
Much furniture sold at auction now & years before

Knives & forks continued. Hampshire.

Prices 245. Joseph Hawley's accounts. At first only one knife & one fork were sold

1720. a knife & fork to Thos. Strong 1/10. Eben^r Hunt 1 do & do 1720. 1/10
1722 John Hoyt 1 do & do 2/. 1727. 3 case knives & forks 8/
1728. 2 Case Knives & Forks 5/8.
Knives were sold at 16. 1/. 1/2 & at 2/. many blk hafted 1/4 & 1/8. some buckhaft 2/.
Jacet Knives many. 1/. 1/4. 1/6. 1/8. 2/. Pentknife, 1723 to 1725. 2/ ea
Prices 249. 2 Case K & f. 5/4. 1728. Edwd Baker, knife & fork 2/. 1723.
" " E. Baker another 1727 for a knapsack 2/6.
" " Ebenez Strong 1724 3 knives & forks 5/6. Eben^r Corse 1 K & f 1726 2/8.
" 258. John Clark 1 K & f. 1/9. 1719. John Miller 1 K & f. 1/9 1719
" " Saml Clark Jr 2 Case knives & f 5/4. 1728 & 1 do. do 5/8. 1729
" " Dr Elisha Lord 3 case K & f. 5/6. Eben^r Parsons 6 K & f 15/. 1729
" " Ebenezer Parsons 1729. Ivory knife & fork 4/6.
" " Saml Pomroy 1720 1 K & f. 1/10. 3 knives at 9^d. 1721
" 299. Rev. B. Ruggles, suspended, 1708 had a knife & 2 forks"
" " Mr Samuel Taylor, do suspended, had no fork in house & none in Shop. 1709
" " Nathaniel Dwight had none 1711. had 1 doz knives 6/ as bought
" " Lt Col. John Pynchon 1721 had 7 knives & forks 4/. 9 old bone knives, not much
" " Rev Solo. Reed 1729 had 10 knives 9 forks 10/. 1729
" " Rev Edward Taylor had knives & forks 16/. 1729
" " Rev John Williams had 6 K & f. 9/. & 3 do 2/
" 315. Thomas Crafts had knife & fork. 1714. 1/3
" " John Sheldon Jr Deerfield 4 knives & 3 forks 2/. 1719
" " John Sneed 1720 had knives & forks 3/10
" " Samuel Ashley 1723 had knives & forks 2/

Cont in nos 19. p. 262

Bur. knife had case of knives 3/. 1704 & Pen knife; Samuel Pitt 12 knives 1712. 3 do
Eben. 3:100 3 knives 2/. 1717. Others had knives
Pres. 332. all had knives & forks 1746–1752; most had less than 6 each. Cost to increase

Tea & Coffee Articles – (cont from p. 91.

Previous to 1710. I find very few Tea articles scarcely any cups & saucers – but a table & teapot + a few things appear. In 1705. Samuel Sheinpton has 16 China cups and 11 China saucers, & 4 Chinese chocolate cups. A few coffee articles appear. – But previous to 1710. only a few of the most wealthy & fashionable had tea and tea furniture, even in Boston – nor for years afterwards, though there was a gradual increase. Tea was advertised in 1712, indicating that its use had extended some. But down to 1725. the use of tea & tea articles was quite limited, even in Boston, & hardly known in the country.

In New York there was some tea ware before 1700. but not much. The Dutch of Holland imported tea, and China ware, & probably they were used in N. York quite as early as in Boston, & perhaps before.

1737. Mss 4.72. Tea Tables, & Tea boards, adv. in Philadelphia

1704 Con. 9.122. New Haven. Chocolate cups & earthen dish 9/3
[Chocolate cups prob. had no saucers.

1746. M 13. 156 – Copper Teakettles. Coffee Pots. Teapots.

1738 M. 4. 102. Teakettle adv. – 1732. M. 4. 154. a Tea Table adv

1738 M 4. 172 Teakettle adv – 1738 M. 4. 172 a Tea Table adv

1760 M 4. 204. Copper Coffee Pots –
" " " Blue & white handle Coffee cups.
" " " Tea cups & saucers all sorts

1767. 4 207. Silver Coffee Pot and Teapot were stolen in Newyork.

1767. 4. 207. Pewter Teapots for Sale in Ny.

1769 13. 222. Mahogany Teachests [little boxes to keep tea in? Tea Tables

Charlotte Bronte's, posthumous novel – "The Professor" – her earliest work, describes a tea set a hundred years old – The teakettle was small & antique; the tea equipage on a tea-tray was ancient in pattern, shape & size; the spoons were little & old-fashioned, and the silver tongs were old fashioned & laid on the sugar basin; the tidy & silver cream ewer was of the size of an egg-shell. The cups & saucers were china. – "She made tea as foreigners make tea, i.e. at the rate of a teaspoonful to half a dozen cups. It was little better than hot water, sugar & milk." – [Is this the way of making tea on the continent? Brussels reported to.

84 Glass Ware. (cont from M. 12. 61.
(Bottles, &c

p. 92. Glass ware is often mingled with Earthen ware

1732. m.1.142. Glass Ware adv. viz Decanters, sugar pots, bowls, ladles, cans, wines, &c

1737. m.4.168. Glass Ware, viz. Wine glasses, Jellys & Whip-sillabubs, baskets, decanters, Punch ladles, bird fountains, &c. Do. contain that all are of glass.

1736. m.13.376. pair of decanters 10/. pair of Glass Arms? 15/. & 10/

1722 m.13.365. Jamis Bowdoin bought 2 Gross Bottles @ 60/ Gro. 6£ (Probably Junk bottles for cider, &c. Cost 5/ doz. about 13 or 14 to spare

1700 m.14.147 Prospect Glasses. great & small

1761. m.13.191 } Glass Salvers, Candlesticks, cans, Vinegar Cruets, wine glasses, & decanters

1762. " " " New Castle Glass Bottles. a quart each by gross in Hampers
" " " Candlesticks of glass, mugs, decanters, cruets, wine, water & beer glasses, Jelly & syllabub glasses, beakers. Salts. &c. of glass. Glass Ware in general
" " " Hhds and Boxes of Wine Glasses.

1682-3. m.14.135 England exported 10600 glass bottles :— also 1100 parcels of Glass & earthen ware
Drinking Glasses 2575. { Also Imported Glasses 4000 m.14.140
Prospect glasses

1750. m.4.202. Glass Ware adv. viz. Wines, beakers salt sellers, cruets, decanters, pitchers, pocket bottles, mugs, cans, candlesticks, washing cups & saucers, decanters, Jellys, Sillabubs, bird boxes, fountains, &c

1774. adv. White Flint Glass Ware: viz Cruets, Salts wine glasses & Tumblers, 25 to the doz. @ 4/6 sterling doz apothecaries green Vials. 10/ sterling per Gross. Half pint dram bottles 144 to gross 10/ @ sterling Gross

1774. adv. Cases of Bottles, case bottles. Wicker'd & Qt Bottles

1771 m.13.225 Glass Ware — Double & single Flint, plain & engraved cut, Wines, cruets, salts, beakers, decanters, cans, patty's, plates, &c

1773. Patty or Pattie was a common article in glass ware. What
m.13.234 was a glass patty?
Prices 299. Rec. S. Stoddard 13 glass bottles 8. drinking glass. vials 1/4
" H. Dwight 1732. Glass bottles & drinking glasses
" Sam. Porter 1722. Drinking glass 1/4. Case & 6 glasses
" Eleazar Warren 1729. Hadley 10 Glass bottles, 2 Qt. 1 Qt. 1 pt 1/2 pt
300. Capt. Moses Porter 1756. had Decanter 4/8 cruet 5d, Glass cup 2/. 3 beakers 2/8, 2 lemon glasses 6d. case of bottles.

M.2.218 Corks & Corkscrews.
Con.10.415. 1708 Corkscrews 3/. doz.
m.14.178. 1742. One had 170 Gro. Corks @ 5/. (say 1/8 or 2/. Cwt.
m. 4. 188. 1743. Velvet Corks adv at 6/6 Gro. (about 1/9 or 2/. Cwt.
m. 13. 161. 1753 Corks & Velvet Corks adv. m 13. 156. Corkscrews.
m. 4. 116. 1722 Corkscrews adv.
m. 4. 158. 1736 Corks adv. —1774 Velvet corks. Corkscrews.

M. 2. 287
2 2/5

Jug.

This seems originally not to have been a bottle to hold drink, but a vessel to drink from.

Jugo. "an earthen pot or pitcher to hold drink". Bailey
Jug. "a drinking vessel with a swelled belly". Walker.
Jug "a vessel with a swelling belly & narrow neck to hold liquors"
The French words for Jug, mean both a drinking vessel and a bottle, as cruche, broc. &c.
The Latin words for Jug mean both a drinking vessel and a bottle, as Cantharus, Lagena, &c.
All the old English definitions make the Jug a drinking vessel — not a bottle — Webster makes it a bottle only.
I suspect the New Englanders first called a stone or earthen bottle, a Jugg — One of glass or wood is a bottle, and is one without a handle, a bottle, of course?

p. 93 See Shapery of Shakspeare's Jug.

Brass Jugs.

Ed. Enc. V. 439 In Holland milk is carried to Market in some places, in large brass jugs, bright as new gold; they have short narrow necks corked with a wooden stopper. It is brought from the fields in these brass jugs.

1856 Rev. Mr. Silsbee of Northampton, who has been in England, says they call pitchers on the table "Jugs" now. He was surprised to find it so. What they called our narrow necked jugs, he did not know.

M. 2. 248 # Cork for other purposes besides stoppers.

Heres Cachius and Barnabe Googe 1578 — M. 13. 486 } say that of cork are made pantoffles and stoppers [meaning that they were used to raise the foot] also used for floats of fishing nets and angles

China Ware - [Cont. from page 89

1716. M. 14.157. "2 Cheny lions & Elephants 40/." J. Ch. Hobby.
[In same inventory are "Cheny Garlands" and "Cheny Cushions", showing that "Cheny" meant China applied to cloth or any thing else, I think. Chaining is doubtless the same]

1742. M. 4.184 China cups & saucers, very handsome, adv.

1729. M 4.76. an earthquake at Phil. & York. Oct 29, shook China "from off the cupboard heads and Chimney pieces". [More or less of the China was on the mantle and on the cupboard heads.

1745 M. 4. 199 } Burnt China bowls, dishes, plates; blue and white do. Coffee cups & saucers, mugs & butter saucers

1738. M. 4. 102 } China Ware adv. viz. bowls, dishes, plates, tea & coffee sets, &c

Ed. Enc. V. 441 } Immense quantities of Porcelain have been imported into Europe from China for 150 years. [This had about 1815 or 1816. according to this, large quantities of China ware were not imported until 18th 1665.

1767. M. 4. 208 } China Ware was imported extensively in N.Y. Table sets complete, blue & white bowls, quart & pint mugs, jars, beakers, tea pots, milk pots, sugar dishes, pudding and salad dishes, cups & saucers, &c.

M. 4. 209. China Ware in Pa. a great variety - blue & white. &c

M. 13. 222 "Burnt China" continued to be advertised 1769

M. 13. 222. 1769. China ware seemed to be more often advertised than all other kinds of earthen ware.

M 13. 225. 1771 China Ware, viz. blue & white, red & gold pencilled and quilled coffee and tea sets. Bowls, sugars, ewers, canisters, spoon trays, sauce boats — Tea, coffee & chocolate cups & saucers

M. 13. 228. 1772. China Ware adv. — Blue & white enammelled tea cups & saucers, and ½ pint breakfast bowls with saucers. Sets of long China dishes. Enammelled cups & saucers with handles to the cups. Blue & white enammeled coffee cups. Blue & white & burnt enamelled Plates and dishes, sauce boats, Butter plates, Tea pots, sugar dishes, cream pots, enamelled and blue & white quart & pint mugs, and pudding dishes, Patty pans, custard cups, bowls of several sizes.
[Patty Pans appear in China Ware & in Glass Ware often

1773. M. 13. 234 } Archman's Ware - China of the best kind, (this not for tea) and Teaset of the same figure. Teaset of pencil China. Variety of table and ornamental China.

1759. M. 13. 191. China plates, cups & saucers. English China
" " " an assortment of China Ware

1760 " " Assortment of blue & white China, burnt enamelled.

1761 " " China Ware, blue & white, burnt; viz Plates, handle coffee cups, cups & saucers, qt and 2 quart bowls, salad and pudding dishes, round & long fish dishes, coffee cups with & saucers.

1762. " " China Ware burnt & blue & white — Dishes, plates, soup plates, qt & 2 qt. bowls: pint & ½ pint bowls — Enamelled qt, pt and ½ pint mugs, blue & white baking cups — blue & white burnt tea cups & saucers. Coffee do. Teasets

China Ware, or Porcelain

M. 2. 242. Con. 9. 265. Misc 7. 113. Con 10. 311 in NY.

M. 13. 45. Mending broken China was formerly quite a business. Some were mended with cement. But larger articles with silver rivets or cone. Half the punch bowls seen were mended. Watson

M. 13. 47 China cups & Saucers were about half the present size. Some China Tea & Coffee pots had silver nozzles

I often find ~~——~~ articles of China, cracked or broken, in old inventories, appraised at a considerable price, especially large & costly articles. SJ.

Con. 10. 311. China & Porcelaine in N York 1696 to 1705. China articles were 4.5 or 6 times as high as similar articles of common Earthen Ware. Some quite large. China Tea cups & Saucers were 3/. each for common or 36/. a Set, & some much higher. China Images of several kinds, as lions, men, &c were 9/. ea. & 18 ea. & India Flower Pots were 4/. 4/6 large ones 6/. ea.
Some great Basons, Bowls & Pots of Chaine were 10/. 12/. 16/. & 20/. ea.
many Cracked articles were appraised at about half price.
Some China articles were kept on the Mantle. Con. 10. 312

M. 6. 361. 5 doz Cheny [China] Cups & Plates 60/. (1/. each.) 1704
This is nearly the first China I found in my minutes, from Boston Probates, after that of Mrs Coytmore 1647. But there must have been some in Boston all this time, and more towards the end of the century.
Tea brought in China ware, & it was rare until many ordered Tea.

M. 6. 368. China & Glass Ware. of Holyoke 1712 / 15/. & Earthen Ware 30/.
M. 6. 372. 2 Cheny [China] Lions & Elephants 40/. Probably not for mantle ornaments — too large.

Middlesex
M 13. 265. 1657. "Earthen China dishes" 5/6.; 1659 2 China Dishes 1/. in Boston. was this China?
M 13 268. 1659. 2 boxes East India Dishes 60/. mrs Coytmore.
M 13. 270. 1662. 2 China pots & a slickstone 5/.
M 13 278. 1665 6 "Cheny" dishes & Earthen Ware 4/ £10.7.
M 13 281. 1681. 3 Cheny Platters, Cup, salt, & 2 glasses 84/. Rev W. Brattle.
M 13 302 1717. China & Earthen Ware & Glass 84/.
Suf. M. 14 149. 1704. 16 China cups & 11 China Saucers
" " " " 4 China Chocolate Cups.
" " " 1705. Coffee Pot (not China)
M. 14. 161. 1717. China Ware. viz 16 China Saucers & 28 cups 22/.
3 dishes, 2 of them cracked 5/. 10 plates & 2 salvers 36/
5 Basons 20/. Sugerpot 4/. 2 Lions 15/. 2 small Lions 5/
4 Images 16/.
M. 14. 162. 1722. Earthen & China 22/. (in general but little China or Earthen
M. 14 166. 1729. 14 China Cups and 8 Saucers 60/. (about 3/ each
3 China bowls & 3 dishes 90/. (15/ ea.
China Teapot, milkpot, Cannister & Coat 20/. (5 ea
M. 14. 167 1729. Governr Burnets List of China 2 some cracked & some broken
much "burnt China" — what was it?
M. 14. 171. 1729. Wm Welsteed, merchant. Had in house Set of China on Tea Table
12 burnt China Plates @ 8/ each. 6 do at 6/. China Dishes at 15/ ea
16 " " Saucers @ 4/ & 15 cups @ 4/ ea.
Large " " Bowl & ten smaller ones, Sett 60/
Blue & white China cups @ 4/ ea: brown China cups 2/ & 4/
2 small China bowls with covers @ 18/ ea. China Images
12 blue & white China plates @ 5/ ea: 6 China breakfast Bowls @ 3/-
3 China Bowls @ 6/8
M. 14. 171. 1730. Large China Punch Bowl 60/ — 1 China Mug 5/
2 Smaller & square China Bowls @ 20/. 1 Round do. 10/
6 China Cups & 6 Saucers 30/.

China Ware.

1730.m.14.172 Set China Ware 6.10.0. 8 China Plates 6/. (8/7ins

1735–1738. China plates, cups & saucers, bowls, &c. meant uncommon among the wealthy – more plenty than Delft & a good earthen ware. Not much among farmers.

1738 14.174. 23 pieces China on Chest of Drawers 4/. 6/.

1742.14.177 China plenty among wealthy, & good deal of Earthen in some cases

1742-3.14.177. China Plates 10/ doz. China Dishes 10/ for 6. Lin Boston
China Bowls 1/ ea. China Plates 4 ea some

1742.14.177. China – woman had, China Dishes, Bowls, Painted Plates, blue & white Cracked dishes, fruit Plates, common China plates, some broken, mugs, Chocolate cups & cups & saucers Pickle saucers, pair China Candlesticks Teapot, sugar dish, slop bowl, brown cups.

1748 on.14.184 12 China Plates burnt, Teapot & Dish – 7/.
6 " " blue & white with bowl & cover 7/.

1748.m.14.186 China Plates 1/ ea abundance of China Ware of standard

Specu. 1755 m.14.188. China burnt plates 2/6 ea. & Earthen 6.
China in some things 5 times as high as Earthen so in
N York (con 10.311) China was 5 times (& sometimes 6 or 4 times) as high as Earthen

" " " "Parcel of Broken China 20/."
" " 189 Burnt China Bowl 6/8. Blue & White China
12 burnt China Plates 6/8
Set Burnt China for a tea table, broken 26/8

1760.m.14.190. 10 China Dishes 6.13.4. (13/4 l.c. each.
all l.c. 6 doz China plates @ 21/8. 7 6/. l.c. 1 China Sauce Boat 5/.
milk pot & Sugar dish 8/. 9 China Bowls @ 4/ 7.4 1/4
6 China butter plates @ 8. 4/. 3 China Teapots @ 4/5

1759 " 191. one person had "China Glass, Earthen, & Stone Ware" £8.10.0.
1760 " 191 one man had "Sundry China" £15.11.2.
1760 " 192. China & Delft Plates. China Bowl 3/. Delph & China & Glass
1765 " 193. 7 China Patty Pans all 4/ – 192 box China & Glass 12 5/4
1771. " 195. China Ware 6 1/4. in a Tea Table & set of China 5 3/4
1771 " 196. A Bilston. China ware 50/
1771 " 197. 10 China Plates & 2 bowls, all £8.10.0. (22/8 l.c. or 1/10 3 ea l.c.
" " China Dish & broken China. China Coffee bowls, cups & saucers &c
1769 " 198. 2 Gndly. China Bowl, broken 5/. 9 burnt China Plates 3/2 ½
1773 " 199 Set of China on a Teaboard, viz. 21 cups & saucers, a Teapot & Stand. 6/. (?) Mahogany Tea Table 16/ Lin mogl Place
1774. " 200. Large China Bowl 30/. 18 burnt China plates 9/
" " 200. 12 Cups & Saucers 12/ other China, and Glass.
" " 200 Japanned Tea Table with a set of China crazed. 5 3/4
1785 " 201. China & Glass ware £6.0.9

1749. m.13.152. Blue & White quilted china Plates for sale at £ 1/ a dozen. D.T.
1748 m.4.84. China Bowls, dishes, cups, saucers & teapots, at auction about 20 £ str. L.C.
1720.m.4.116. "Sett fine China Ware" a doz. [Tea ware as much China was
1737. m.4 95. China Teacups, saucers, bowls & slop basons. [China belonged to tea.
1741. m.4.180. China Ware seemed pretty common. often a doz 1737.m.1.165
1737.m.4.165 Complete sett of China Ware for the Tea Table – China plates, bowls cups & saucers, teapots.

1736.m.13.376 Th. Fitch } 12 China Plates @ 12/. 7 6 China Plates @ 5/. China Bottles 8/
China on Mantle 40/. China on Chest of Drawers 12/. £
China Jar 10/. Set China & 2 glass Canisters 10

1758 m.13.186. Burnt China dishes, plates & bowls. Assortment of China
" " " China dishes, plates, cups & Saucers.
1739 m 4.105. China Ware a doz – belonged to an estate.

[Cont. back p. 86

90

Tea & Coffee Articles.

m. 2. 210. See New York Tea Wares Com. 10 312

Some articles previous to 1710 will be found under Earthen Ware, China Ware, Tea Ware & Iron Ware.

1710. John Nicholls, a Boston Merchant.
"1 hand Tea Table" 3/. (probably a waiter or server).
Coffee mill. 15 Teaspoons £3 3/9. 1 Teaspot &
Coffee dishes.

1714. m. 14. 166. Japan Tea Table (probably a server
1716. m. 14. 157. a Tea Table (perhaps a server.
1717 m. 14 161. a Boston Merchant had of China
16 saucers & 28 cups 22/— dishes, plates, Salvers, basons
Sugar pot, &c &c p. 88. — Canister 4/
of Earthen, he had 9 dishes 16/. 32 plates 16/.
Teapot and milk, broken; 4 basons 2/ them broken 3/.
Teatable & Stand 40/. Teakettle & lamps 15/
Japanned Table & Stand. 4 Stone pots at 1/6.
Stone coffee pot, broken.
[many of these articles are connected with the Teatable.
1722. m. 14. 162. Walnut Tea Table 5/. (seems a server.) a Walnut Table 15/
1724 m. 14. 162 Teatable & broken Stand 45/. — 7 Teapots. 13 milk pots
p 91 [Not yet much China or Earthen or Tea ware, even among the wealthy — with a few exceptions. Among farmers hardly any.
1724 a Coffee pot 10/.
1725. Small Tea Table 10/
1725 John Dixwell, wealthy, had no tea or coffee articles (small tea table excepted) and no China ware. Heaps Admitt.
1727 m. 14. 164. John Eliot, merchant & Worker in Tin, had no Tea ware of Earthen or China. [A Tinner might avoid China as a rival article, and earthen also.
1727. m. 14. 164. Eliot had 10 Teapots & 1 pea. seem lover of tea.
1729 m. 14. 166. T. Allawanty. 16 China cups & 8 saucers about 60/
3 China bowls & 3 dishes 90/. China Teapot, milk pot, Canister
3 Stone Teapots & 2 cups 7/6 — Land boat 20/
Another — Tea Table & Delf ware 30/.
1729. m. 14 167. Tea and Coffee Ware or articles in Governor Burnet's Inventory. — Sweet China.
He had a Teakettle, copper apparently, only 4 lbs 14/6.
" " a Coffee Roaster. Coffee & Chocolate pot of some metal
" " a Teapot of pewter.
" " a Plain Tea table 25/. Japanned Tea table 40/
1729 m. 14. 170. A Set of Silver gilt Plate for a Tea table, viz Teakettle, and small Tea Kettle, Coffee pot, slop bason, 2 sugar boxes a canister, a lamp, and 5 spoons, all 154 ounces, and 2 gold medals and a silver one — was a present from princess Sophia, Elect. Dowager of Brunswick, to bishop Burnet and in 1729 was owned by Gov. Burnet.
1729. 14. 171. Tea Table & sett of China on it with Spoons, Bell, &c 9 £
Stone Teapot, sugar, milk, Stand, &c 15/. China Cups & Saucers
Copper Coffee pot 10/ — metal Teapot. — 12 Tea Cloths 6/
1730. 14. 171. 6 China Cups 2/ & 6 Saucers 2/
1735 " 173. Tea tables at a low price 12/, best one 25/.
1738 " 173. Plate Warmer 40/. What was it?
1738 " 174. Copper Teakettle. old Tea Table.
1742. 14. 176. 177. Mahogany Tea Table 80/. India Tea Table 30/
Tea table 46/. Mahogany Tea board 7/6 ea
1745 14. 179. Tea Table 70/
1745. 14. 180. Sarah Dolbeare — Copper Tea Kettle 2 lbs 15 @ 2/6 stamped large
183. 2 pewter Tea kettles 45/. & 50/ ea. 9 Teapots (new & used) @ 1/8 stained cost
184 Tea Table 30/

Tea & Coffee Articles.

1745. M.14.184 Sara Dolbeare
6 Enamelled Teacups & Saucers 20/.
9 Blue & White Teacups + 15 China Saucers 48/
6 White China cups & saucers 10/. (were not China
5 Earthen Coffee cups & Sugar pot. 4 Earthen Chocolate cups
12 China plates, Teapot & dish 7/.

Spear Cur
1755. M.14.189. Mahogany Tea Table 12/. Delph Teapot
Set burnt China for Tea Table, Croton, 26/8

1760. M.14.189. Copper Coffee Pot & Teakettle 6o/. 0s
1759 " 191 2 Round Mahogany Tea Tables & 16/. (new
1760. " 191. Tea Table, 2 Teaboards, & 2 Waiters 9/4
1760 " 192. Teakettle 4/. Teapot 3/6.
1765 " 193 Mahogany Tea Table square 24/. Silver Teapot 6/8 3
" " " China blue & White Cups & Saucers. Coffee Cups
" " " Mahogany Tea Table, round 20/. — Teakettle 12/. Wa
" " " Mahogany Teaboard & 5 Waiters & Bottle Stands 6/

1760. to 1765. Many had some kind of Tea ware — some had none m.14.192

1765 14.194. Tea Table & Teaboards 10/. small Mahogany Stand 6/.
" " " Silver Teapot 103.15 pwts @ 7/. 68/8
1771 " 195. 4 Teaboards 10/2. 3 Coffee Pots. Tea Table Sets China 53/4.
" " 195 2 Copper Teakettles 16/8. Teaboards 6/. Japanned Salver 1/6
" " 196. Round Mahogany Tea Table 6/.
" " 197. China Coffee bowls, cups & saucers, Teapots, &c
1769 " 198 Mahogany Tea Table 16/. Sets China in a Teaboard. 1773 Sup. 89.
1774 " 200. Japanned Tea Table with a set of enamelled China 53/6
1785 " 201. Tea Table 42/. Japanned Waiters 15/. 1774 from Teakettle 6/
1774 " 199. Black Teapots & 4 Tea.

20. M.4.116. "Sets fine China Ware, Tea & Tables" from London, &c
[China Ware was mostly connected with Tea & Coffee Drinking

1722. M.4.116. "Fine Gilt Tea Tables" from London (Sewer?) Hand boards.
1732. M.1.142. "Teasetts of White, blue and Japanned Glass" — (probably blue & white & Earthen is meant. What is japanned Glass?
1733. M.1.146. "Tea, Coffee & China Ware of all sorts." (More China ware went with tea & coffee.
" " " White Earthen Ware adv.
1737. M.1.168. Delph & Stone Teapots & cups & saucers, with plates, bowls, &c.
1737. M.1.165. "Complete setts for the Tea table" — also China plates, bowls, cups & saucers, teapots.
1729. M.13.375. Tea Kettle that holds a gallon 50/. (Copper about ten — about 20/. ten.
1758 M.13.186. Mahogany Teaboard & Bottle Stands.

1719 & before — Very little Tea Ware appears even in Boston & still less in the country — none among Farmers.

1724 & 1727. M.14.162/165 } Many good estates in Boston, or many of them had little or no tea ware — (See Table p 90

1750 M.4.202. Sets Silver Teaspoons. adv. [This article seldom appears
" " Hand. metal Teapots with feet. adv
1743 M.4.173. Hand or Metal Teapots, Teatables & Tea chests, & China Ware adv
1739. M.4.173. Some "rigged out a Tea table with delf or other earthen Ware to imitate China". It appears that for a long time those who used tea (the wealthy & fashionable) used China only for the Tea table, as tea drinking here was more common, delf or earthen ware were used by those not able to buy China. This seems to have been a subject to laugh about for a time. — 1739. a Tea table was overset and broke all the China. — Tea more common than it had been in 1739, but still rare in the country & among laboring people.

1736. M.4.70. Japan'd Oval Tea table (Was it a sewer?
1742 M.4.187 Delph Ware Tea cups & saucers, coffee cups, sugar dishes, Teapots, boat for spoons. [Continued on back p. 82.

Earthen & Stone Ware

Continued from Con 10. 399.

1730 M.14.172. 10 Earthen Plates 1/— p 173. Stone & Delft Ware 80/. 1735
" " 172. 6 Earthen Plates 4/.
1734 " 173. 10 pces Earthen Ware in Buffet 25/.
1735–1738. There is considerable Earthen Ware, but there is more China than Delf or fine Earthen. There are Earthen plates, mugs, & not much earthen among farmers.
1742. M.14.176. 10 pieces stone Ware 35/.
1742 M.14.177 "Delf Handmaid and milk Pot."
We read 1729. Led 3 handmaids — They seem Earthen.
1745. M.14 184. 6 Enamelled Teacups & Saucers 20/. (say 4/. L.C.
9 blue & white Teacups & 15 China Saucers 48/
6 White China [mistake] cups & Saucers 10/. say 7/ Ld
5 Earthen coffee cups & Sugar pot. 4. Ea. Chocolate cups
Earthen Bowls, Punch bowls, Flowerpots & Plates
Earthen Pans & Jug. 3 stone Jugs.
1765. M.14. 188. Earthen Plates wn 6 ea. Specie currency. China 2/6 ea
" " " 189 Delf Plates & Teapot. — 1760. 6 stone plates & dish 40/. O.T.
1760 " " 191. Stone plates, jugs, pickle pots & mugs. 192 Cracked Delf ware 1/
1765 " 193 Stone Ware, Delf ware, Mugs. Stone Bowl 1760. 4/.
1765 " 194. 12 Teapots @ 8. 15 Chamberpots @ 8. 10 Washbasons @ 5½
[Then seem common earthen, red & white. First Chamberpots noticed, I think, that are not pewter.
1765 " 164. Delf Plates 4/. doz.
1771 " 195 Delf Ware 18/. Glass 12/10. Delph & China Ware £9.1.4
1771 " 196. Delph & Earthen Ware & Glasses. China, Earthen & Delf ware 13/
1771 " 197. Cream Colored, Delph & other Ware & Glass ware from widow Bethiah Oliver's Inventory. Great Quantity.
1773 " 198 Images of Shakspeare 20/. (What was the composition?
1773 " 198 Kinds of Ware — Chinea. Delph, Enamelled, White Stone &
" " Ca——a China, Delph, other Earthen & Glass.
1774 " 200. Images of Shakspeare & Milton, or "Figures" of them.
1744 M.4. 196. "Hogsheads of Earthen Ware" a doz. Also, white Stone Teacups & Saucers. Handmade Salts
1741. M. 4. 180. Hhds of colored earthen, stone & glass ware
1732. M. 1. 142. White, brown & blue stone ware & fine earthen ware
" " " Glass Ware, viz decanters, sugar pots, bowls. Ladles, cans
1733 " 145. White, Earthen, Delf and Flint-ware — (What was meant by these 4 words?) Also Stone, glass & Earthen Ware
1737 4. 168. Delph, Stone & Glass Ware — Covers of divers sizes —
1737 1. 163 plates of all sorts & dishes, teapots, cups and
Saucers, strainers, mugs of divers sorts & colors &c
1737. M 1. 162 Earthen, Stone and marble wares.
1736. M. 13. 376. Thomas Fetch had 7 Earthen dishes 36/. more
5 Earthen Plates 7/6 — 5 cups & 5 Saucers 10/.
27 Earthen Plates 36/—
1774. 14. 199. Ottenor. — 15 doz. Cream colored Cups & Saucers 16/. (2/½ Ld
White Stone Plates 22/6 doz (3/. L.m). Cream Colored Plates 25/. (3/4
White qt mugs @ 3/9 (6d). White pint mugs @ 2/. (3½d)
Brown pt mugs @ 1/8 (2½d) Black Teapots @ 2/6. (4/. Ld
20 large Bowls @ 5/. (8d). Small Bowls 4/ & 3/.

Ed. Enc. Delft. formerly famous for its manufacture
X 441 of Earthen Ware, had scarcely 500 persons employed in the potteries
in 1800. Formerly near 10,000 were employed or subsisted by
the Potteries. [Families included? or not.] This decay was caused
by the porcelain brought from China & rival manufactures in
England & Germany, to a great extent, before the French Revolution

M. 13. 349. Crock is an earthen pot. J. Worlidge

Earthen & Stone Ware

1711. M.4.125. Earthen Ware advertised — M 4.104.1739 Earthen Stone ware
1716. M.4.131. Earthen Ware & Glasses by the hhd.
" " " Earthen & Stone ware in parcels.
" " 131. "Earthen Ware Potter" among the servants [Protestants] from Ireland - a female, to be disposed of.
1712 " 127. 6 hhds of Earthen Ware, as Teapots, &c Mud glass
1682-8. M.14.135 England exported 561 parcels of Earthen Ware.
" " 14.137 " " " 4233 (various prices) of Earthen Ware

Delph Ware

p.92. "Delph Plates" 1729, are the first Delph Articles mentioned in my memoirs; but Delph ware was doubtless known before and called earthen.
p. 90 Some Delph ware. 1729. but very little so called before 1735 or 1740
Com. to III. Delph earthen dishes & plates mentioned in N.York. 1703 - but none in other N.Y. Inventories that I have seen
M.4.187. Delph ware tea things adv. 1742
M 4.72 1737. "All sorts of Delph Ware" adv. in Philadelphia
M.4.202.1750 — Earthen Ware adv. viz. Plates, Dishes, bowls, chamberpots, cups & saucers, stand Basons, white stone qt and ½ mugs, punch strainers.
" " "Dutch Ware viz. gallon & 2 quart Jugs, qt & pint mugs. Chamberpots. [was not this Brown stone ware?
" " " White stone teacups & saucers; & white stone plates & dishes, mugs, pitchers & teapots, are all called Earthen Ware.

p.85 A Jug was not formerly what it is now. One which Shakspeare M 2.287 is said to have owned, is in shape of a large coffee pot, with a silver lid - the jug is earthen. Athenaeum III. 334
M.13.198. 1, 2 and 3 Gallon Jugs of stone. & Pickle Pots adv. 1763
M. 4.152. 1731. Stone, Glass & Earthen ware adv.
4.154 1782. Delf Plates, dishes, cups & saucers, bowls &c.
4.157. 1735. Glass, Stone & Earthen Ware imported.
4.162. 1733. Earthen, Delf & Flint ware adv
4 177 1740 A variety of White & brown earthen ware
4.204. 1760. China. Glass. Delf & Stone Ware, adv
4 204. 1760 Patty Pans of several sorts. Pudding dishes. [Were these earthen?] Butter boats.
4 205. 1765. Delf, White stone and Glass Ware adv.
4 206. 1765. Crates of yellow & Black Earthen Ware
" " " Bristol ware by crates or Hhd

(Cont. next page.

Dutch Tiles

Ed. Mag. VII. 638] Doddridge's father's house had the chimney of the family room ornamented with a series of painted tiles, each like to the fashion brought from Holland. There were scripture pictures on the tiles, blue on a white ground - Adam & Eve & serpent - the wicked drowning the children; Joseph and the pit; &c. Doddridge's mother explained to him the pictures, & they were the first book of his early lessons, & he never forgot these lessons.
N.Y. Evangelist
M. 2. 211. Dutch Tiles.
M. 14. 173. 1735. 9 doz Dutch Tiles @ 3/.
M 4. 131. 1716. "Holland Tiles" for sale. M.4.102.1738 Dutch Tiles adv.
4. 161. 1738. "Dutch Tiles for Chimneys" adv.

My aunt used to explain & me again & again what was on the porcelain tiles around the fire place, & to repeat the fables they illustrated. I studied them with admiration. Cor. of N.Y. Evangelist 1854
M. 1. 148. 1734. "Tiles for Chimneys" for sale.
M 4.134 1719. "Dutch Tiles for Chimneys" adv. now & before
M 4. 74. 1731. Chimney Tiles in Phila.
M 13.198. 1763. Chimney Tiles per box. M.13.191.1760. Chimney Tiles adv

Earthen & Stone Ware — Cont from preceding page.

1767. m.4. 207. Crates of Stone & yellow Ware. Hhds Delf bowls. N.Y.
1770 m.4.210 Crates of White, and Blue & white Stone ware.
" " " White stone cups & saucers.

1770 m.4. 209. in Phila. Cream Colored Ware, viz.
Dishes, Plates, Tureens, Fruit-baskets, patties, Salad dishes, mugs, jugs, bread baskets, jars, beakers, Garden-pots, mustards, peppers, & salts butter boats, cream pots, covered dishes, bowls, baking dishes, Tea pots, handled cups & saucers, &c

1770. m.4. 209. Stone Ware — at Phi.
mugs, bowls, plates, dishes, baking dishes, tea & coffee cups & saucers, blue & white bowls, quart mugs (Dutch) enameled cups & saucers.

1770 m.4. 209. Nottingham baking dishes, mugs & bowls.
Delf bowls, plates, chamberpots, Sugar dishes.

1770. m.4.210. Boston. Liverpool ware by the crate.
Blue & white stone ware.
Delf, Stone & other sorts of ware.

1770. m.4.209. Imported in 6 mo. (contrary to Non Imp. Agreement)
194 crates, 82 hhds & 4 Baskets Earthen Ware.

1774 adv. Stone Pickle pots and Butter Pots.
Holland Stone Pickle pots & Butter Pots.

1778 adv. in Hartford — Tureens, sets Oblong dishes, Plates, soup plates, enamelled Teacups & saucers; cream colored coffee & chocolate cups & saucers; enamelled, red, foliflower, cream color, melon and black Teapots; ruben colour, green & tortle shell cream cups; cream colored, blue & white and black Sugar pots; cream colour'd & white stone bowls; salad dishes, butter boats, &c (probably captured by our privateers.

1769 m.13.223. "Stone Ware" is sometimes, perhaps generally fine earthen Ware; but sometimes used for the brown Stone Ware — as "Hampers of stone ware, containing quart and pint mugs, & Chamber pots. Also Stone Pickle pots and Jugs.

1774. Ea. Port. May. 20 crates assorted brown Nottingham Ware.
Was Nottingham ware generally brown?
Also cream color, black, agate, Delph & white stone ware.

1771. m. 13.225. Delph Ware. Bowls all sizes, Plates, Dishes, Bottles, Basins, &c
" " " Stone ware, mixed, printed & gilt & plain cream color, enamelled, double & rough rose, agate, tortoise, melon cauliflower, pine apple, fruit pattern, black, white blue & white and brown ware of every sort.
" " " Queens Ware, adv by some

1772 " " Staffordshire, Bristol & Nottingham Ware, consisting of cream colour'd, enamelled cups & saucers, tea pots, bowls, sugars, creams, dishes, plates, mugs, tureens, ladle, bread basket, fruit baskets with stands, salad dishes, desert dishes; — an assortment of cream, white, brown, tortoise shell and black ware
" " China, cream colored, delph & stone ware
" " Norwich Stone Ware, as jugs, pickle pots, mugs, &c

1773. M. 13. 225. One advertises. China, Glass, Enamelled and cream colored Ware — Enam.d Blue & White Ware — White & Blue & White Delft Ware — Brown Stone ware. plain & fluted cream Colored Ware, seems not enamelled.
" " " "Cream Colored Plates and White stone plates", were two sorts of ware.
" " Cream colored, enamelled, black, White & brown Stone ware were included in Staffordshire, Bristol, & Nottingham Ware

Advertisements.

1759 M. 13. 191. "Hhds of White Stone ware". Stone & Delph Ware blue & white and White Stone ware. Hhds of Earthen Ware China, Delph, Stone and Liverpool ware.
1760. M. 13. 191. Hhds & Crates of Delph & Stone ware
" " " Assortment of Delph, stone, & Glass ware
" " " Hampers of blue & white Stone Ware
1762 " " White & Stone Ware by Crate. Delph ware
" " " China & Delph Ware by large & small quantity.
1764 " " Earthen & white stone ware by hhd or crate
" " " Crates of Yellow Ware. Delph & Stone ware
1766. " " Delph & Stone ware from Liverpool.
1767 " " Delph, Flint, Nottingham, Agate, Tortoise & Black Ware
" " " China, Delph & Stone ware.
1768 " " Cream colored Ware, a fresh assortment (first time that I notice the word "cream-colored") also in same adv. White flint-ware, common Liverpool Ware. Other Ware.
1769 " " Stone & cream colored plates.

Imports of Crockery or Earthen Ware from England to U.S.
from Jan 1. 1857 to Sept 1. 1857 — 61.157 packages.
Same 8 months in 1856 — 62.887. do.

Red or Coarse Earthen.

Felt, p. 32. John Pridey Salem was a potter 1641.
The Law of Massachusetts in 1646 about the time of digging "the earth, to make sale ware". referred to this red or brown earthen.

17th Century — from some additional minutes of mine.
The Earthen ware made in England in 17th century was of a coarse yellow, red, black or mottled kind.
Most families in New England & for a century of English earthen ware, in 17th century, valued from 2 to 8 or 10 shillings. These were cups, pots, dishes, jugs, pans. Some had a few plates of China ware. Perhaps Delft ware U.S. brought to Boston before 1700
After 1700. the English coarse earthen continued to be used, and fine earthen or stone, and Delft and China ware, were imported.
Coffee & tea drinking made a great demand for crockery and porcelain — By 1750 wealthy & fashionable families had considerable.

96. Watches & Clocks, [Cont. from M.12.369

1746. M.14.186. Gold Watch & gold chain & 2 seals 80£.
1746 " " Watch 25£. Clock 55£.
1748 " " Clock & Veneered Case 120£ Silver Watches £33 & £25
C.C. 1755. " 188. 8 day Clock 6£. Pumpel M. Silver Watch 6.13.4
" " Silver Watch 34/8. and another 6.13.4
" " 189. Clock 8£ — Silver Watch 80/.
1760 " 191 Silver Watch 24/. — p 192 Clock 9£. 193. Watch 36/. at Sterling Afton
1765 " 193. a Watch at Weymouth. 93/4.
1765 " 194. Pinchbeck Watch & Shagreen case & gold dial plate 80/ C.C.
" " 194. Watch 30£ O.T. (£4. (C.)
1771 " 195 Clock 48/. China. Watch 30/ Boston. Silver Watch 72/
171 " 196 Gold Watch, seal & locket 80/. Silver Watch & 3 seals 48/
" " 196 Seal 28/. a Clock 10£
1769. " 198. 8 Day Clock 60/. Pinchbeck Watch 60/. (Quincy, Esq.
1771 " " Silver Watch 60/ — 1773. Pinchbeck Watch 48/
1774 " 199. Watch 36£ O.T. (4£ 16. L.C.
1774 " 200. 8 day Clock £6. a Gold Watch 26.13.4. A. Oliver Esq.

Watches.

M.13.184. 1757. Now & then a Silver Watch is advertised. Seldom more than one — rarely two. — Gold ones are still more rare.
In 1758, 2 silver watches appear twice. 3 silver ones 1759.
"Gold" Watches are advertised 1759. 7 Silver ones 1762 (from inside at auction
M.13.195. "A gold watch suitable for a gentleman," & in 1760.
a gold chased watch suitable for a lady, and [p. 97
several silver & pinchbeck watches. 1760
11 silver & one Gold Watch at auction Nov. 1762 all second hand — 1763 a Watch £8.10.0 Sterling
1763 a variety of silver & other curious watches at auction.
1763 a Quantity of silver & pinchbeck watches at auction
M 13. 211. 1767. Watches & Silver Watches are not uncommon at auctions. Gold ones are usually one at a time, & not frequent.
1767. A man from England offers 10 silver & pinchbeck watches. Some cost in England 4 guineas each.
1769. Now & then a single gold watch at auction. Silver ones more plenty. Ladies' Steel watch chains.
M.13.226. 1771 "a lady's neat pinchbeck Watch" adv at auction [p 97.
1774 a man adv. Gold, Silver & pinchbeck watches. Watch Chains & Seals
M.13.235. 1773 & 1774 "Watches Silver & metal" pretty common. Gold Watches more plenty, but some what rare. except among the most wealthy. Watches for females are rarely alluded to.
1774. Plain, Skeleton, & horizontal Watches, in gold, silver & pinchbeck cases. Also a great variety of silver Watches from 10 dollars to 10 guineas, which show the day of the months, and others with second hands suitable for physicians.
1773 many watches sold in Boston, silver ones — gold ones scarce.
1750.
M.13.164. Watches not advertised, or such advertisements not noticed in 1750, nor before, nor for some years after.
M. 1. 78. Hollinshed mentions Clocks & Dials 1577 — does not name Watches Clocks.
1750. M.13.164. 8 day Clocks often advertised. Still adv. 1788. M.13.128.
1767 " " 211. 8 day Clocks continue to be adv. one 10 day Clock. a 30 day Clock 1773. 8 day Clock that cost 15 guineas in England 70£
1773 " " 211. Benjamin Willard has for sale Musical & common, Spring and 8 day Clocks. Had shop in Boston & one in Grafton.
1774 " " 235. Clock 8 day & others. Spring & Pendulum 8 day Clocks
" " " " Benjamin Willard again — in Roxbury Street and Recalls sorts of Clocks & cases &c. His musical Clocks that go by springs & others by weights.

Watches & Clocks.

1773. m. 13. 234. A wealthy man has 2 handsome spring Clocks.
1751. m. 13. 162. Watch strings & Watch glasses adv.
1716. m. 1. 101. Clock adv.
1723. m. 13. 366. Thos Fitch had a watch called 9£.
1736 m. 13. 376. do had a Clock " 120£
1758. m. 13. 162. a Time piece adv. 13. 182. Watch keys & seals adv. 1758
1758 m 13. 186. an 8 day Clock with Mahogany case " an 8 day Clock &c.
1740. m. 4 112. Alarm Time Pieces adv.
1733. m. 4. 156 "A silver minute & pendulum Watch stolen. Advertised

1682. 3. m. 14 } England exported 4 Clocks, 13 Clock cases, Clockwork 15 Cwt
135 & 187 } " do 103 Watches. Clock work 880.

m. 4. 191. 1743. a "Musical Clock" adv. in Boston with a
m. 2. 238 camera Obscura. Price for seeing & hearing £7. O T. (13s. ...
M. 1. 120. 1730. A Gold Watch adv. for sale (one of the finest) with a negro ...
m. 4. 187. 1742. "A curious Clock" and Mahogany frame, adv.
m. 4. 162. 1738. Clock, Watch & Time piece adv. 4. 172 Clock & Watch
m. 4. 175. 1739. Watches adv (Watch of P. Blowers.

Want of Clocks & Watches.

The people of Hay, E. that is, the peasantry, do not know how to calculate pounds or ounces, & do not use weights or measures. And they have a singularly limited capacity for measuring time & distance. They seem to have no idea of miles or leagues, nor of the time required to go from one place to another, no idea of hours. They sometimes measure distance by the number of steps to be passed — Definite information could not be obtained. "Perhaps the peasantry of all countries who are unaccustomed to the use of clocks & watches, and whose time is not worth keeping a strict account of, would give the traveller no more information."
Letters in My. E. Post. alley 1854.

Yet. I. sh come here or many do, equally ignorant of how time is measured.

Feb
1766. Wm Clark bought a Clock of Obadiah Frary for 63/. Paid mbt of the 63/ in Flax at 8d per lb
W. Clarks acct. Book.

[This was a time piece — struck only once at each hour. Had but one weight and that made of lead. It was made of brass, with a case. Kept good time till it was carried up garret about 1820.

Watkin's Cyclop. } Pendulum Clocks were first made in England by Fromantil, a Dutchman, 1662. The invention of pendulum clocks is disputed between Galileo & Huygens. Huygens made a pendulum Clock, 1657. Before the pendulum was invented, a balance was used, resembling the fly of a jack. Clocks were invented (without pendulums) centuries before

Ladies Watches — 1760 & 1770 Brookbeck, opposite 1760 & 1771.
1760. m. 4. 205. Chains for Ladies watches adv.
[a Lady's Watch, gold, appears in 1729. See ll 12. 369. But they are not rare in inventories & adv's. Hardly alluded to in my memories between 1729 & 1760. Ladies pinch beck Watch in 1771
Con. m. 19. 328 Ladies steel watch chains 1769. Lady's Gold Watch 1788. m. 13. 128

1776 } Prize Goods adv. 14 doz. Ladies Watch Chains
m. 13. 238 } 4 6 doz. mens Watch Chains. 140 Watch Seals
an elegant musical time piece.

Meeting House Clocks.

Sprague p 55 } Obadiah Frary of Northampton made a clock
m 19. 328 } for W. St Spring field meeting house in 1748 — (I think he was not old enough to have made Northampton Clock.

R. D Smith. A Clock for Guilford M. house was built by Ebenezer
m 19. 328 Parmelee about 1730. He subsequently built town clocks for New Haven & Milford. He removed to New Haven.
[Court in Miss. 19. 328.

m.2.284
2.495

Jewelry, Ornaments, &c. {Beads / Toys} from m.12.194

Plate p.104. Cont. from Cen. 10.377. 346. 342.
Cen 10

1714 m.6.371. 6 White pendants @1/2, 18 Black Pendants @1/
(see m.14.155) yellow Necklaces @4 — 11 black Necklaces 3/.

1663. m.13.292. 28 Necklaces 6/2. 7 pairs Pendants @1/

16[illegible]4. m.13.292. Beads 4/. 14 Glass necklaces @8. 293. 12 brass Bodkins 1/.

1714 m.13.307 Gold Necklace 556 beads 11l/. (first one noticed
1714. m.14 155. White necklaces 1/6. 14 yellow do @4d Black do @6d.
1708. m.14.153. 118 rings necklaces @1/. — 1711. pr Pendants.

1722. m.14.162 & Oddearrings with glass drops, Gold drops,
Pearl 40/, Coral beads 35/ (see p.180

1724. m.14.162:3 Alabaster Images 30/.

1725 m 14 163. Gold necklace locket 4. 6 rings & 7 pairs gold Cuttons
13 11/16 wt 12 grains @ 11.10 pr ounce £19.4g. a Roman head Medium.

1727. m.14.164. 94 Necklaces @1/4 ea. 166 Christmas Boxes Countries @9.

1738 m.14.174. 67 doz black Necklaces @8/doz. 2 doz Pendants @12/ doz
30 White Necklaces @2/6 d — 1½ lbs Beads @16/

1739. m.14 175. "5 London Babies 5/." (Seem dolls in coral see below

1745. m.14.185. Sarah Dolbeare. Silver headed Whips. 50/.
pr White Earrings set in silver 48/. pr red do. set in do 12/
4 prs [illegible] Stone Sleeve buttons set in gold £5.10
2 prs Stone do do. set in silver studs 35/
Tortoise Shell, silver Rim Snuff Box 60/.
pr Stone drops with gold rims & an odd ear ring 16/
Gold Locket, Spangles, necklace, girdle, buckle — see p. 181.
L.C.

1759. m.14.190. Necklaces 1/ & 4/3. Earrings @1/. Solitaires @4/.
Solitaire necklaces @16. Strings for beads
Various Earrings @2/6. 3/. and 5/ pair
Wax Earrings 1/ pr. Wax Necklaces 4/ Doz. Wax Pendants
Black Pendant Earrings 1/6 pr. — 4 oz bugles & Spangles
Single drop pastee Earrings @2/ pr

1773. m.14.198. Images of Shakspeare 20/.
1774. m.14.200 Figures of Shakspeare & Milton

1746. m.13.147. "Sunbridge Ware Toys" adv. 1755. m.13.113. Toys of all sorts.
1751 m.13.162. Holland & English Toys " 1753 Black beads.
" " " " Necklaces, one man advertises 20 sorts. no sorts given
" " " " do White wax, Stone, Horn, Wax. Pearl
" " " " do black & white Solitaire necklaces; French do
" " " " Earrings, Stone, Horn, wax & pearl. White wax pendants.
" " " " Bugles. Bugle Bows, & Bugle ruffs, — Spangles
" " " " Bugles & Silk and silver Eglets. 13.175 Bugles & Spangles by Milliner
" " 180 Hair red stone Earrings [illegible] sizes
1758 " 163. Gold Necklaces & Lockets. m.13.176. Black & white bugles by do
Gold & Silver Spangles by do
1734 " 162. "English Babies" adv. (see above) Seem to be Dolls. Eglets by do

may 1771 } One advertises in Boston
m.13.226 } Paste, Garnet & Pearl Necklaces & Ear rings some set with marquasets.
Garnet & fancy Hair Spriggs: Paste Heart Flowers. Paste Combs
Paste Brooches. Pearl necklaces with Solitaires
Black Stone Shoe buckles set in metal; Black necklaces
Garnet enammelled & pearl gown buttons; Black hair pins
Black Ear rings with or without drops; Stone Stock buckles;
Enammelled Earrings set with marquasets; marquaset Pins
Marquaset Earring & necklace; Stone Lockets set with marquasets
Plain gold Ear rings; Paste Clasp hooks. Marquaset Crosses
Friendship Beads. Ribbons for ornaments; Solitaires &c
m.13.226 Another has Gold & Silver lace, Gold & silver tassel Buttons,
Watch chains & seals. Steel snuffers & stands. Gilt & pinchbeck & Black shoe buckles
Sleeve buttons.

1763. m.13.198. Paste, transparent Stone & wax Necklaces & Earrings
1758 " " French bead Solitaires, & Beagle Solitaires
" " 187. Glass and White wax necklaces. Brilliant Stones.

next page

Rings, &c. [Continued from Mess. 12.148.

1729. M.14.169. Gov Burnet had in Gns
22 gold Rings & 1 earring 3:3 pwts £ all at 12 bro z. £
Gold medals & Coin 12.3 12 pwts. called 17½ 9 at 12
Gold Buckle, Earrings &c. 13.11. but or 210 £.
Rose diamond Ring 6£ sterling — in N.E. money — 18£
Large Diamond Ring 25£ sterling, in N.E. money 75£
6 p. — Ring 20/. Enamelled Seal 30/. 2 Cornelian seals 240/
4 pairs Gylden Buttons set in Gold 40/. 8£
Gold Snush (Snuff) box & 2 prs Gold buttons, 23.14 pwt. £ 328.
or wise Snuff box with gold joints & rim 6£
1742. M.14.178. 6 Rings 5£. — 1745 M.14.179. 2 Stone Rings & Gold
1743 M.14.177. 3 gold Rings £40. £ £
1745 M.14.185. 7 Gold Rings 13 pwt 15.12 (reckoned at 20 pwt to z & 243.
" " " Large Stone Ring 10£ 4 small do 12£ p all
1771 " 196. 2 Gold Rings £7
1774 " 200. 19 Gold Rings & a red stone ring all. 11.13.2 —
1729. M.13.182. Diamond Ring lost — 20£ O.T. offered for it (53/4. l.m.
1756 M.13.180 2 Diamond Rings lost in a Leadbox
1729. M.4.150. 4 Rings lost, adv. — 3 mourning, & one has a Poesy
1738. M.4.102. a Diamond Ring, adv.

Rings in Maryland.

Davis's Maryland says, "Finger rings were worn by almost all the early landed gentry &c. They were favorite tokens of regard and remembrance in wills. The number bequeathed in St Mary's settlement [Catholic] for 100 years seems incredible to one who has not perused testamentary records. [He refers chiefly to Catholics & Episcopalians.] Some had the signet ring.

Rings were tokens of remembrance in N England, but not so common.

p 376 Spoons of Silver were mementos of affection in N.E. & other articles of silver.

1745. M.4.199. Diamond Rings adv.

Rings of Anglo Saxons are still found in good style. Rings of 13 & 14th Centuries had enicted forms — Clerical dignitaries
Fairholt p. 590 had rings. Females had rings in great profusion in 15th Century. Rings had figures of Saints, sacred legends, & a great variety of forms. Were broad & thick in front with devts, &c. Plenty in 16 & 17th Centuries. Signet rings on the thumb. Cramp rings, made of Coffin handles for divers.

Jewelry, Ornaments, &c [Cont in M. 18. 254

1682-3
M.14.138. England exports Beads 5705£. Coral Beads 538 Cwt
" " " great Bugles 700£
" 140 England imported Beads 23070£ — 142 Imp. Bugles
" 142 — " do Toys. — 146. Babies & gro
" 146 & 141. " do figures in Alabaster, & Jet Necklaces

1731 M.4.47 John Huggins wife at Sheffield when hurt by lightning, had on Gold Beads, gold Locket, & a Silver tag in her stomacher. Buckles in shoes.
[On the many gold beads earlier than this? Gold beads & locket in the woods of the Potomack?

1742. M.4.184. Necklaces, Earrings, Masks, Wigs, &c adv
1735 M.4.165. 4 Pearl necklace of large beads, lost.
1739. M.4.104. Necklaces, Pendants, & rings, beads, adv.
1755. M.13.176. Pearl & Paste Necklace & earrings
1749. M.13.156. Pendants, Earrings, Necklaces
1756. M.13.182. Pound Beads.
1741. M.4.180. Necklaces, adv
1745 M.4.199. Watches & Clocks, Ladies chains for watches, seals & strings, earrings, Diamond rings
1755 M.4.203. Toys of all sorts, adv

Beads were of various materials. Bugles were made of glass.

[Cont. on page 289.

Knives & Forks in New England

Inventory no. 338 on Knives

Misc. 2. 268. & 290 references. — Mr. 4. 228. 229 (Europe
Con 10. 309. in Newyork. Con 9. 285 & References.

* M. 6. 204. 1669. a Boyse, First fork in N.E. "A case Silver spoon, Forke and knife 20/"
* M 6. 243. a single knife & fork 2/6 and a single one in 1684 probably came in Packet.
* M. 6. 214. 1 knife & fork with silver hafts & 1 silver spoon 20/.
The way about 1683 or 1684. and the first fork in the table that I have noticed in New England. [Same one before just above.

6. 348. 2 Silver haft forks 6/. 1698.
6 348. 2 Cases Kn. & 1 Case forks. 1697.
6. 348. 1 Glass heft knife & fork 4/. 1698
6. 348. 1 Agate haft knife & fork. 6/. 1698
6. 352. old Case knives 3/. 1688. — 6. 353. case knives 2/. no forks 1688 a man of wealth
6. 355. Case of knives (no forks) 1695. — Knife box. m. 6. 353. 1688
6. 358. Case knives 5/. no forks. 1694.
6. 359. Cases Ivory Handled knives & forks & wood ones 10/. 1700.
6. 361. 10 Knives & 10 forks. with cases. 12/. 1704.
6 365. 1 Case knives & forks 12/ — 1706.
6 365. 7 knives & 10 old forks. 1706. — 1705. 366. Case knives & forks 6/
6. 367. 1708. Very few forks have yet appeared. The people generally did not yet use forks.
6 367. 1708. 1 doz Knives & forks. [illegible] among farmers M. 153
6 368. 1712 3 Case knives & forks. E. Hadyake,
6 369. 1712 12 Knives 12 forks 24/. J. Hobby. 12 more knives & 6 forks
6 369. 1712. 8 Case Knives
6 371. 1714 4 Boxes knives & forks & 6/. box. Knives & forks 6/.
6 371. 1714. 3 Knives and forks 5/. Jack knives 4 p.a
6. 372. 1717. Knives & forks 6/. a pair hafted knives & forks 6/.
6. 372. 1717. Knives & forks 2/

M 14. 147. 1700. Case of knives. — 1711. Misc. 4. 125 Cutlery adv.
1730. M 4. 93 Cutlery adv.
Middlesex
668. M. 13. 263. 2 Cases knives 1660. 4 knives 3/. 1661 Shredding knife
1661 M. 13. 280. 2 doz knives 2/6. ea (kind of knives not given
1662 M. 13. 271. Shredding knife. 1663. 2 Cases knives 5/
1663 M. 13. 271. 8 one end knives 6/6.
1666 M 13. 278. p.r Silver hafted Knives & a small silver haft 12/
↑ 1664 M. 13. 278. Silver Fork — first fork I have met with
1677 M 13. 280 Case Agate knives 20/. Case of knives 12/
1677 " " " Case of knives 4/ — 1681 4 Chopping knives
1679 a case of knives. — 1680 p. 284 2 doz Knives 5/
1680. M. 13. 284. 4 doz Ivory Handled Knives 20/
1693. R. Sprague. a knife & fork 6/ — Fork & pen knife 1/
1694. Mrs Cutter. Ivory haft Knives 1/. ea. Boxed Horn hafted do 5/. doz
" " " Wood haft knives 3/. doz. 11 Pen knives 8d
" " " 12 Jack knives 6 — 11 do — 8d
" " " 2 Cases Knives — not a fork in her goods or furniture
1695 M. 13. 296. Cutting knife. Knives of several sorts 56/6.
1702 " " 297. Knives & forks 10/. — & a knife & fork
1700 " " 297. Chopping knife. 1706. Case of knives
1707 " " 298. 1/2 doz knives & forks 9/. 1706 Hay knife
1707 No forks among farmers to eat with and knives rare.
1709 Six Forks all of Silver at 8/3 Sewall p. 105
1715. 1 doz Knives & forks in Kitchen 12/. 1716 Knives & forks.
1717 Case knives & forks 20/. old do. 4/ - 1722. 5 Knives & forks 5/.
Suffolk
1703. M 14. 148. 2 Case Knives & forks 24/ — 1707 old Case knives & forks 6/.
1708 M 14. 157. 26 Knives & forks (New S. Wales)
1710 M 14. 153. 8 knives & forks & 2 Carving knives 26/
" " " " 6 do do in a case 24/
1712 " 14. 154 Case of Sweetmeat Knives & forks & spoons 40/
1714 " 14. 154. 6 Knives & fork 6/.
1715 " 14. 156 22 knives & forks with Japanned handles 14/

* † First fork above 1664 — Boyse's fork is second I have found. 1669. First check fork [illegible] 2/6. 1674. 3d silver fork, or first knife & fork with silver handle, 1683 or 1684 see 2

Knives & Forks

1718 m.14.158. 12 Ivory Knives & forks 10/
1724 m.14.162. 12 Silver Handle Knives & 12 forks 60/
1727 m.14.164. 10 doz. Penknives 8/. — Butcher Knives 8/.
1729. Gov. Burnet had 12 Knives & 12 forks for a dessert all of silver; 36 Knives & 36 forks with silver handles, and 2 more knives with Silver Handles 20/ ea. knife & fork with agate handles & a jack leg 23/.
1729. 12 Table Knives & forks 60/
1745. Sarah Dolbeare. — Silver Handled Knife & fork 33/ (value of 13 Silver) "Mincing Knives" cost 10 Sterling. Pocket Knives & Sheath. Knives & forks. — Cocoa Handle pocket Knives Carving Knives. — Spring Knives. Knives without forks Shoe Knives. Chopping Knives cost 5/ Sterling

1771. m.14.196. a doz Silver Handle Knives & forks 20/ (some error.
1774. " 200. Silver Knives & forks in a shagreen case

1733 m.4.163. Ivory & Horn case knives & forks adv. — not many forks advertised before 1740 any. (Material of handle gives the name

1720. m.13.359. Maple Handle K. & F. 1/2 doz 25/.
Ivory Handle K. & F. 1/2 doz £ 38/6.
1720. m.13.361. Cutlery a parcel costing £. 23.10.8. advance 175 pct.
do. 23.10.8 + 23.10.8 + 17.13.0 (or 3/4 of the sum) makes the value in New England £64.14.4.
1722. m.13.365. 4 doz Knives & forks £ 30.6.
1724 " " 368. 1 " do do. black handle 17/6
1726 " " 371. 18 Gro. Horn case K. & F. £ 94/6. gro. £ 83.7.0
1727 " " 373. 10 doz Horn K. & F. at 7/. doz. £ 7/10½ doz.
" " " " Jack knives 12/. doz. 95 doz. K. & F. at 7/10½ (Horn hafts
1726 " " 372. Butcher Knives 7/. doz. (cost 2/. Eng.
1733. m.4.156. Butchers Knives, Carving Knives for Gentlemens Tables, & Penknives &c
1738 m.4.103. Knives & forks.
1758. 13.186. Cased Silver hafted Knives & forks.
1758. 13.187. Jackknives, Gutlocs, Pokknives, &c.
1749 13.136. Cases Knives & forks. Jackknives. Cuttoes, butcher knives, Clasp knives
1669. 6.206. A. Boyse, Case of Knives 15/
1666. 6.199. H. Simpstow had Case Knives 6/ (Had none for sale
1704. Con.9.122. C. Prowdridge, N. Haven Case of Knives & Case of Forks 18/.
" " " " " 4⅔ doz Penknives 5/. doz

Knives in Pynchon Books.

M.17.71 1645 & 1650 Wm Pynchon sold one at a time at 7d, some 8d. some bought two — one man 4. a few at 1/. ea. one 2/ some called Penknives. — Wholesale price 4/8 doz

1652 & after. John Pynchon. People purchased knives, many commonly one at a time — some two, a few three at 7d & some 8d. & a few 1/. & some 6d.
Penknives appear in 1653 — 3 at 7d, & 3 more at 7d "a pair of knives" 1/4 & some 2/. pair. Long knife 1/8
"Case of Penknives 1/9." (probably 3). 3 Knives 1/.
"a Case of Knives 2/." (perhaps 3.) 6 Knives 8
3 Penknives 7d. 1 Knife in a case 2/. 3 Knives 1/.
9 Knives at 1/. 3 at 1/. 4 at 1/. 1 Knife 1/8. 3 Penknives 1/9
1660. Case of Knives 1/4. 1 do. do 2/. 3 Knives 2/. 3 Knives 1/6
1663. 5 Knives at 8d. 3 at 9d, 1 at 1/. 5 at 6d. 6 at 8d
5 do 8d, 6 at 8d.
1669. Hafts of Knives first mentioned 1 Ivory hafted 1/4.
2 black hafted at 9. 3 Oxhafted at 10. 6 Lumhafted 9.
1671 &c. "Ivory hafted Knives at 1/6; several had one or two.
Some called "wood-hafted". Case of Knives 1/4 and 1/8
Case Knives — first appear 1653 or 4 — one, or two in a case — a case to each Knife or to two, or three. So called "Case Knives" — no forks. — Knives at wholesale were 5/, 5/6, 6/ & 7/ doz
M.17.71 and a few at 11/. 12/ & 15/ doz.

[Cont. on page 80.

102 Wine

M. 2. 214 b

£ £

Ry Misc. 6. 213. 6 pipes Madeira Wine C 10. 1 Pipe do 8. 1681

Misc 6. 366. Fayal Wine 2/4 Gal. Passado Wine 4/. 1707

6. 367 Canary Wine 4/. 1708.

6 194. Claret. 26 hhds. 76.9 [illegible] 60/. hhd. not 1/. Gal) 1676

6. 203. 48 Gallons wine as a Funeral (Hampton) C 4/.

mid M. 13. 288. John Long, Innkeeper. Wine in Wine cellar £40. no prints. 1683.

mid M. 13. 274. 1664. Pipe Madeira Wine in Middlesex 12 £ R Long

M. 13. 282. 1680. 80 Gal. malaga Wine C 4/ Madeira Wine

" " 63 Gal. Canary Wine C 4/ . St George Wine

" 286. 1676. Pipe Madeira 10 £ other Wine 144 £

M. 13. 295. 1694. 18 Gallons Wine at 2/9 ½ – 1702 pipe Wine 12 £

M. 13. 300. 1711. 2 pipes Wine C 15 £.

Surf M. 14 151. 1707. 17 Gal. + 3 pts Wine at a funeral 50/6. (about 3/ Gal.

M. 14. 170. 1719 Gov Burnet had Canary, Claret, Frontinac, French white, Green, Rhenish, Old Hock, Champaigny and Burgundy Wine in bottles. 1 Pipe Madeira 30 £ 1 quarter Cask Fayal 5 £. Bottles of Pokley.

1739. M. 14. 175. Canary Wine 10/ Gal.

1716. M. 4. 131. Fayal Wine offered at 4/. a Gallon by barrel or 8 £ per pipe (about 1/4 Gal. Must have been poor

1728 to 1729 M. 4. 86. Wine in ministers estimate was 6/ Gal. (not over 2/6. l. m.

1719 M. 1. 118. Fayal Wine in Price Current 20 £ a pipe (about 3/2 Gal. or 2/6 l.m.

1720 M. 4. 117. Fayal Wine in P.C. 20 £ a pipe & Madeira 25 £ (about 2/3 l.m.

1728. M. 4. 137 Green Wine C 3/6. Gal. adv. M. 4. 116 1721. Fayal 3/6. Gal.

1712 M. 4. 126. Much Wine advertised (now & after wards) M. 1. 154. 25 hhds at auction 1726

1737. M. 1. 162. Madeira Wine 10/. y. Canary, 9/. Green Canary 7/6. Vidonia 7/. Redwine 7/. Fayal 6/. Retail prices

(about 2 ½ to 3 times the selling price)

1736. M. 1. 159. Vidonia 35 £ a pipe; do 2nd Cask 24 Gal £ 7.14.; Canary 2nd Cask 24/4 £ 11.16.s

Early Days. Our wends bought Wine from the Canary Islands, Madeira, Fayal, &c in 1642, 1643. 1644 & (see p. 66 of this) and Wine was plenty & cheap.

Winthrop II. 269 } In the Spring of 1646, 4 Ships brought in 800 butts
1646 } of Sack. The duty laid in 1645 was 10/a butt, but one half was remitted.

Thomas Hutch £ £

1720 M 13. 359 Madeira Wine 22 a pipe. M. 13. 365. 1722. 30 a pipe

1724 M. 13. 367. do — do 25 £ a pipe. M. 13. 370. 1725. 32 ½ Gal. at 6/

1729 M. 13. 358 Green Wine 3/. Gallon

1723. M. 4. 138. Great quantities of Wine were sold in Boston – sometimes at auction

1720. M. 4. 117. Madeira Wine in York. 16 to 20 £ pipe & 24 £ pipe

1721 4. 117. do " in Philadelphia 20 £ pipe.

So. Mad. Wine in N.Y. 1720. 2/6. 3/2 & 4/9 Gal. N.Y. Curr

do do in Phil. 1724. 3/2 gal. Pa. currency.

M. 4. 1722 to 1724. Mad. Wine in Phil. 19 to 22 £ per pipe (or N.E. cur. 15 to 17 ½ £.

77. 1735 to do 20 £ (216 N.E. currency same as above) or 2/4 to 2/9 Gal. N.E. cur. about as at Boston above

M. 4. 93. 1736. to 1741 do do 20 £ to 24 £. generally 22 £, 1742 & 43. £ 28 £

M. 4. 207. 209 – 1767 to 1770. Mad. Wine in Philadel. 40 to 60 & 40 to 70. pipe

M. 4. 165. 1734. Wines in Boston. Mad. 10/. Vidonia 8/6. Malmsey Canary 12/ Tenerife 30/. Passada 8/. Red Port 12/.

Wine in England & U.S.

The Normans introduced the finer wines into England the Saxons were beer drinkers, & the Normans in time came to use ale. Port wine is the national wine of England, since time of Charles II, who married a Portuguese Princess. Claret wine, the popular wine of Scotland & Ireland, because they formerly had a daily with France. Madeira wine became the common wine of the American Colonies, because they could send Vessels to Madeira and buy wine. Sherry negus is said to be the old Sack of Shakespeare. Newspapers

Cont. M. 16 p. 326

Punch & Punch Bowls.

M. 2 206.6 (See M. 2. 206. 216.

Misc. 13. 297. 1702. "Punch Bowl & Shell 12/" I found only one & two punch bowls previous to this. If of what was the rest?
M. 13. 298. 1707. Punch bowl.
M 6 262 1688. Punch bowl. M. 6. 215. 1686. Punch Bowl.
M 14. 171. 1730. Large China Punch Bowl 6/.
M. 14. 175. 1739. 30 Gallons Lime Juice 2/
14. 184. 1745 Punch bowls of Earthen.
1728. 4. 147. Lime Juice adv. 1741. M. 4. 182. Lime Juice adv.

Bowl of Punch

Hamp. Herald, Feb 1. 1785, has an account from a London paper of a bowl of punch made at the house of the Right Hon Edward Russell in Oct. 1694. It was made in a fountain in the garden in the middle of four walks, & the fountain contained 4 hhds brandy, 8 hhds water, 25,000 lemons, 20 gallons lime juice, 1300 lbs fine white Lisbon sugar, 5 lbs grated nutmegs, 300 toasted biscuits. A boy sailed round in the fountain, in a little boat, & filled the cups for the company. I suppose that over 60 000 men drank of the punch. There also tables of cold collations, a pipe of Mt Malaga wine, &c

[This shows the ingredients in punch in those days. As the date 1694 correct? E.R. commanded English forces in Mediterranean

Punch 1764.

Ames's Almanac, for 1764 has an article, both poetry & prose in favor of Tobacco, Snuff & Punch, though he points out some of the evils of these things. He represents the minister, lawyer, physician, tradesman & Politician drowning their cares & recreating their souls with bowls of punch, & pipes of tobacco. Says less about Snuff, but says the Duke of Marlboro when in action was all besmeared with snuff. - gives a receipt for making punch "a hundred years ago" (1664) from Doct. Salmon. - Water 2 qts, Lime Juice 1 pint, Pound sugar 3/4 gall. Brandy 3 pints, & one nutmeg grated in. Receipt for a modern Bowl, he gives - 2 qts water, 6 Lisbon Lemons, not quite 3/4 lb sugar, Brandy 1/2 pints, no nutmeg

M. 4. 180. 1741. July. Punch made of ice, found at the tail of a sawmill at Lynne, Conn. clear & solid, was sold at 1/6 a bowl, and much sought after. News Letter of July 9.

Lemons & Limes

M. 2. 246. Lemons & Limes

M. 13. 161. Lemmons & Limes adv. - about 1760. Pine Apples also
M. 13. 198. 1764. Lemmons & Limes adv.
M 4. 206 1765 Lisbon Lemmons by the box
M. 4. 209. 1770. Imported into Boston in 6 months 344 boxes Lemmons.
adv. in 1774. Lisbon Lemons & Malaga Lemons.
Prices 13 5. Widow of Wm Lyman. 1774, innkeeper, sent to Boston for a box of Lemons.
do. 143. Capt Hunt sold Lemons at 2/8 doz 1773 to innkeeper
do. 98. Capt Shepherd sold Lemons at 2/8 doz 1788 to do.

104. **Gold & Silver Plate, or Manufactures of Gold & Silver**

17th Century, Continued from Mhcol 12 149
from Con. 10. 308. 316. 342. 343
New England, chiefly. Rings 8 m. 12. 148. Lively p. 98.

M. 6. 357. Nezekiel Usher, 1697 had 344 ounces Plate at 6/9 oz. 6/83.
6. 357. In 1693. some plate at 6/6 oz. and Old Silver
6. 356. D. Gookin gave in will, besides Rings, Silver Tankard, 3 Silver Cups, Wine cups, Salt seller, Spoons, Buckles, &c
6. 357. In 1692 some plate at 5/6 oz.
6. 358. 1694. Gold estimated at 5£ per oz. and Silver at 6/8.
1694 Gold again estimated at 100/. and Silver at only 6/33.
6. 358. 1699. Gold 5£ & Silver 6/8 per oz.
6. 359. 1700 Silver 6/6 oz. Pieces of 8 Estimated at 4/. & 4/6 Shillings 5/.
C 3 61. 1704. Silver 6/8 3. M. 6. 364. 1702 Plate 7/. 3.
6. 365. 1706. 1462 Plate @ 6/8. Gold 5£ per ounce
6 365. 1706 Silver Whistle. Silver Plate 8/. oz. (so high for 1st time
6 366. 1707. Silver 8/3. & 7/6 3. Gold Buttons & Rings. 1708
6. 367. 1708. 3173 Plate (two men) @ 8/. Gold 5£ 0z.
6. 367. 1708. Silver Salver. Silver Whistle 20/
6. 368. 1712. 1683 Plate @ 8/. E. Hdyoke.
6 369. 1712. John Hobby 309 ounces Plate @ 7/6. 1033 Silver Coin @ 8/.
6. 369 1712. Silver Tobacco Box (same in m. 14. 154
6 369. 1712 2 Tankards, 1 Plate, one 2 eared cup, 9 Spoons, 1 large Scollop Bason, 1 Salt, 1 pint Bason, Porringer, 1 bottle, 1 large tumbler, & 1 small Tumbler, 6 small Salts, small 2 eared cup, cup with a foot, 1 Shell, 2 tooth picks, 2 hat Bands, pr of Buckles — all of Silver weight 162 3 at 8/. £ 6.
Gold — 2 seal rings, 4 other rings, 3 prs Buttons — 1 small

6. 371. 1714. Plate 9/. 3.
6 372. 1717 Silver 9/. 3. £ 15
14. 147. 1700. Silver Tankard and wrought cup
14. 147. 1700 2 pairs Gold Buttons 26/. — M. 14. 147 26 3 Plate 6/6.

Meddlers.
M. 13. 263. 1655. Mr Increase Nowell in Plate £12. 10. 0
M. 13. 263. 1653. Th. Graves, 8 Dishes "Raberdepois" or 1373 Plate @ 4/6., £30. 16. 6
1656 — Silver Thimble & Silver Tooth pricker
1659. Rev. P. Bulkley Plate 17£ money 21. 19. 7. — 1657 Gold Ring & Silver Thimble 10/
1658. Silver Cradle 2/. Silver Beer Bowl 40/. 10 Silver Spoons 60/
1659. Rev. H. Dunster. Divers sorts of Plate & a whistle & corrall £38. 18. 0
1659. Mrs Coytmor. 483 Plate @ 5/.
1659. Silver Spoons & Silver hook for a napkin.
1663. Silver Beer Bowl 50/. 4 Silver Spoons 30/.
1665 N. Davison 139 oz Plate @ 6/. 6 3 Silver Buttons @ 5/.
1665 do Silver Callabub cup & 2 Salt sellers & Candlestick 100/
1665 do — 8 pieces Gold in Cabinet 162/. 1665. Silver Bowl 50/.
1666. Silver Headband 3 3 at 6/. 2.
1666 2 Silver Rusted Knives with Silver hafts 12/
1666. Gold Ring, Silver Fork & seal 40/.
1678 68 3 Plate @ 5/. Pieces of 8 at 5/ea
1677 Gold Buttons for a Coat 30/. — Plate 30£
1688. Gilded Silver Salt & gilded Silver wine cup £7. 0. 0
2 Silver beer cups & 1 Silver porringer 6. 0. 0
6 Silver Spoons 47/. & 7 Gilt Silver Spoons 105/. 7. 14. 0
Silver Whistle, nipple & Shell, catcher & broken Silver 1. 2. 0
1681. p. 283. Seal, gold Ring & Headband 40/
1681. p. 283. Silver Cups, Thimble & Gold Ring 26/
1680 p. 283 Plate at 6/8 oz. 109/8
1681. p. 285. A Guinea called 24/. Gold Ring 60/

Con. 9. 122. At Newtown 1704. 1453 Silver Plate @ 7/. Gold 100/. pwt. @ £147. 9

Gold & Silver Plate.

Misc 13.285.1681. Mr Odlam
Mrs Plumer Lead Plate – 2 Gasons, 3 Plates, 1 Tankard, 2 tumblers, Scolloped dish, Saltseller, &c — all 78t.5.0
2 watch, cabinet, tooth picker & sipun & box .8.15.0
Gold, English, Spanish & N.E. money.
3 Necklaces, 8 rings & gold Bodkin & Snappaul, 52.3.0
M 13.286.1678. 12 new Silver Spoons £9.10.0
M 13.287.1678. Rev Thos Shepard Lead Plate 47£.
M 13.290.1703. 2 Cocoanuts tipped with Silver 10/
M 13.1700 — 9 Silver Spoons 79/. Silver Cup 60/. Tankard 110/
Drinking Cup 10/. Whistle 6/.
M 13.1698. Rev Charles Morton 75 ℥ Plate.
M 13.1703. Silver Spoon & Whistle 16/. 1707 Money 8/.3. Ring 6/t. 107.£4.
M 13.1707 Silver Buckles 9/. Silver Buttons 9/. – Plate 8/.3.
1766 Stone Jug tipped with Silver 6/. 1706. 21½ ℥ Plate 8/.
M 13.299.1709. Plate viz. Tankard, 11 Mugs 1.01, Spoon, Pepperbox, porringer, 2 Salts, 2 Mugs & 8 Spoons and SIX Forks alley Silver – all 79¾ ℥ at 8/. £31.18.0
Small Silver seal 3/.
M 13.300 1711. Plate still valued at 8/ ℥.
M 13.309. 1715. Plate 72 ℥ avoirdupois 8/ – 1714, 56½ ℥ Plate @ 8/
" " 1714 Silver Box & Thimble 10/7 Gold Necklace, 5 5t 1/2 (107)
13.302. 1717. Child's Silver Whistle First Gold Necklace no Lead.
1717. Rev Wm Bradbury Lead 352 ℥ Plate, avoirdupois a 12 lb, & 13 ℥ more, not valued — also Gold chain 2½ oz.
Silver Thimble, Bodkin & tag on Sash.
1719. Some Plate estimated at 8/ ℥.
1722 Plate estimated @ 12/.3. & 36 ℥ @ 12/. Gold Buttons 15/.
Suffolk.
Misc 14.148.1703. 137 ℥. Silver Plate @ 6/8. 1704. 140 ℥ Plate @ 6/.
M 6.191.1676. 105½ Plate @ 6/3. Salvadore
M 6 — Mr Webb 1660. Plate 5/.3. J Gullock 1663. @ 4/6 ℥. Dudly 1653 @ 5/2
m 6. Capt Keayne 1656. Silver 5/.3. Gold. 6/.3.
m 6. Mr Shrimpton 1666. Plate 5/. — 1669. A Boyse. Plate 6/2
M 6. In 1685.86. Plate was 6/. ℥.
M 14.149.1704. 188 ℥ Plate @ 6/8. — p 150.1705. 300 ℥ Plate @ 6/8
m. 14. 1705. 232 ℥ Plate @ 6/6. — Gold Ring & Gold Buttons £5.
M 14 1705 42 ℥ Do @ 6/8 — 1707 Plate 7/1/2 1708. Plate 7/.
m 14. 1706-7. 70 ℥ Do Troy @ 8/. — 33½ pwts Gold. 9.4.3.
M. 14. 1706. 1758¾ ℥. Troy of Silver Coins £591.1.2. (about 6/9 ℥
M 14 1707 190 ℥ Plate @ 7/6. — 1707 Plate @ 7/8 ℥. & 1708 at 8/-
M. 14. 1708. Gold & Ring £11.7.5. Rev S Willard. —
" " 202½ ℥ Plate @ 8/ — Do — other had plated 8/ ℥.
M 14.153. 1708. 873 Coins Silver 8/. Gold about 5£ 3 oz
" " 1708 140 ℥ Plate @ 7/6 Cocoa cup with silver foot & brim 6/
" " 1709. Coined silver 8/.3. Wrought Silver 8/
" " 1711 Watch 5£. 2 Clocks 18£. Plate 8/ ℥. Gold C
" 154. 1712. 125 ℥ Plate @ 7/9. — Silver Tobacco box
" 154. 1714 Peter Sergeant — Plate — pr Candlesticks, Tankard, large Salt, 1 set Castors, large Salver, 2 plates, 4 breaking Knifes, 1 snuff dish and 3 muffins, embossed cup, 2 porringers 1 Salver, 1 Sugar box, 1 sack pan — all 377 ½ ℥ at 8/.
M 14.155. 1714. P.S. Gold Ring & 03 Coins £17.3.6.
M. 14.156. 1715. 652¼ ℥ Plate @ 8/. £260.18. including coins, a whistle & Buckle
1717 Plate still 8/. — 1716. Silver Whistle 30/
M. 14.157. 1716. Gold Rings, Buttons & Buckle, at 6£ 10 per oz. — Plate 8/ ℥.
M 14.158 1718. 95 ℥ Silver @ 11/ ; 14.159. 1718. Coins Silver 87 ℥ @ 10/6
14 159. 1718 394 ℥ Wrought & unwrought Silver @ 10/6. Silver fillings 8/ ℥. Solder
" " " 163 pwt unwrought Gold @ 7/.10s. Gold Solder 5/9. Gold fillings 10/
" " " Stones set in Gold, the Gold 20/3.
" " " 38 plain rings, 1 heart in hand Ring, 1 engraved ring
2 pair plain Earrings, 10 pr gold buttons, all 4 ℥ 4 pwt. @ 8£ ℥.
" " 1719 Plate at 9/ & 12/ ℥. in this year

Continued on page 180.376

Mantle or Mantle Tree, or Mantle Shelf, and its Ornaments.

See Ornaments p 98

M. 2. 294. – Misc 4. 310. Com. 9. 3408.

I find no inventory of Ornaments, Images, &c. on the mantle until the latter part of the 17th Century, and then only in Boston, & in large places. The things on the mantles were usually of China, Cookery or glass ware, including images of gods, lions, elephants, &c.

Suffolk
Misc. 6. 357. James Lloyd of Boston, a rich Merchant, had on his Mantle 1693, 19 pcs. Earthen & Glass Ware 12/– and not that but expensive or elegant, only 8 pence each. Also another Mantle, 21 pieces of Glass & Alabaster 12/.

M 6. 364. R Brandon, a rich merchant, 1702 had:–
2 Images and cups on one Mantle Tree 2/.
Earthen Ware on another mantle T. 18/
Old things on mantle tree in Chamber 1/16.

M 6. 365. D. Jesse 1706. Earthen Ware & Glasses on Mantle 6/.
M 6 366. Mantle Tree Sett 20/. 1707. & another set.
M 6. 367. Mantle Presett & Pictures 30/. 1708
M 6. 367 Small Earthen Ware on Mantle Tree. 1708
M. 6. 368 Furniture for Mantle tree 40/. 1711
M 6. 371. Glasses, &c. on mantle piece 10/. 1714

Marsh
M 13. 290. 1703. R Sprague. Trimming of mantle tree, Images &c 9/
1703. Trimming Mantle Tree in Dining Room & 4 images 20/
1703 Trimming Mantle Tree in Hall.
M. 13. 295. 1694. Images, Globe & pots on the Mantle Tree 8/. mrs Cutler
M. 13. 297. 1701. Mantle tree set of Glasses &c. 8/
M. 13. 298. 1707. Trimming Mantle Tree & Earthen Ware 20/
" " " " Punch Bowl & trimming mantle, lower Room 5/
" " " Trimming of Chamber Mantle 5/
1709. "Small things on Mantle Tree" in 2 & 3 rooms
1764 Earthen Ware on Mantle Piece 3/.

Sewall
1703. M. 14. 148. 8 Images, flowerpot & 7 other small things on M. piece 3/
" " 2 " pcs Leonard, & Earthen Ware on mantle Piece 18/.
1704 " " 1 sett Mantle Tree Ware 40/.
1707. " " 151. Ornaments for mantle Piece 5/. Things on M. Piece 5/
1712. " 154. Earthen Ware & Glasses on Mantle Tree 60/
" " " Furniture for Chimney, viz. Images, China cups, dishes & glasses 30/
" " " Furniture for a mantle Tree 13/
1713 14. 156. Glassware on Mantle Tree.
1717. Articles of mantle Pieces continue in Boston; not among farmers
1725. 14. 163. Images & glasses on mantle tree 30/
1729. 14. 166 Glasses on mantle shelf (Maccarty) 10/
1729 14. 171. Mantle Tree set 40/.
" " " 23 pieces earthen ware for Mantle Tree Set & other things 23/
1732 " 172. 28 pieces glass ware on mantle tree 15/
1736. M. 13. 376. Th. Fitch. China on Mantle Tree 40/.
1716 M. 14 157. "2 Cheny Lions & Elephants" 40/. (not said that they were for mantle ornaments.

1765. M. 4. 206. Chimney Pieces & flower pots, &c. – not exactly mantle ornaments.

Tar, Pitch, Turpentine & Rozin.

Continued from M. 9. 87. & M. 12. 93.

Misc. 6. 367. James Lloyd 1693. has Tar in small barrels valued at 6/ ea
has in large barrels at 12/ each.

M. 14. 180. 1705 in Boston 42 Cwt Turpentine. 20 Cwt. Tar.
and Rozin £5. 16. 5. (Paul Batte.
M. 14. 187. 1745 Rozin 9 pay. Cwt in Boston
M. 14. 198. 1773. Rozin by a Tallow Chandler 10/ Cwt.
M. 14 199. 1774. Pitch 13/4 barrel.

M. 1. 162 a Turpentine House at S. end of Boston noticed. 1737.
(over a place where rough turpentine was distilled.

North Carolina — from Brickell 1737
Turpentine, Pitch, Tar Rosin. are all made from one tree, the
M. 14. 133 pitch pine. work done by negroes.

For Turpentine, they box the trees & dip out turpentine with a ladle, & put it in barrels. The trees run about 3 years & then decay and in time fall. They form the light-wood of which pitch and tar is made

Tar is made from the lightwood, which is split & made into kilns. and the kilns are covered & fired & the tar runs out & is put into barrels. Pitch is made of tar.

Spirits & Rosin are made by distilling the Turpentine, but very few distil the turpentine, very little only turpentine and rosin are made in N.C.

South Carolina. Tar was made in S.C. in 1685, and 1686
(on mus. and 1691. Tar called 8/ bbl. & 7/ with barrel. Pitch one mention.
1. 307 no allusion to Turpentine.

1. 318. 1714. Tar, pitch, rosin & turpentine mentioned. Tar Barrels to be
32 gallons. Barrels to weigh 320 lbs with tare of Pitch, Rosin and
Turpentine.

6 Anne, c. 11. 1. 172 } Turpentine was distilled or boiled in London.

Q. c. d. 282. } 3 Northampton men fined 40/ for fraud in some barrels
1708 } of Turpentine sent to Hartford & Turpentine forfeited
" p. 283 2 more N.H. men of N.H. fined 20/ for similar offence

Prices Sept 6. 1854 in N.Y. Nov 15. 1854. N.Y.

Turpentine soft N. County	280 lbs	rough 4.37 ½ to 4.62	Soft Crude 4.62 ½ to 4.75.	280 lbs
Spirits Turpentine	gallon	53 to 57	—	53c
Rosin common	310 lbs	1.80 to 1.92	1.90 to 2.00.	310 lbs
Rosin White	280 lbs	2.25 to 3.75	2.00 to 4.25	
Tar	bbl.	3.75 to 4.50	3.75 to 4.50	bbl.
Pitch	bbl.	2.50 to 2.75	2.50 to 2.75	"
Camphene	gallon	54c to 55	54 to 55c	gal

Thomas Fitch, Boston

M. 13. 358. 1720. Turpentine, 150 barrels, 457. 3. 10 Cwt qrs lbs @ 8/8 Cwt. £198. 7. 11
at little over 3 Cwt to a barrel.
M. 13. 359. 1720 Pitch. 48 bbls. 137. 3. 26 Cwt. Tar out 15 — Left 122. 3. 26 @ 10/ Cwt
" " " Turpentine 20 bbls 60 Cwt. 2. 11. Tare 7. 0. 14 — 53. 1. 25 @ 11/
" " " Pitch 48 " 122. 1. 2 neat @ 10/6
" " " Tar 15 " at 21/ a barrel.
" 363. 1721. Turpentine 5 " 13 Cwt. 2 qrs 14 lbs neat @ 11/ — 129 barrels Wm. Hodgson
" 362. 1720 Clo. 26 barrels sent by Samuel Porter.
" 364. 1722 Turpentine. 18 bbls net 137. 1. 14 @ 14/6 £99. 11. 0
" " " do 56 bbls " 158. 2. 5. @ 16/ 126. 10. 8
" " " do 93 " " 270. 2. 15 @ 16/ 216. 10. 0
" " " do 109 " " came to 256. 19. 6
" " " Tar 91 " at 20/ ea. 11 bbls Tare @ 2/6.
" 367. 1724. Tar 200 barrels, on board from England, all charges, mark 29/6 bbl.
" 365 1722 Turpentine 60 barrels 175. 2. 15 at 17/ £149. 5. 8.

1723. M. 13. 366. Thos Fitch charged Ebent French 40/. for Drawing Turpentine from 700 trees, that are boxed.
1729. m. 13. 374. 50 bbl Turpentine 144. 3. 11 12/. Cust. £86. 18. 2
1753. &c. Tar, Pitch, Turpentine & Rozin often advertised.

1682-3. m. 14. 141. England imports Oil of Turpentine 270 £. Rozin & Resin
m. 14. 139. Turpentine. — Exported Tar 5 lasts & 340 barrels
14 141. Imports Tar & Pitch.
Watkins Cyc. "Pitch is tar inspissated by boiling it over a slow fire."

Importations into Boston in 1854 - 18,691 barrels Tar - 21564 Pitch.
47.892 barrels Rozin; 7.320 barrels Turpentine.
In 1853 - Tar 17,793 - Pitch 1776 — Rozin 40.108 — Turpentine 13.047

Northern Tar.

Great Britain in 1833 imported 10.152 last of Tar, and all from Northern Europe, except 1231 last. Russia supplied 7980 lasts, Sweden 442. Denmark 415. Norway 83. Each last contains 12 barrels of about 300 gallons. Penny magazine 1836.

The ancient Greeks made tar, just as the Swedes & others now make it, Dr Clarke says; & he also says that it is principally obtained from roots of the fir in Bithynia.

Long leaved Pine. (Pinus palustris.

Hamp Gaz Jan 13 Feb 6 1855

Robt Fiske of N. H. Jan. 1855. describes this tree in North Carolina & says it furnishes most of the tar, pitch & turpentine in that State. From Richmond Va. to Charleston S. C. the rail road passes through an almost continual forest of long leaved pine. The tree is tall, straight, 60 to 100 feet high, & the leaves about a foot long. Trunk free from branches & 15 or 18 inches in diameter 2/3 of height. No undergrowth beneath the trees — the straight bodies stand thick and the wind moans or roars in the green tops, & the sun rays dart fitfully through.

Boxing Trees. In the winter, excavations are made in the trunks of these stately trees, containing about 3 pints each, & are only a few inches from the ground. The trees are "blazed" above the boxes, that is, the bark is chipped off a few inches & grooves made in the wood to guide the turpentine into the boxes. This chipping is repeated every week or two; & in a few years the trees are blazed on every side to a height of 10 or 12 feet. Large forests of dead trees are constantly seen. The crude turpentine begins to flow into the boxes about the middle of March, slowly at first but faster as the warm season advances; slowly again in autumn until it ceases in winter. This liquid is taken from the boxes into barrels. One of these trees, (15 to 18 inches in diameter) yields about 5 gallons a year on an average — so Dr F. was told, (hardly correct I think) A barrel of crude turpentine yields about 6 gallons of spirits or oil of turpentine, or about 17 per cent, by distillation. The rude distillery is among the pine trees — it is a large iron retort of 2 or 300 gallons, with a worm that passes through a tar vat tank. Over these is a rough shed. The lonely forest, the distillery, a few log cabins & the negro workmen give a picturesque scene. The spirit that passes off is put in barrels, & the residuum in the retort is rosin.

After some years the boxed & blazed trees are dead, but there is resinous matter in the interior layers of the wood. This dead wood is called light wood, & is used for Tar. The wood is cut up & put in a pile, like a N.E. charcoal kiln on a rise or mound, & covered with earth. The ground under the kiln declines from the outside to the centre, where is a cavity with a little canal communicating with a ditch that surrounds the pile. Fire burning slowly makes the tar run into the central cavity, & thence it flows into the ditch where it is collected & put in barrels.

These trees, cut green are sawed into boards, & some are exported to the north for floors, &c.

[Cont in page 414.

Spices [Cont. from M.9.207. M.11.195

1700. m. 6.359. Ginger in Boston 26/ per Cwt. Pepper 1707. 3/ lb.
1714. m. 6.371. 120 dr Allspice @ 1/8. 10 £. Mace.
1714 Con. 5. 175. Pepper 4/ lb & Nutmegs 1/6 3 in Boston.
Middlesex.
M. 13. 263. 1654. 310 lbs Ginger 6d. (about 2/3 per lb.
M. 13. 293. 1694. 4 dr Ginger @ 4£ — 1694. 1 hdr Pepper @ 2/.
M. 13. 295. 1694. Nutmegs @ 1/4 3. 1695. Nutmegs 3/. Cloves 10/. Ginger 36/ and
M. 13. 302. 1717. Rev. W. Bratttle to add — had Chocolate 5.1.0. Pepper 10/4
had Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs & Pepper £5.11.0

Suf. III. 14. 152. 28 lbs. Cinnamon @ 6/. M. 14. 154. 1710. 4 dr Pepper @ 2/-
1715. M. 14. 156. 144 lb Pepper @ 3/6 m. 14. 155. 63 Mace @ 2/6.
1717 M. 14. 165. 56 lbs Nutmegs @ 2/4. 11 dr Cloves @ 1/. 16½ lb Mace @ 50/
38 lbs Cinnamon @ 2/. 297 dr pepper @ 1/4. 6 dr Allspice @ 3/6
1738 14. 175 Pepper 6/.
1739 " " Cinnamon 30/. Nutmegs 3/3 Cloves 3/4 per lb.
1742 14. 178 Hannah Boydell — 321 dr Pepper @ 9/
91 dr Cinnamon @ 35/ — 14½ dr Cloves @ 56/
3¼ dr Mace @ 100/ — 3½ dr nutmegs @ 56/
Allspice — @ 3/4 and 90½ dr Allspice @ 1/4
8½ dr Aniseed @ 4/. ground Ginger 3 Cwt @ 50/
Sal. 1743 14. 187. Cinnamon 70/ lb. — Mace 10£ lb
near Old Town Pepper — 15/ " Ginger 4/ "
Nutmegs 1 lb/. " Allspice 5/ "
Caraway 8/ " Aniseed 12/ "

1755. 14. 188. Pepper 105 lbs @ 1/4. "Silver Currency"
1771. 14. 197. Wid. Bathrick & Oliver. Pepper in O.T. 13/6. (9¾ L.) Ginger 3/6 O.T. (5⅔ L.
1774. 14. 199. 447 lbs. Allspice @ 4/. 6 O.T. (6⅔ d. L.m. 65 dr pepper 12/. O.T. (1 7½ L.m.
" " " Nutmegs 8 5/16 O.T. (1 1/4 L.m. per lb.) Mace 9£ per lb. O.T. (24/. L.m.
" " " Cloves 5£ per lb. O.T. @ 6/3. (m. L.m. 1) per lb. at 10 pence.
" " " Cinnamon 150/. O.T. per lb. (20/ lb Lawful money.

1731. m. 4. 153. Pepper, Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, mace, pimento, ginger, indigo
1712. m. 4. 126. Spice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, currants,
figs, raisins, &c, advertised with Tea & Coffee
1712 m. 4. 125. J. Boylston adv. Spices, fruits, Teas, Aniseed, &c.
1706 m. 4. 122. "all sorts of Spice" adv. & other groceries.
1744 m. 4. 182. "Spices of all sorts and Dried fruits" often advertised.
Thomas Fetch
1722. m. 13. 365. 12 lbs Nutmegs & 8 dr Cloves at 26/ lb. Some mace
13½ Cwt Spice £16.16.6. Com. 5 per cent.
1728 m. 13. 374. 10 Cinnamon 26/. Pepper 3/6 d. Mace 5/6 3
1732 m. 13. 375 Nutmegs 2/6 oz. mace 5/6 3. Cinnamon 26/ lb
" " " Allspice 2/ lb. Cloves 7/6 3.

1682-3. } England imported Green Ginger, Mace, nutmegs,
M. 14. 135 } to 142 cinnamon, cloves, Ginger.
do exported pepper to amount of 31.509 £ Aniseed 56 Cwt
do do Caraway seed, Fennel seed, Nutmegs 316 £
(No Allspice or Pimento imported or exported) Mace 58 £, Ginger 586 lbs. Green do 12.552
Cinnamon 254 £. Cloves 111 £

M. 2. 246. Green Ginger is called by Tyndale a confection
or comfit.

1855 Jan. 24. Prices Current N.Y. Cassia 27 to 28c per lb. Pimento 12c
Nutmegs 95c. Mace 95c Race Ginger 4½c. Cloves 13 14c. Pepper 11c.
Cases of Canton Ginger 6 to 6½c. Cumis preserved Ginger, is under Fruits.

1855 Aug. 15. Prices Current N.Y. Cassia 40c. Pimento 12 3/4c. Nutmegs 95 to 97
Mace 90 to 93c. Race Ginger 4½ to 5c. Cloves 14c. Pepper 10 1/2c
Jamaica Ginger (under fruits) 9c. Canton Ginger 17 1/2 per case
1856 Jan 30. Newby ark. Cassia 32 to 35c lb. Ginger race 5c. Mace 88c
Nutmegs 92c. Pepper 11c. Pimento 11c. Cloves 14

Spices

M.13.161. Advertised 1746 to 1753 — Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, nutmegs.
13.161. Seeds of Anise, Coriander and caraway.

Ward, the Cobler of Agawam, in his address to London tradesmen turned preacher, 1648, says when spice is bruised or spill, it sends up a sweet savor into the nostrils of the smeller; so a gracious man, the more God bruises or beats him with afflictions, the more he is broken in himself, the more fragrant odors he sends up to heaven.

M.7.299. Herbert condemns Spices as Puritin, esteeming no Spice comparable to the herbs, rosemary, thyme, savory mints, & to the seeds fennel and caraway.

M.17 86 Spices in Connecticut River 1645 to 1680. Pynchons Acct, Pepper & Ginger were commonly sold — & not much else. A few families bought nutmegs, mace & cloves. Much Aniseed has sold, but how it was used does not appear — many bought raisins & currants, but the greatest part did not buy these.

Allspice or Pimento was not sold by Pynchon & not used by the people — Pepper & Ginger were the spices of common life. Pepper generally 1/6. Ginger 8 or 9 pence. Aniseed 1/2 & 2/4.

Spices, N York. June 11. 1856.
Cassia nuts 35 to 36c. 66: Race Ginger 6 to 6½: mace 75 to 78c
Nutmegs 88c — Pepper 11 to 11¼c Pimento 10¾ to 11c
Cloves 12½c. { April 1. 1855: Cassia 40c mace 75 to 78; Nutmegs 85c
Pepper 13c. Pimento 10¾, Cloves 11c Ginger 5½c

Pynchon's Books.
M.17.124. 16 lbs Pepper at 2/2. 1657. 51 lbs Aniseed @ 2/. 10/.
17.125. 10 lbs Pepper at 2/. 1658 — 1662. 4 lbs do. 8/.
17.126. 20 lbs Aniseed @ 1/. 1661 — 1660. 2 g. Fennel Seed 2/6
17.164+165. 6 lbs Ginger @ 8 — 18 Pepper 2/2.

1736. M.4.158. "All sorts of Spices" adv. also Anise, Coriander and Caraway Seeds.
M.1.35. Henry says the English in 16th century "used a profusion of hot spices." [It was the same in 17th century. I think, in English cookery. They cultivated and used aromatic herbs also. Then may be included in the hot spices — He refers to the wealthy as to real spices — In New England aromatic herbs were cultivated and used as substitutes for spices as anise, coriander & caraway in preceding article

Middle Ages — & Romans previously. M.7.58 M.7.58
Before 1400, the Genoese brought Ginger, Cinnamon, M.7.58
pepper, and probably cloves, nutmegs, & perhaps Mace. Also Sugar and Raisins. Pliny mentions Ginger, Cinnamon, pepper cloves & nutmegs, but perhaps not all used at Rome so early. Dioscorides mentions Mace. (See Nodl's Dictionary.) Allspice not known till after discovery of America. — Pliny mentions Aniseed, Coriander, Fennel, & other Roman writers mention dill, sage, parsley, but not caraway.
M.1.79 / 154 Holinshed mentions the 5 spices noted by Pliny, and no other — viz Ginger, Cinnamon, pepper, nutmeg, & cloves. also Sugar, raisins, currants
Chron. III.9. The Anglo Saxon Priests & monks & some others had from the East frankincense, pepper, cinnamon, Storax, Costus (a spikey root from East). Colombini, &c. They had 3 spiced wines & 3 honey mixed

[Cont. in M. 18.3 & 4

Cotton and Cotton Goods [Cont. from 9.112.113 & from 12.325

Middlesex
Mine 13.264.1657. Cotton Wool in Inv: 26l. (Cotton cloth) 2/
M. 13.265 1658. Cotton Wool 6/. Cotton Wool pegnet 10/8
M. 13.265 1658. Cotton Wool 16/4. M13.266, 77 Dr Cotton Wool 6/
M. 13. 1660. 50 Dr Cotton Wool @ 10. 1664 22 Dr Cotton Wool @ 9
M 13. 1678. & yarn Wool 10 lb. M. 13.271. 1662. 10 Dr Cotton Wool @ 9
M. 13. 1681. 20 Dr Wool & 40 Dr Cotton Wool 35
M 13. 1683. Cotton Wool & yarn 12/. 76 Dr Cotton Wool 4/.

Suffolk.
M. 14.150. 1705. Cotton Wool 13/6. M. 4.131. 1716. Cotton Wool 2 ds.
M. 14.187. 1747. 7 Dr Cotton Wool 15/6 D.D. £5.8.6. (Old Tenor or higher.
L.M. M. 14.191. 1760. Cotton Wool 1/8 16. — 1764 M. 13.198 Cotton Wool 17 at. (2) 3¼
M. 14.198. 1773. Cotton Wool 1/. 2 d Cotton Yarn 2/ 6.
M. 14 199. 1774 295 lbs Cotton 10/. O.T. (1/4. L.M.

M. 13.374. 1729. 13 6 lbs Cotton (J. Fitch) @ 2/9
M. 13.364. 1722. 14 bags Cotton, 1296 lbs @ 1/4. (T. Fitch.
M. 4. 117. 1683. 1720. Cotton in Boston 2/ 6 (about 1/2 or 1/3 £.) M. 4 yard 1/2 (10 NE. cur 1721

Ed. Enc. VIII. 583, 584. 585. Cotton in England.
Imports 1700 to 1705 averaged 1.170, 881 pounds.
In 1765, the cotton trade hardly known in England. Much of the cotton wool from British Colonies was exported. The whole value of the Cotton manufacture in England & Scotland for several years after 1760 was less than 200.000£ yearly: & not over 56.000 spindles were employed.

Enc. 10 294. The Spinning Jenny was invented 1767 rude & imperfect. Some years before, the Carding Machine also invented, also rude. First Jennies demolished in Lancashire by the populace. Thirty mostly made weft. Were re established & improved 1769

E. Enc. VIII. Machines to make Warps were invented by Arkwright — was moved by water 1771. Some of these demolished by the people, who made warps on the larger Jennies — Arkwright's machine made warps of any fineness, but not so good for weft. — The Mule was invented 1781 to spin fine weft, — a mixed machine between the Jennies and the machine for twisting warps.

Fine Calicoes & muslins were first made in England in 1781. Soon there was a great increase of Cotton Wool & Cotton goods. Cotton imported 1781. 5.101.920 lbs — 1782 quantity doubled, and about same 1783. In 1784, 11.280.238 lbs. 1786. 19.151.867 lbs.

VIII. 584 In 1787, 22.600.000 lbs, of which half was made into Calicoes and muslins, ½ into Fustians, & the rest into Hosiery, Candlewicks, & Cotton mixed with linen or silk.

VIII. 585 In 1787, there were in England & Scotland 143 water mills or machines for spinning cotton twist for warps. and 550 mule Jennies or machines of 90 spindles each and 20.700 hand Jennies — these all for spinning weft. In 1787, 300.000 persons were employed in Cotton manufacture in England and about 50.000 in Scotland — nearly 1/37 them on calico & muslin.

Cotton substituted for worsted & silks — & for linen.

Ed. Enc. VIII. 581. When cotton was manufactured cheap, after invention of Jennies, mules, &c. it gave a fatal blow to some worsted manufactures.

VIII. 591. After 1783, a few years, by change of fashion, cotton was substituted for silk extensively; "it be a great measure superseded silk for ladies gowns."

VIII. 593. Printed Cottons were substituted for printed linens for dress, cotton stockings for thread stockings, 1790 and after & before.

M. 13.167. Striped Cotton, after, Striped English & India cotton
" " " White Calico. — M. 13.182. 1756 Kendal Cottons.
" " 182. Blue ¼ Humhums adv. [Webster says humhums are cream cottons

M. 17.207. Cotton Wool sold by John Pynchon 1659 & 60. 1/1. 16. 1663 4/3: 1667. 68. 69. 1/: 1674. 75. 76. 1/3: 1677. 78. 1/4: 1684. 2/.

Cottons.

London 2. Review No. 67. p 69-70 } Manchester, Lancashire and Chester cottons mentioned in an act of 1552, were made of wool.
M. 2. 214c So also the cottons made about Bolton before then.
Com. 10. 302 (Chambers ed.) Camden 1590. mentions that the Manchester woolens are called Manchester cottons. Welsh & Kendal cottons were made of wool entirely.

Cotton was imported from the Levant by the Genoese as early as 1430. After 1511 English ships brought home cotton wool from Cyprus, Tripoli, Baruth, &c. The
M. 14. 54 Antwerpers imported cotton from the Levant; and the Portuguese imported cotton from India.

Candlewicks. It is uncertain whether these cottons were used for any fabrication but that of candlewicks. It does not appear that cotton was manufactured into stuffs until the beginning of the 17th Century (about 1600.

Fustians were first made in Flanders and Italy. Early in 17th Century, they began to be made at Bolton & Manchester. The cotton came from Cyprus & Smyrna in 1641. as Lewis Robuts says, & they then made jeans, vermillions & dimities. His "Treasure of Traffic". 1641, seems to be almost the first mention of cotton manufactures by the English. The cotton sterling was obtained from America and India.

M. 13. 126. Cotton Wool by Sale in England, 1785, was 1/9. to 2/11 per lb — or in N.E. currency 2/4 to 2/9. this was from W. Indies.

M. 13. 251. Prices of Cotton fixed by Providence Convention Dec. 1776, by bag. 3/. by lb. 3/4. (indicating a price before the w d s of about 2/. by bag — prices lets.

E. Enc. 4 VII. 653 St Domingo, the French part, exported to France 11. 317. 226 pounds of Cotton: a cotton account on sea island says the annual export was 6. 698. 856 pounds of cotton.
VII. 653 Jamaica (British Island) exported 970. 816 lbs Cotton, 1787
Jamaica formerly exported cotton.
Aniqua exported 160.000 lbs 1787.
Barbadoes exported 1. 874. 365 lbs in 1788. over a million lbs some years later.
St Christophers, Grenada, Tortola, Porto Rico, Martinico & other formerly exported cotton. also St Lucia
Guadaloupe exported Cotton 11. 955 quintals 1767 — and in 1775 only 5193 quintals.
Mexico, Guatimala, & many parts of South America, produce cotton formerly, & still do. Brazil exported Cotton steadily.
Demarara exported 83. 754 Gales of Cotton in 1798. Guiana.
Louisiana, before ceded to U States 1803, exported 20.000 Gales of Cotton of 3 Cwt each at 20 d lb. $1. 344. 000.

British West Indies supplied England with Cotton chiefly for a long time. Some from Smyrna formerly. this is short staple tweak in fibre.

Imports into Britain 1787. lbs
Ed. Enc. VIII. 584. From British W. Indies 6.600.000. (& some exported
French & Spanish Colonies 6.000.000
Dutch Colonies 1.700.000
Portuguese do (Brazil & 2.500.000
East Indies do 0.100.000
Smyrna & Turkey 5.700.000
22.600.000 lbs.

Misc. 14. 142. England imported 1682-3. Cotton wool 1082 bags.
Cotton yarn 629 & 193 bales, and also 2750 £ worth
14. 137. 139 & exported Cotton wool £35700. £5700 = 74. 162 £. (probably lbs.
& Cotton yarn 23054 £ + 86236 £ : 101. 839 £ — do — "

Prices 302. Rev. Jona Edwards 8 lbs Cotton wool pt 119. 14. 1758
293. St Taylor Westfield 30 lbs " " 01. Mr. Dwight 1712, 12 lbs at 1/6.

[Cont. in Misc. 17. p. 424

Horse Stealing.

M. 2. 208c.

Misc. 11. 324 Horse Stealing in England. Punishment—death.
Misc 9. 405 A man executed in Virginia for Horse stealing 1792.
Misc. 12. 20. Horse Stealing after the revolution, before
Misc 11. 162 Horse Stealing about Newlondon. Miss Caulkins
Misc 11. 162. Horse stealing in Hampshire Co. 1787 to 1790.
Misc 13. 261. A man convicted at Cambridge of stealing 5 horses 1681. Had sold three (seems to have had them. Ordered to restore the three sold (& the two had been restored probably) and be whipped 20 stripes.
1762 Misc. 13. 199 Horses "strayed or stolen" often advertised in Boston papers 1762, &c
Misc. 13. 188. Horse strayed or stolen from Kellogg's Inn in Hadley. 1758.
Misc 13. 144. 1745. A Horse stolen & adv. 14 hands high—"a natural pacer"
" " " " Stray horses adv. both 14 & 15 hands high.

No law in Massachusetts against Horse Stealing previous to 1641. Though the laws against theft 1646 & 1652, might possibly include that. Sometimes to pay treble damages, or be whipt if children or servants; sometimes as court or magistrate shall determine or be whipt.

Com. 1. 325. To steal a horse or slave in Delaware was death. 1742
" 1. 306. Stealing a horse in Maryland, or receiving one stolen was death. 1744
In Virginia, Horse Stealing seems punished as in England—death
In Va. stealing & killing a tame hog—to suffer as a felon

M. 13. 231. Rhode Island Law, 1772, against Horse stealing. The thief to forfeit all estate, be whipped 3 times, 39 stripes each time; and be banished the colony. If he again comes into the colony, he shall suffer the pains of death.—
M. 13. 115 Horses continued to be stolen in N. E. &c in the war 1775 & after.

M. 4. 78. Horse Stealing was not uncommon in Pennsylvania 1732 to 35
M. 4. 90. 1729. There was some Horse stealing in N. E. & other stealing
M 4. 71. 1706. There was some Horse stealing in E. & some other stealing

The Horse Stealing in Newlondon County in 17th century and after, noticed in Miss Caulkins p. 254 255 of History of N. L. was from the woods, and most of the horse stealing in those days in all the colonies was from the woods. They were driven to the shipping ports and sold. Penalty for a time was 10£ and 10 lashes; 2d offence 20£ and 20 lashes, &c. Stray horses were taken up & appropriated by horse thieves.

M. 16. 379. 380. Acts about Horse stealing in England. 1548. 1555.
M. 4. 102. 1738. A noted horse stealer was whipped at Cogenhagen Co. 30 stripes. The boys threw snow balls at him.

Cattle Stealing.

Not so common in Maryland in former days as in Scotland; but there were many cases in Maryland. A Governor of Virginia was convicted of this crime; and a High Sheriff of Kent was tried but not convicted, though the evidence was strong. Davis's Maryland. 1856.

By cattle, he seems to mean horned cattle. A bullock is spoken of

Cattle & Horse stealing

Rec. IV. 2. 394. A law of Allen. 1668. says "the sin of stealing of horse kind & other neat cattle is growing upon us." The clerk of writs in all towns, to keep a Toll book, wherein shall be entered all horse kind & cattle, with age, color, mark.

(see next page

Pumpkins — [Continued from Misc. 9. 101.

Pumpkins often remain in the field in New England after the corn is gathered, dotting the land with yellow spots. Chambers found pumpkins in the fields in Nova Scotia after the Indian corn was gathered, and squashes also, he says. He calls pumpkins & squashes "gourd-like vegetables," which were to him, a Scotchman, "most foreign looking natural objects."

M. 6. 272. Josselyn says stewed pumpkin is mixed with vinegar, spice, &c. and tastes like an apple. — Some people still, 1853-4, make pies of pumpkin that taste like apple pies, apples being scarce

Pumpkins of 1853 are quoted in N.Y. market Prices May 3. 1854, at 1 dollar to 1. 25 each. [Are pumpkins kept so long?

Hadley 3. 133. Josiah Pierce carted a load of pumpkins Oct. 22. 1770. Could not have come from meadows — they were open earlier, I think.

Had 3. 118. Enos Smith bought of M White 1770. ½ load pumpkins 3/6. Number not given. Probably twice 42 or 3d each perhaps 100.

3. 156. Pompions & corn carted from Hockanum Oct 15.

In Hadley. (see M 18. 437

All say that pumpkins were pared & hung on poles to dry as far back as they can remember, & made into sauce and pies. Pumpkin sauce was especially required at dinner on hogkilling day. It was sometimes eaten in milk. Dried on the drabe without paring for beef. — Mrs. S. Smith. 1859

Mrs Allen Clark relates the same. Says old people liked pumpkin sauce better than apples sauce. It was eaten with milk & baked pumpkin was — in pies — unpared was put in beef. Sauce was especially used on hog day.

Horse Stealing.

Horse stealing was ~~some practiced~~ in the revolutionary war. There were many natives & foreigners who were deserters, roving about; and horses and other things were stolen. Shops broken open, &c. many more crimes in the war than previous.

M. 14. 319. many horses in 1778 advertised as "strayed or stolen," & some were stolen & known to be so. many "taken up" or "broke in". Color &c. given

Flax, Hemp, &c — Cont. from M.9.96. 17 & 86 M.12.98.99.

Madlines

Mass. 13.262. 8 dr Teere Flax @ 1/4; 8 dr Swingled Flax 1653
13.262. 50 dr hemp at Reading @ 6d. Tow & Flax p.263. 1656
" 13.265. 2 bushels hemp seed 4/. Hempt Flax 4/. 1657.
13.265. Flax seed. — 1658. Hemp 1/6. Flax 9d.
13.1660. 20 dr knotty Tow & puttow 4/. — 71 dr Hemp 28/4 (4 3/4 a
13.1661. 5 lbs Rare (flax) at 4/.
13.1666. Dressed Hemp & Flax 1/ pulled.
" " Rough Hemp. 100 dr @ 6d. Rough flax 10 dr 8/.
" 278. Flax Brake — 13.279. Teere Flax is still 1/ a 1679
13.279.1678. Hemp 31/8 13.285.1681. 20 dr flax @ 9d. 14
13.292.1692. Flax & Hemp. 13.297.1701. Flax seed.
Suffolk. 14.187.1747. Flax 2/. 6. — 14.192.1760. 2 flax brakes @ 5/
1765 14.193. Flax Brake 6/. 20 dr undressed flax 4/. 16 dr dressed 20 8
" " 193 Flax seed 5/ bushel. Flax, 1771. 6d per lb.
1774 " 199. 14 bush. Flax seed 35/. Boston. (4/8. Lon.

Old Say. "He is a fool that steals flax in the bundle."

M.2.279. In regard to Hemp, Fuller, in his Worthies, says: "Hemp is secure from thieves, it requires so much labor."

Hemp. Gaz. Aug. 13. 1788 — "A Farmer" in the Gazette says the soil here is suited for raising flax, but there is a poor demand for flax in its natural state, and our experience does not encourage us to make any kind of linen cloth for sale. Last year (1787) Boston market was glutted with [illegible] at 4½d and 5d per pound, & most of the pay (not cash. Very little sold higher. What shall we do with flax?

M.2.280 Prices p.5; Mass 2.132 — Many years since we made duck in this county, a great number of bolts, & made it to advantage, when flax was higher than now, but the manufacture was discontinued; because some made dishonestly & got out of credit. — He proposes to work our flax into duck. Says English duck is 40 yards long and 27 inches wide per bolt, & sells in Boston at 10 dollars a bolt. He thinks we can make it at a less price. Estimate:—

60 lbs flax at 5d 25/.
Spinning 40 runs @ 5d 17/6 (Thus 54)
Weaving one bolt — 13/4 (40 yds 54)
cost. 2.15.10

It will want some bleaching, but the tow taken from the flax, out of which the warp is spun, will more than pay for it sunk, so a woman told him. So it might cost over 55/10 and still be profitable.

Spinning 50 knots is an ordinary day's work. The bounty was then 8/ per bolt. [Shipbuilding began to make duck the next year, 1789. See Prices p.5

M.4.62 — Shepherd offered cash for water rotted flax, Aug. 4. 1788. viz. 1000 pounds. — He desired proposals for making duck July 30 1788

Papers of Mass. Ag. Society. 1806 — Farmer in 1806 generally sowed from ½ to a whole acre of flax — on land highly manured, & ashes spread on it — land ploughed 3 or 4 times 150 to 300 lbs flax obtained generally. 4. 6. 7 or 8 bushels seed. 9 or 10 days labor are bestowed on ¼ acre of flax before it comes to the spinner — one says 14.

Wm Clarks Acct. Book — 1760 to 1795, he sold flax almost always at 8 pence per lb — plaid 66 adiah for 6 lbs Clock 1766 mostly in flax at 8. Clock cost 63/.

Silas Clark sold Wm Clark a flax brake 7/. 1762 — Silas Clark made various articles of wood. Timo. Jewett made a flax brake at 4/3.

Williams's Vermont 1794. says new lands produce p.316 Wms from 400 to 500 lbs flax. In no place does flax succeed better.

Flax, Hemp &c.

1682-83. M. 14. 140 } England imported flax & hemp, & Cordage and a vast quantity of Goods made of flax & hemp. See Con. 10. 326. Exports thereof.

See M. 13. p. 381. A flax dresser in former days, looked much as Stephen Duck describes the thresher of sooty fleeces.

1666 M. 6. 207. Flax (Rev. Mr. Wolds) called ℔ pulled (same of words in Springfield. Flax was ℔ pulled. 1658 & 1680. Flax tow ware, & at 1/4 lb. — Hemp was 9d pulled. Dressing Flax was 3d pulled. — Tow was 2½d & 3d pulled.

M. 17. 35

Guilford. Rev. Mr. Ruggles in his History of Guilford, 1769, says some of the land in Guilford was excellent for flax; "no part of the world did flax grow more perfect; producing 1400 lbs sometimes 560 pounds to the acre."

Deane's N. E. Farmer. 1790. thinks good land well manured might produce 400 lbs flax in a favorable season. [I infer from this, that most flax did not yield 400 lbs to the acre.] He estimates the value of flax at 9 pence per pound, and calls the dressing to be ⅓ of the crop, or the dresser to have one pound in three.

Deane recommends rotting flax in water, when it is pulled before the seed is ripe, as soon as the blossoms are fallen. The flax that stands till the seed is mature, is to be rotted on the grass in the dews, and not by watering lest it be too harsh.

Deane's price, 9d lb. is too high. He gives the land two ploughings, 6 loads of manure the year before, harrows & sows it, bushes or rolls it, weeds it if necessary, pulls & spreads it, takes it up & secures. All this costs £5. per acre: and ⅓ of the crop dressed comes to £10. at 9d per lb. Seed, over the quantity sown, may be worth 2 ℔. more.

In Great Britain, according to Ed. Encyclopedia and Loudon, flax is steeped in water 10 or 12 days, and after that, is spread on the ground in rows, on grass ground, where it remains 10 or 12 days. This is called grassing it.

M. 13. 402. Flax raised in Geldenland (Holland) was steeped in water after the seed was taken off. Not said to have been spread after. Beaten with beetles and combed and hackled upon an iron comb. The tow is severed, spun upon a distaff, made up in bottoms and sent to the weaver. The web is laid out in the sun, sprinkled with water and made passing white. Barnaby Googe. 1577.

M. 13. 402. Hemp serveth for canvas or rope. Is male & female. Is rotted in water like flax, dried, broken in the brake and then combed and hacked. The shales or stalks serve to kindle fires or heat ovens. B. Googe. 1577.

M. 1. 54. Holinshed says, 1577, that flax is neglected in England; ought to be sown in every county, but not much is sown, though there is a call for it. [Was the law of Massachusetts moved from England?

M. 13. 348 Systema Agricol. } Tare of Flax. The finest dressed part, ready for spinning. Heckle. Separates the tow or hunds from the tare. Rock — used in some parts to spin flax or hemp. 1681

Flax "rotting in the Sea" is "all over lead" with a bar ℔ of flax to wash his face & change his dress. Dampier's Voyages.

[Cont. in M. 18. 152.

Grain — Flour.

(cont from M. 9. 149. 292. 293. &c M. 11. 214. 215. 216 M 12. 197. 371.

M. 2. 274 Middlesex

1653. M. 13. 262. Corn at Concord 30 6 at 3/. — 1654. Corn 3/ bushel
1654 " " Rye 4/. Peas 4/. Wheat 5/. 30 bush. Wheat @ 5/.
1654 " " Rye Malt 4/. — 13. 263. Corn in Chamber.
1657 " 264. 900 Malt 192 (4/36) — 356 bushels Peas 6£. (3/5 bushel)
" " " 7 bushels Barley @ 4/36 — 20 " Ind Corn @ 2/6
1661. Wheat 4/6. Peas 4/.
1662. Wheat 4/6. Rye 4/. Malt 4/6. & Corn 3/. 1663 Corn 3/
1665 Wheat 4/6. Peas 4/. Malt 4/. & Corn 3/.
1678. & Corn 2/.
1680. 20 bushels Oats @ 1/6
1694 M. 13. 294. Bbl. York Flour 4 Cwt @ 16/ Cwt.
1694 M. 13. 295 700 lb Flour @ 17/. 100 lb
1706. Indian Corn @ 2/6. — 1712 Corn 2/. Rye 3/. Groton
1716 & Corn. 150 bushels @ 2/—

Salem
1703. M. 14. 148. Flour 15/ Cwt. ver. 112, 7 barrels. 187. 1. 7 Cwt 2 qr 14.
1693. M. 6. 357. 160 Bushels corn in Boston @ 2/. 1706. 366. 1708 472 bushels Wheat @ 6/6
1707. M. 14. 152. Wheat in Boston 6/6. 6/9. 7/.
1718. M. 14. 158. Beans 5/. & Corn 4/. Barley 4/. Oats 2/6. Grain much advanced.
1718. M. 14. 158. & Corn. Boston. 5/. Wheat 10/.
1719 M. 14. 160. Rye 4/. & Beans 5/. at Weymouth.
1718. M. 14. 161. Indian 4/. Malt 4/6. Oats 2/9.
1729. M. 14. 170. Albany Peas in Boston 30/. quality not given. Rice 35/ Cwt.
1731 M. 14. 172 Rye 7/. — 1738 Beans in Boston 12/. (not town 4/. l. c.
1742 M. 14. 178. Flour 80/ Cwt. —
1748 M. 14. 187 Flour 26/ Cwt. (near O. T.
1748 M 14. 187 Rye 32/ Cwt. Ind Corn 28/ (above O. T. called O. T.
S. C. 1755. M. 14. 188. Flour 14/8. 1/ price currency. Peas 4/8 bushel l. c
1755. M 14. 189. Corn 2/8, 2/4½ & 2/8. Barley 2/5. Malt 2/8. Oats 1/
1760. M. 14. 189. Corn 3/. Rye 3/8, Barley 3/ Beans 3/8. Oats 1/6
" " " 191 Beans 5/4. — p. 192. Rye 3/4. & Corn 3/
1765 " 193 Corn 3/. & 2/8 bushel Weymouth &c
1760 " 192 30 bushels corn & 3 or 4 Potatoes £4. 5. 4. Braintree.
1765 " 194 Beans in Boston 4/8 bushel
1771 " 195 & Corn 20 bushels @ 2/8. Barley 14 6 bush @ 2/4.
1771 " 196 Rye, Hingham 30/. O. T. (4/. l. c. Andover 25/. O. T. (3/4 l. c
" " 196 60 bushels & Corn @ 3/. Braintree. 6 bushels Oats @ 2/
1771. M. 14. 197. White Beans 8£ bushel (4/ l. c). Oatmeal 45/6. O. T. (6/. l. c.
" M. 14. 197. Flour 6£ Cwt. O. T. (16/. l. c. 1774. Oatmeal 60/6. O. T. 8/. Corn
1774. M. 14. 199. 165 bbls Flour 335 Cwt at 135/. O. T. (18/ l. m.
" " " 6 " " 11 9 " at 120/. O. T. (16/ l. m. (wrong weight bbl
" " " 25 " " Sour @ 105/ O. T. (14/ l. m.
(165 barrels held a little more than 2 Cwt of flour each.
1771. and 1774. Rice 5. 10. & 8£ 5. Cwt. O. T. (14/8 & 22/. l. m. — the 1774. 16/. Cwt
1774 M. 14. 199. 360 bbls flour ~~Sandbill~~ 720. 3. 17. @ 18/. Cwt (barrels held 2 Cwt each
40 " do 79. 2. 23. @ 16/3 " (barrels held near 2 Cwt each
" " 199. Indian meal 7/8 bushel.

Essex
1729. N. Y. Flour in Boston 35/. Cwt. M. 4. 88. (about 2 Pounds l. m. or
M. 4. 88. A minister says 1728 that in 1708, Corn 2/. bushel l. c.
and Wheat 4/ to 5/. now, 1728, prices nearly double.
1725 M 4. 140. Good York Flour 2 dls.
1729 M. 4. 144. Connecticut pork, beef, grain & flour for sale
" 4. 144. New York Flour & Bisbcuit.
1741. M. 4. 180. Imported into Boston from May 8 to 16. 1741. 7700 bushels Wheat
6650 bushels corn, 200 b. peas, 1806. beans, 534 bbls. flour
291 bbls beef. 278 bbls pork, 79 bbls Rice.
1733 M. 1. 145. Corn 5/. bushel in Boston (about 2/ l. m.
1737 M. 4. 169. Albany Peas 22/. bushel (near 1/. l. m.
Laws of Mass. 1763 Wheat if light colored way to weigh 58 lbs to a bushel.
M. 14. 31 Other sorts to weigh 60 lbs. 48 lbs to be called a bushel.

Grain

Indian Corn. At a meeting of Agriculturists at York
M. 2. 10. April 11. 1854, Solon Robinson said the average yield of Indian corn in the fertile states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois was not 50 bushels per acre; and that half the corn planted in the southern States did not yield 10 bushels per acre. Prof. Mapes said the average of the whole country was not twenty bushels per acre. There is very much slovenly cultivation. Good corn yields nearly half its weight in starch — Indian corn is the most certain crop ever planted. [Tribune Aug. 1854, estimates the average of Indian corn in all U.S. states, at 25 bushels per acre; of wheat 11 bushels. A Tribune of 1855 says the average of corn yield under than over 20 bushels; some 40 & 50.

M. 4. 166. 1735. New England is said to have plenty of Provisions, but little improvement for the Cattle.

Am. Museum Oct 1791 } **Grain Exported from U.S. to France in the year 1789.**

Flour 140,950 barrels; Wheat 3,664,176 bushels
Rye 538,891 bushels; Barley 520,262 bushels
Rice 24,660 tierces.

Mich. July 1791. Exports of Grain 1770. 46,000 tons of flour, bread and meal; 857,000 bushels wheat; 578,349 bushels Ind. corn; 24,859 bushels of oats.

Exports from U.S. 1789 (or perhaps 1790.)

724,623 lbs flour, 75,667 lbs bread, 99,475 lbs meal: all weighed 77,000 Tons (Less ton of 2240 lbs written 11 64/100 barrels; 20 lbs barrel not quite 196 lbs.
1,124,458 bushels wheat; 2,102,137 bushels I. corn; 21,765 " Rye;
98,842 " Oats; 7,562 bush. Buckwheat; 38,752 bush. peas & beans.
"Wheat was much lower before the revolution than now"
(meaning 1790 or 91.)

Papers of Mass Ag. Soc. 1806 "Ag. & Political" } **Produce in Mass.** Old towns 1806 & before, on the land that are cultivated with some care — English Grain.

Oats 25, 30 & 35 bushels per acre, some under 25
Barley 15 to 25 bushels per acre.
Rye 10 & 15 bushels. — some 20 bushels. Sown in September early.
Wheat 16 to 18 bushels. In Worcester 24 bushels. But little raised.

Indian Corn in old Towns — with manure commonly 25 to 40 bushels
M. 2. 10 per acre. and often 25 to 35 only — rarely 50 bushels. [Average estimated 33
Manure spread & ploughed in mostly — putting in hill disapproved, but practised by some. Corn generally weeded, half hilled & hilled, or hoed 3 times. In Concord 4 times. Some disapproved of hilling corn or making hills around the stalks. Distance of hills in Middlesex 3½ feet both ways. Stalks cut latter part of Aug. & early cutting & stalks disapproved by some. Some cash'd, put on corn — 2000 lbs of Corn stalks, dry, estimated to be equal to 100 lbs of upland hay; an acre of good stalks, estimated, dry, at 1½ Cwt.

Straw of Grain — Rye & barley straw estimated from 6 to 12 Cwt per acre, some 14 or 15 Cwt. Value ⅔ to ¾ as much as upland hay. Wheat straw as rye. Barley straw more valuable than wheat rye. Oat straw more valuable — equal to ⅔ as much as upland hay or more sometimes less.

Days labor on a crop of Corn from ploughing to husking, estimated at 14. 15. 16. 18 & 20 days work. On Potatoes, 15 to 23 days.

Shelling Indian Corn requires from 3 to 4 days work, to get out 100 bushels, by the flail. Shelling by rubbing the Corn against the edge of a spade, or against the edge of a split laid across a tub required 7 to 10 days. Much was shelled in this way

Course or Rotation of Crops.
Generally Indian Corn. 2. Potatoes. 3 rye & other grain, and sometimes flax. 4. Barley with grass seeds. Then mowed 3 or 4 years, then ploughed and Indian corn, &c as before. Manure used.

1817 Jan. Mass. Ag. Journal gives the labor on I. Corn & English grain and the produce per acre. See Portfolio. 1816.

[Cont. on page 302

176 Cows. Cont from Misc. 12.338. & M. 14. 112. 208.

Middlesex.

1653. M. 13. 262. 5 Cows at Concord at 5£ — 4 Cows @ 4£ — 16 Cows @ 4½£
1655 M. 13. 263. 5 Cows at Charlestown @ 4£. — 13. 262. 2 Cows £9. 10. 1654
1657 M. 13. 264 6 Cows 19£ (63/4 ea) — M 13. 266. 5 Cows at 4£. 1658.
1660. M. 13. 268. 6 Cows 41£ (70/ ea) £ — M 13. 270. 4 Cows at 4½£. 1661
1663 on M 13. 274 Cows 4½£. Heifers 4 — M. 13. 277. Cows @ 4£
1678 M 13. 294 Cows 60/. ea yearlings 30/. Bull 4 of
1679 M 13. 281. Cows 70/ ea — 1680. Cows 4£
1683. on 13. 289. Cows 45/. 6 at 50/. some 60/. — 1692 Cows 40/
1695. 13. 296. — Cows, 5 at 4£. others at 40/. Heifers 30/
1702. 13. 300. 7 Cows @ 53/. and 2 Cows @ 55/. — 1715. 6 Cows @ 73/4.
Suffolk.
1703. M. 14. 148. 11 Cows, Medfield, £31.10 (57/3 ea)
1660 M. 6. 187 4 Cows at 4£ Ea. Holyoke. 3 young Cattle 8£.
1653. M 6. 180. 19 Cows about 5£ ea. Heifers. Calves. to J. Glover
1653 M 6. 183. 6 Cows & bull 34£
1644 M 6. 184. 8 Cows @ 105/ ea. — yearlings, calves (Rec'd. Phillips
1656. M. 6. 188. 12 Cows £97. 10. young Creatures (Capt Keayne
1646 M 6. 183. 3 Cows & 2 calves 16£. Thomas Lamb.
1704. M. 14. 149. Cows 42/. — 14. 150. 1705. 7 Cows @ 60/ and 7 at 55/.
1708 M. 14. 152 Cows 50/ — 1708. 6 Cows & 2 Oxen 20£ (or 50/ each
1713 M. 14. 154 7 Cows 22£. — 1714 6 Cows at 4£ — p 156. 4 Cows 14£
1716 M. 14. 157 6 cows 19£ & 5 Cows 22. 10 — £
1718 M. 14. 158. 5 cows 24£ — 1719 Cows 4£. ea. — 1718. 161 p. Cows 4£
1727 M. 14. 164. Cows 5£ — 1729. Gov Burnet's Milch Cow 6£
1731 M. 14. 172. Cow 6. 10. and 6£ — M. 14. 176. 1742. 8 Cows @ 11¼ ea 90£
1742 M. 14. 177. Cows 10£ ea.
1746 M. 14. 186. 5 Cows @ 63/6 Stoughton. New Town — May 1748. 6 ow 15£. (near O.T.
1747 M. 14. 187. 5 Cows at 16£ & one 18£ (near O.T. (corrected) — 1750 Cow 25£ (O.T.
1748 M. 14. 186. Dorchester Cow 30£ (also O.T.
1750 M. 14. 188. Cows 30£ O.T. Stoughton 1750. p. 187. Cows £3. 6. 8 ea. Oxen pair 9. 6. 8. each
L.C. 1755. Dedham, "The Bell cow 42/8." other Cows 42/8, one 48/. (Silver money Currency
1760 Medway 7 Cows @ 88/5. (high price — error. — Cows 90/ ea
1760. Braintree Cows 84/ ea — 1765 Stoughton Cow & calf 4£. 13. 4. Wey. 4 Cows 95/. £19
14. 194. 1765. Malden Cows @ 80/. — 3 Cows @ 93/4. & 1 cow 60/
" 195. 1771 6 Chelsea 7 Cows £23. 8. 8. (66/11 ea) 8 Cows, Dorchester £25. 14. 8. (64/4 ea
" 196. 1771. 7 Cows £16. 16 0. (48/ ea.) 4 Cows @ 4£ Braintree
" 196. 1771 1 Cow 25£ 0. T. (66/8. L.C. Fat Cow 27£ O.T. Hingham (72/. L.C.
" 201. 1785. 1 Cow 72/. Stoughton. one 96/ Dorchester. 5 Cows at 80/. Roxbury

1766. William Clark sold a cow & calf July. for 10 Dollars (Sacramento)
1775 same " " cow & calf Oct. for 63/. (8 10½
1773 same " " a Cow Dec. for 76/. " 13
W.C. always charged for "Service of my bull". 1/. each cow

M. 2. 288 Cowkeepers.
Charlestown, 1633. kept a herdsman to drive forth the kine
Ch. Hist. in the morning & return them in the evening — to have 50
v. 1. p. 23 bushels Indian corn to keep the milch cows till Indian
harvest is gathered. Also to be paid for keeping other cattle.
No. 2. p. 99. Hatten. The herdsman & boy drove 3 herds to their pastures
of Ch. Hist. He was to be at a certain point when sun was ½ hour high, & people
to bring the cows there. He had for the year or season 80 bushels
of Indian corn, the grass in the swamp, & 1 pound butter for each
cow. But the boy was to have 20 lbs of the butter; and 1 of a week
besides from the town. [Say he kept the cows 20 weeks or 22
he had near 4 bushels of corn a week besides grass & butter
Perhaps to the value of 50 dollars for 5 or 6 mo. and boy near
half as much.

M. 6. 209. 1668 Cows were 4£ ea. p 207, 1661. 10 Cows at Rowley @ 4£
M. 6. 357. 1687. Cows at Salem 45/ ea — M. 6. 357. a Cow 45/.
M. 4 119 1764. Small red Cow. adv as a stray.

Cow in M. 16. 42

Oxen. — Continued from M. 12. 339. M. 14. 112

Bulls.

Middlesex

1654. m. 13. 262. 2 Oxen at £7. a 14 a yoke. 1656. p. 263. Oxen £12 a pair
1657. m. 13. 264. 4 Oxen at £5. — 1658 p. 266. for Oxen £7
1654 m. 13. 262. 4 Oxen @ £7 ea. and 4 Steers @ £6 ea.
1660 m. 13. 268. 4 Oxen @ £5 4 ea. — 1661. Oxen £13 pair
1663. m. 13. 274 Oxen £13 pair, Bull £4 ea.
1680 m 13. 285. Oxen £6 each. [m. 6. 357. 1688. for Oxen £5.5.
683 m. 13. 288. Oxen £9 pair — 1692 Oxen £6 ea.
1695. m. 13. 296 Oxen £10 pair — others at £6 pair. 1701. £8 pair
1706 m. 13 298. 2 Fat Oxen 8.10.0. 2 Working Oxen £7.10.0
1712 m. 13. 300. 2 yoke Oxen at £9.10 a yoke. 1 pair Oxen £8
1714 m. 13. 301 Oxen £10 a pair. — 1715 for Oxen £11

Suffolk

1683. m. 14. 148. 6 Oxen Mid-sized, £23.
1660. m. 6. 187 2 Oxen £12. 8 to a yoke. — M. 6. 207. 1661 6 Oxen @ £6 10 ea
1653 m 6. 180. 3 Bulls (Glover) young bullocks. 4 Oxen at £8 a pair
2 Oxen @ £7 ea.
1644. m 6. 184. 4 Oxen @ £7 ea. 2 Steers, 3 years old, 1 bull &c
1656. m. 6. 188. 3 yoke Oxen £11 & one do £10 Bull £5 (Exr. of Phillips)
1646 m 6. 183. 4 working Steers £8 4 yearling Steers @ 35/ ea
1704 m. 14. 149. Oxen & 3 years old Steers, average 53/
1705 m. 14. 150. 4 yoke Oxen @ £6 a yoke or 60/ an ox
1713. m. 14 154 1 pair Oxen £12 & 1 pair do £10, 155. Oxen £8 pair 1714
1713 " " 156 4 pairs Oxen £11. — 1716. Oxen £10 & £12 a pair
1718 " " 5 Oxen at £6 12s. each — 1727. Oxen £6 a pair
1731 " " 172. yoke of Oxen £21. — 176. 1742 Oxen £33 pair
1742 " " 177. Oxen £38 a yoke.
1750 " " 188. Oxen £65 a pair O.T.
Essex Court 1755 Dedham. Oxen £6.13.4 a pair. 1760. 4 Oxen at £5. 16. 8 each
1760. Braintree, Oxen £18 a yoke (very high - did war enhance it?
1765. Weymouth. Oxen £10.13.4 a yoke — M. 14. 193 Oxen £10.8. a yoke Milton
1765. m. 14. 194 Yoke of Oxen £12. — 14. 1771. Oxen £10.13.4. pair. Medway
1771. m. 14. 196 Oxen £7.13.4 a yoke (Braintree). Hingham, 2 yoke £40 O.T. (£9 3 6 ea yoke) L.C.
1771 (m. 14. 196. Oxen, 2 yoke £8 ea.
1785 " " 201. Yoke of Oxen £15 Roxbury
Ips. m. 4. 119.

Exports from U.S. for 13 mo. ending Sept. 30. 1790 & estimated Value: — Sent to France with Indies:—
Horned Cattle 3,573 head at £9 each; 6,970 horses at about £8 ea
22 mules @ £30 ea — 5379 sheep @ " £1.5.8 ea
4186 hogs @ 2.22 each.
To all Countries — Horned Cattle 5,406 at £8 12; horses 8628 @ £3 6 ea
mules 237 at $37 1/3 dollars ea. Sheep 10.058 at £1.5.9 ea.
5304 hogs at $2 1/3 dollars ea. Am. museum Oct 1791

Noah Webster 1793. estimated that the 36,000 families in Connecticut had Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, mules and Poultry to the amount of 100 dollars each on an average; or in all £3,600,000 dollars.

"Fat Cattle". "A herd of fat cattle were kept in Northampton meadows over the Sabbath." Those who guarded them were fined 5/ ea 3 men. It was in fall of 1712 Deeds p 301.
They were only grass fat.

Con. 6. 250. Connecticut sent many yokes of Oxen to the Indies in latter end of 1776 & beginning of 1777. Paid for them from £11 to £16 a yoke — many about 15£. They had advanced since war began about 50 per cent, I judge — so cost from say £30 to £38 dollars a yoke as things were in 1774 — probably working Cattle — not said. But were common Cattle as low as 36 to 38 dollars in 1774, or before the revolution? Probably were. see above estimates
[30 to 38#]

1755. Wm Clark sold a yoke of Oxen for 53 £. O.T. £7.1.4 l.c. or £3.5.6 a many to pay for Indies
1768 do bought a yoke of Steers for 6£.
5 pl 1770 do. Sold a yoke of Oxen to Stephen Bates for 10£: [Con. M. 16. 44.

Sheep & Goats

Cont. from M. 12. 338. M. 14. 112

Middlesex

1653, M. 13. 262. 15 Sheep allowed 23£. (equal to 30/8 each
1655. M. 13. 263. 5 Sheep 7£. (equal to 28/ea. — M. 13. 265. 4 Sheep @ 17/6. 1658.
1657. M. 13. 264. 8 Ewes, 5 lambs (equal to 22/3 per ea. M. 13. 266. 25 Ewes @ 25/. 1658
1657 M. 13. 264. 69 Ewes + 2 Rams 105£ (about 30/ea) remain in Charlestown.
" " " 34 Ewe & 33 wether Lambs in May 36£ 10. D. (about 11/. ea) to same
1659 M. 13. 267. Rev. P. Bulkley had Sheep.
Sheep were in considerable numbers in the Middlesex Towns in spite of the wolves, and wool is not uncommon in Inventories.
1663. M. 13. 274. 6 sheep & 3 lambs 74/ — 1664. 9 sheep & 5 lambs 6£.
1678 Sheep 6/. ea — 1681, 37 Sheep £9.50 (5/. ea) — Sheep 1680. 8/ea
1696 Sheep 5/. ea — 1712 16 Sheep & 3 Lambs 6£ (Groton
1714. 11 Sheep 7/. — 1715 10 Sheep @ 6/. £
Suf 1704 Sheep 4/. — 1705. M. 14. 62 Sheep @ 7/. 21. 14. 0
1708 Sheep 4/ — 1713 M. 14. 13 Sheep 8/
1720 14 Sheep 18/ — 1731 M. 14 Sheep 15/ea. 1742. 20/. ea.
1742-3. Sheep 35/. ea. 1771 M. 14. 196. 6 Sheep 40/. 15/8 ea. L. C.

Agr. Soc. 4 Mass. Papers 1806 — In Eastern Massachusetts, the cost of the keeping of sheep per winter, or besides the pasturage & was estimated from £1. to 1.30£. Pasturage not stated. Most farmers estimated that the pasturage of 5 Sheep was equal to that of a cow; one said 8 sheep, one 3.

1806 " Wool was estimated at 2/. 2 & 3 Lbs to a sheep — & 12 Lbs
" Mutton fit for the butcher, weighed about 10 Lbs a quarter or 36. 40. 45. & 48 Lbs for 4 quarters. This was worth 12/ to 16/ or about 4/ per Lb [illegible] to include skin, & wool.
Lambs weighed 6 Lbs a quarter, & had 1 Lb wool.

1806 Killing Time. When was it? At Newbury many keep a medium sheep had 2 Lbs wool at Killing time), and 3 Lbs wool at Shearing time. This killing time seems in Winter or latter in Fall. 12/ to 16/ for meat & wool
Some Sheep noted that had 56 to 60 Lbs flesh.

Mid. Ag. Rec. III. 52 — Goats
Between 1634 and 1648, 15 persons in Roxbury had 89 Goats and 60 Kids. Were they not milked?
Goodman Bents boy had kept the goats, i.e. was their keeper

Old Laws p. 128 — On the commons, 5 sheep were to be accounted equal to one cow, steer or ox. about 1653.

Laws of 1757 M. 14. 30 — Sheep not to go at large on commons pondland 15 to Oct 31. without a Kelper or Shepherd, unless allowed by vote of the town. Sheep do much damage to grain &c in April 3d ahead to be paid for sheep running at large on common or ways without a shepherd from March 15 to Oct. 31.
Towns at March meeting may give liberty for sheep to go at large between March 15 & May 1. without a Keeper.
Act Law of 1692 & 93 referred to (5th Wm & Mary), which provided that all sheep out the commons must be under a Shepherd from May 1. to Oct 31. Sheep found at large to pay 3d — This Law seems to have continued till 1751, When some alteration was made as to time between March 15 & May 1, but not as to ages

Prince p 249. meeting in Northampton to hear report of Committee about encouraging a flock of sheep. Jan. 6. 1717-18.

Wm Clerk. sold sheepskins at 8d without wool; 1/4 with wool in fall; and tanned ones 2/ to 3/. 1760 to 1783.

Keeping Sheep. Aaron Hall, 1799 and years after charged 1½d per week for pasturing Sheep. 1811 April 3 Hired of [illegible] Land at 2 cents 66 — 73 lbs. 1.46. alive. Cont. in Misc 16.46

M. 17. 27 **Wool, &c.** [Cont. from M. 9. 139. M. 12. 353

Middlesex
Misc. 13. 263. 1656. Wool at 1/3 lb. M. 13. 264. Wool & Woolen yarn.
M. 13. 1657. Wool at 1/6. 1658. Wool 6/ — wool (regiment 1658
M. 13. 1660. 14 Dr wool 2/ — M. 13. 283. 1681. 20 Dr wool @ 9d
M. 13. 1714. Wool c 1/ — 1716. 20 Dr wool @ 1/
M. 14. 1705. 24 Dr wool 6/ — 1718. 76 Dr wool @ 1/6.
M. 14. 187. 1747. 24 Dr wool @ 8/. [illegible] 9. 12. (about 0. Tenor.
C.C. M. 14. 19. 1760. wool 1½ lb. — 1765 10 Dr wool @ 1/4
M. 14. 1771. wool 1/. lb.
M. 14. 1785. 20 Dr wool at Roxbury @ 1/.
1724. M. 13. 367. 16 Dr wool @ 1/4. or 15 Dr fine wool @ 1/4 Th. Fuller
1724. M. 13. 368. 20 Dr wool @ 8d. (pub. for flock bed. P. "
1726. M. " 371. 70 Dr Coarse wool @ 9d. (pub. " ") 372. 24 Dr Coarse @ 9d
1727. M. " 373. 56 lbs wool @ 10d (ap. for beds — 30 lbs made some beds. (less made some
1728. M. " 374. 12 Dr Wool @ 4/. (" " "
1765. M. 14. 194. Mutton is in some inventories.

England in 1800.

Ed. Enc. VIII. 376 &c. } Sheep in England & Wales 26.000.000. or rather more. Produce of wool 400.000 packs of 240 lb to a pack or 96.000.000 lbs — (some say 500.000 packs or more). The value of the wool in 1800 was £10.10. per pack, on an average, or 10½d sterling per lb — Also they used Spanish wool over 4 million pounds, much more valuable.

The value of all kinds of Woolen manufactures 1800 was 17 or 18.000.000 £ (millions pounds sterling) or three times the value of the raw material, which was 5 à 6 millions £. — About half of the whole or 9 millions £ were exported); & more to the United States than to any other country, every year.

M. 4. 306. About 580.000 persons employed in the manufacture — men, women, boys & girls — their average wages 6/8 per week or about £7. per annum sterling (about 76 dollars a year, they boarding themselves.

Wool costs 33⅓ percent of the value of the goods: interest of money, wear of machinery, & profits about 20 percent; wages of all (about 46 or 47 per cent.

VIII. 583 } 1813 or 1814 Woollen goods made 18.000.000 £. yearly.
Cost of materials 1/3, or 6 millions. (33⅓ per cent
Interest on capital, & profit, 2.400.000 £ (13⅓ percent.
Wages to manufacturing 9.600.000 £ (53 percent.
People employed 480.000 @ 20 £ ea (or perhaps 500.000.

M. 4. 306. Price of combing wool in England 1706 to 1815. Fleeces were from 4 to 7 lbs each.

M. 14. 137. 139. } England exported Spanish wool 7 bales. Lambs wool 15 cut
1682-3 142 } also 150 bags. Spanish wool 13 bags.
Imported Polonia Wool (Poland?) & Estrich Wool,
and some Woolen & Worsted yarn
Exported much Coney W. C. Also Beaver Wool 600. Red Wool 36 bags

Coffin Newbury p. 148. } Newbury had 5 flocks of sheep on the common 1684. She had a fuller, & did vastly much wool. p. 148. 96

M. 7. 166. Price of Wool in England 1681 to 1760 — from 5d to 10d lb. average about 7½ d.

M. 17. 27. Wool in Springfield 1654 to 1671. — from Quarter Books.
M. 16. 47. Law of 1653. Sheep to be well washed before shearing.
17. 27. Wool 1654 to 1658 1/8 lb — 1659 to 1670 must still 1/8. and more 1/2. 1/3. 1/4. 1/6. — usually 1/2 & 1/3. This was unwashed. or some was

Prices 293. N. Dunglt 1712. 100 lbs wool at 4/.
" 25 E. Hunt Wool 1751 to 1754. 10/. 0 £. 1/6.

[Cont. in M. 18. 292

Bees.

[Continued from M.9.144. M.11.319 M.9.74

M.2.233.

M.13.262.1653. 4 Hives Bees at Concord @ 20/ hive
M 13.265.1657. 2 Skeps of Bees @ 15/. (Skep used several times
M.13.270.1661. 4 Hives bees — 1666. a Skep bees & 20 Honey 15/.
M 13 278.1666. 4 Skeps bees 30/ — 1680. 6 hives Bees @ 8/
M 13.296.1695. Stock of bees 6/. [Clergymen often had Bees.

M14.194.1765. 2 Swarms Bees.

Mass. Ag. Society Papers 1806 } Bees in 1806 had much degenerated & were much neglected in Eastern Mass.
Kingbird & Phebe considered as destructive to bees.
Martin bird also said to devour many
They did not find food and honey as in New Settlements
Sugar maples excellent for bees — Sugar houses & Groceries Shops destructive to bees.
Honey estimated at 1/. lb. and wax at 1/6 lb
They were annually destroyed by fire & brimstone to get their honey.
A deponent the man said a hive of bees could not be purchased there; and that there was a great deal of superstition respecting the sale of bells.

Penny Mag. May 1835 } The Bashkirs in Russia, besides bee gardens, have each hundreds of wild bee hives in the forests. They hollow out a cavity in the tree for the bee hive.
Ind. Bees swarm in Portugal in May & June.

Bees West of the Mississippi. [Irving.

Trees in whose decayed trunks wild bees have established their hives, abound in the forests that skirt and intersect the prairies & extend along the rivers. Bees have overspread the west within a moderate number of years. The Indians consider them the harbingers of the White man, & say that as bees advance, Indians and buffalos retire. The wild bee is seldom found at any great distance from the frontiers. They have been the heralds of civilization, steadfastly preceding it as it advanced from the Atlantic border westward. Some old settler pretends to give the year when the bee first crossed the Mississippi. The flowers of the prairies render them a paradise for bees. The Indians love honey. Bears climb trees & gnaw at the trunk & get at the honey. Skunks, raccoons, & opossums as well as bears are said to plunder honey from fallen, broken bee trees.

Irving went on a bee hunt. The hunters bait or lure the bees by a piece of honey comb, & when they fly away, the hunters watch their course & trace them to their hive. Irving's party found a swarm in the hollow trunk of a blasted oak, about 60 feet from the ground. They cut down the tree, & it split open in falling, and the men scooped out the honey comb. The bees were stupified & found no molestation. much was left for the vermin (animals) W. Irvings "Tour on the Prairies" 1832 printed 1835.

Humming of Bees.

June 16. 1855. They make a loud humming on Tulip trees, on the Smoke tree now in blossom, on spots of Fleabane Nob. and especially on spots of red clover, & on other flowers. But some flowers do not attract them. Humble bees, yellow tails, & are generally with honey bees. On a clover field at Wests, I could hear their humming 20 rods, or near that; they made a noise like a swarm in the air.
July 14. They frequented Bass trees in blossom & made a loud humming

see next page.

Honey [Cont. from Misc. 9. 144 methyglin M. 9. 144

M. 2. 281.

Misc. 13. 285. 1681. 40 lbs Honey @ 6. 20/. Rum Elixum Cake
" 14. 190. 1759. 826 bottles Honey Water at 4d. l.c.
" 1. 148. 1734. Very hot week July 1 to 8. on June 30 to July 7 — "abundance of Beehives were unhdown & lost by the extreme Heat" Several persons died.

William Clark after 1760. sold a little honey @ 8/ per lb.

Penny Mag. Honey is an important article of consumption in Southern Russia & much is exported. The best honey is made from the linden forests.

1855. Bee trees are still found in Northampton woods containing much honey.

M. 17. 157. Honey in Springfield 1663 to 1681. Pynchon Books. Generally sold at 3/ pd quant, but some at 2/6. A little sold @ 4/ lb

Ed. Ency. XXII. 481. Of late, in Ross-shire, Scotland, there seems a regular system for stealing Beehives from Cottage Gardens. Those who suffer are averse to giving information to magistrates, lest the offenders should do them some greater injury.

Oct 21. 1857. Honey, at wholesale is quoted in New York city — Common hive honey 10 cts lb; strained honey 12 cts lb. Clover honey 20 cts lb. Cubed Honey $1.00 per gallon. Hazel leaves of buckwheat honey 14 cts lb. do. of White

Beeswax. [Cont. from Misc. 9. 145

M. 13. 294. 1696. 6 lbs Beeswax @ 6d (?) 1 — 1717 Beeswax 20/.
M. 14. 182. 1745 Beeswax 5/ lb (about 1/ l.c.)
M. 14. 187. 1748 Beeswax 7/. d (1/. l.c. or less.
M. 13. 126. In England 1785 Bees wax was 170/. for 112 lbs (about 1/6 sterling or 2/. a lb. in N.E. currency.

M. 1682-3. England exported Beeswax 4232 £. Hard Wax 2606 £
14. 137. 139. Beeswax 57 Cwt.

M. 4. 117. 1720. Beeswax in Boston was 2/2 lb. (about 1/4 l.c.m.
Prices 293. S. Taylor 11 lbs Beeswax @ 1/. 1709.
" 282. J. Hawley 1735 do 3/. (about 1/3 l.c.m.
" 131. E. Hunt 1769 do 1/. lb
Con 5. 351. Beeswax 1/46. 1683. 2/. 1691.

Bees. 1577. or Hives (M. 2. 280 [Continued from page 124

M. 13. 408. Heneage Finch & B Googe } say 1577. says much of bees. Tells how to hunt them. They love buckwheat flowers. Hives are round & square; some made of lantern-horn or glass. Rinds [bark] of trees make the best hives; straw & bents make next best. M. 3. 5. Markham says in grain countries hives are made of straws, fastened together with briars, and cross bared with fat splents of wood. In wood countries, hives are made of cloven boards fastened about 3 wands & splints of ash, in shape of a sugar loaf. Hives perfumed; set on a flat stone by 3 stakes.

[Continued in M. 18. 180

M. 2. 273. Glue

It was all imported formerly — to appearance.

M. 14. 183/1745. 90 lbs Glue cost 5d sterling. 14. 181 more English Glue cost 5d
M. 14. 125. 1682. England exports 79 Cwt. Glue

Penny Mag. made 1836. } Odd bits cut off to make skins more shapely are steeped in lime pits, & then dried for glue makers. England.

M. 13. 156. 1749. Glue adv.
Hadley 3. 105. 106. Elegran Porter the second sold glue at 1/4 lb. Lay. 1763 & 64
Prices 66. E. Hunt Glue 1754. 1/. lb. 1756. 1/2 lb.
" 46 John Pomeroy sold E. Hunt Glue at 1/ lb 1750

Swine, Pork. Bacon. (Cont from 9.224 - 227

" 9.292, 295

" m. 11.67.68.69.

m. 12.354.

m. 14.208 & 211

Middlesex

Misc. 13.264. 5 hogs & 1 pig, 70/. 1656 — 1660. 2 [illegible]

Misc 13.266. 1¾ Canal Pork. 1658, 6£.

m 13.265. 3 sides Bacon 60/. 1658 — 1662 Bacon 5/

m. 13. 1661. 12 Swine small Yoork 100/. — 1662, 20 lbs Bacon 10/

m 13, 1662. 2 pieces Bacon 10/. (Salt meat not very plenty.

m. 13. 1662. 8 hogs 8£. 5 old hogs 8£ — 1663. 16 small swine 6£

m 13. 1666 30 lbs beef & pork 7/. (about 3d) — 1665. 4 Swine 6s

m 13. 1666. Hogs through 4d — 1680 2 hog troughs 2/.

m 13. 1678 6 Swine 96/ — m 13. 1680. 2 flitches Bacon 30/

m. 13. 1680 Swine 10/. ea — Pork 1680. 40/. bbl.

m 13. 1683. 9 Swine £8. 10. 0. — Pork 1695. Pork 30/. per barrel, May.

m. 13. 1695. 8 hogs & 7 pigs 9£. — 1701. Pork & Bacon 20/.

m. 13. 1730. ½ bbl Salt Pork 30/ April.

m. 13. 1701. 20 great Swine 15£. 6 small swine 8/. 48/

Suffolk

m 6 180 1653. Mylown had Swine 20£. 12 pigs 53/4

6 179. 1663. Hallett Sow 30/. m. 6. 188. Swine 20 £. 1656

6. 189. 1676. Pork 50/. barrel — 6. 357. 1688 Pork 43/. bbl

6. 210. 1668. Pork, Beef & Bacon 40/. Amott. Flint. June.

14. 149. 1704. Swine 8/. ea — 14. 150. 9 Swine @ 10/.

14. 155 1714 4 Swine 100/. — 14. 172. Swine 35/. ea. 1731.

14. 176. 1742. Swine 40/ ea. — 14. 1742 6 barrel Pork 15£

14 187. 1750 19 half bbls Pork @ 13£. 6½ barrels Pork @ 14£ (about O.T.

Spruce Cur — 14. 189. 1755. Salt Pork 30 lbs 4½ pd 120 lbs @ 4d/ salt pork

14. 193. 1765 6 Store Swine @ 17/. — 1744. m 13. 161. Carolina Pork ads

1765 14. 194. 420 lbs Pork. Boston 8£. (about 4⅘d.)

1771 " 195. 220 lbs Pork [a barrel] 66/. (3⅓d a pound 2 Hogs @ 32/.

1771 " 196. Swine 22/ ea. 150 lbs Pork & Tub 66/8. (Pork about 5½ lb. Barrel

1771 " 196. Barrel beef & Tub 40/. (Both Pork & beef still kept in Tubs.

1785 " 201. 1 Swine 28/. 2 hogs 30/.

1728 m 4. 147. Hams and smoked Beef ads. m. 13. 161. 1750. Hams & Bacon ads [m. 19. 217

1739. m 4. 106. Best connecticut Pork ads. m. 4. 179. Virginia Pork, ads. 1741

1746. m. 13. 147. By a Boston Law, Negroes, Mulattoes & Indians might not keep within Boston any Hog or Swine whatever. The reasons are given, such as they are.

1768 m. 13. 215. 28 fat hogs were driven from one farm in Walpole to Portsmouth, & butchered in P. March 8. 1768 and sold at 3d per lb — the first ever brought to P. from Con River. 3000 bushels Wheat raised on same farm in Walpole 1767 but none came to Portsmouth for want of a road.

Swine Regulated by law of 1747 } None to go at large. Penalty 1/. 2d offence 2/ & by law of 1750 } To be impounded. To be sold at all outcry

m. 13. 357. if no owner appear. Towns may give liberty for swine to go at large, provided they be constantly ringed in the nose and yoked from April 1st to Nov. 1. May go [illegible] old at 3/ to April) For his utmost liberty in march, if at all.

Yokes prescribed, same as in 1726. m. 13. 357

Hogreeves to be chosen annually, as in 1726.

m 386. Price of Pork in Hadley, in fixing Mr Hopkins Salary, 1755 was 2½d per lb [say various kinds 2d to 3d, or 2½d to 2⅔d.

Wm Clarke Acct Book 1758 to 1775 } He sold much salt pork 1760 to 1775 — almost all at 6d per lb. Lotts at 5d and 4d

1760, a hog 182 lbs @ 1/8 O.T. 15£ Pork @ 1/7 O.T.

Roasting pigs 7½ lbs @ 4/ O.T. Some 8½ lbs @ 4/ O.T.

Fresh pork by piece 3d per lb 64 lbs Pork @ 3d. 1762

Small hogs & shoats 2d per lb. Some 1/6 O.T. 1771. hogs 52 & 48 lbs @ 2d Some 3d

1758. 15£ Pork @ 1/7. (about 2½d & C. — 1760, 182 lbs Pork @ 1/8 O.T.

Feb 1760 a hog 258 lbs at 4 coppers sold to No 3. m 2⅔d = 57/4 "Langelloy" he calls one

Feb 1768 2 hogs 1,300 lbs at 20/ 100 lbs sold to No 3. m 2 2/5 = 100/.) who they dressed? or

1769. 1 hog 130 lbs & Pork 143 lbs both at 4 Coppers, 2⅔d. alive?

Swine, Pork, Bacon.

Papers of Mass. Society of Agriculture 1806. (in Horticultural & Political)

In Eastern Mass. swine were usually called mixed; but many of the common breed. The mixture was common breed & Chinese.

Feed. They were fed on grass, corn, chestnuts, apples, potatoes, wash of kitchen & dairy, till season of fattening.

Fatting. They were fatted principally on Indian corn & meal. Some gave preference to meal of corn ground with oats or barley. Some gave boiled potatoes; some gave all these kinds of food.

Killed usually at 18 months, & to weigh 250 to 400 lbs. Some are killed at 8, 10 & 12 months old & weigh about a score a month, or 160, 200 and 240 lbs.

William Clark killed Pork in Nov. Dec. & January — more in December than any month. Some in February, March & April — both for himself & for others.

Pigs or shoats were sold all the way from 2d to 3d per lb. often higher than pork.

Beef & Pork have both often sold at 20/. 100 lbs or 2 1/5 per lb before and during the revolutionary war — in large pieces of beef and small hogs as pork.

Thos. Fitch, Boston.

1720. M. 13. 359. Pork 48 barrels @ 60/. 1720 35 2 hogs 196 lbs. 249 lbs at 5d
1721. M. 13. 362. 4 Hogs 418 lbs @ 3 3/4d
1727. M. 13. 365 6 Hogs 644 lbs @ 5d. — 1721. p. 363. Pork 80/. bbl.
1727. p. 373. Pork 6/. 6. bbl.

1773. M. 13. 216. Irish Pork adv. in Boston at 13 a barrel.
1719. M. 4. 134 "Gammons of Bacon" adv. (M. 19. 217

1855. Feb. 14. Hogs are worth in New York, dead weight, that is dressed, 7 to 8 cents per lb. Still fed the lowest. Corned the highest. Hogs alive, or live weight, 5 1/2 to 6 cents. Corned the highest.
M. 14. 209 / 14. 211 | Some of the hogs are large, which bring the most. Many are small weighing only 130 or 140 lbs live weight. These are for market retailing.

Boston Cattle Gazette 1855 | In England, in some districts, it is estimated that a bushel of barley will make 8 lbs pork — barley called 56 lbs. It is believed that Indian corn will do more. A report to the Emerald Society, some years ago, stated that experiments had proved that a bushel of corn would make 12 lbs pork. [Does American so much dressed pork?
Con. M. 16. 32 |

Lard or Suet.

Cont. from M. 9. 227

Middlesex M. 13. 1662. 12 lbs Suet at 6. M. 13 1658. 60 lbs Suet @ 6d.
Suf. M. 14. 191. Hogs fat at Weymouth 1760 @ 4 1/2
1765 M. 14. 194. 95 lbs Hogs fat (Boston) @ 4/. O.T. (6 1/2 d. L.C.
1773. M. 14. 198. 230 lbs Hogs lard @ 6d. (Tallow Chandlers) Tallow 7 1/2 d at Lenox

1747 M. 13. 417. Connecticut Hogs fat adv. in barrels
Wm Clark 1767. sold some Suet at 6d.
1724. M. 13. 367. Th. Fitch, 16 lbs Suet @ 7 1/2 (say 4 1/2 L.m.
1725. M. " 370 " " 84 lbs do @ 8d. (say 4 1/2.
1742. M. 4. 186. "Hogs Fat" advertised. [Cont. on M. 18. 178

Hogs.

The Cincinnati Price Current, May, 1855. estimates the number of hogs killed for commerce last season, and packed at 3 millions; and that they averaged 82 lbs lard each, or 96 millions of pounds. Cincinnati is said to have shipped 20 millions of pounds. England buys of American lard over 8 millions of lbs per Ex. and Cuba as much more. These two countries take more than all the rest of the foreign world. Lard is used for Cutlery in W. Indies, and Oil is made in Cincinnati more extensively than in any other place. 30,000 barrels are annually sent from that city.

1738. M. 4. 102. A hog from N.J. kept in Phila. pasture — when dead was 8 feet 4 inches from nose to end of tail; weighed only 564 lbs when "singed & dressed." [Did they singe hogs in those days? see Hog baptism M. 16. 112. for singing
Hogs Cont. M. 16. 32

118. Tables & forms — (cont. from M 112. 274

Middlesex

1654. m.13.262. Long Table & form 24/. Table Chair 4/. what?
1655. m.13.263. Livery Table. m.13.262. Table Form & carpet 15/
1653. m.13.263. Eight Square Table (Tyrans)
1657. Table and form — 1658 Long Table & form 18/.
1657. Table & Chesser 3/. — 1658. Table, form & Stools 15/
1658 Table & form 16/ — 1658. a form 2/
1658 "Cupboard Table" used sundry times! what was it?
1659 Long Table & Round Table: also Round Table (M.B.)
1659. 268. long Table & Round Table — p 269. 4 Table, & 6 joint Stools 35/.
1664. Table frame & form — 10/. 1665. Table & Cotton carpet 10/
1665 Long Table & frame in Hall 20/. (M. Dawson) Round Table 20/
1665. "Table with frame" — (what is a Table frame, some with no frame?
1665 Table & form 2 1/.
1677. 2 Square Tables 40/. 1680. 13.282. Table with draws.
m.13. p.283. 1681. Round Table 20/. Square Table 15/. long Table & form
m.13.284. 1681. 2 Tables & forms 30/ 13.285 a Stool Table.
13.287. 1678 Table with Cypress leaf & drawers 30/. Round Stools
" " " Long Table 20/. Table 12/. little Table & Irons & carpet 10/

13. 1683 & 1685. Long Table & 8 joint Stools in parlor 46/
Old table and trunnels left 1/6
13. 1703. Olivewood Table. 13.295. 1694. 2 Square Tables 20/
13.296. Table & form. 13.297. long Table & form. 1700
13.298 Olivewood Table, stand & dressing Box 40/. 1702
13.298. 1707. Oval Table 30/. — 1717 Oval Table 35/.
1717. Folding Boards 1 — 1722 Folding Boards 1/.
1722. Black Walnut Table 25/. Oak Table 20/.
Suf. 14.149. 1704. Black Japan Table. Oval Tables. Oak & walnut.
" " " Black Walnut Table 16/ — 1716 walnut Table 45/
m.14.152. 1708 Oak oval Table 20/ — m.14.156 1713. Walnut Tables
m.14.158. 1718. Table & carpet 35/. — m.14.161. 1719. Folding Boards
m.14.162. 1722 Walnut Tea Table & Walnut Table just 5/. 2.15/.
" 163 1725. small Tea Table 10/. Square Table & 2 folding boards 14/
" 163. 1725 "Twilight Table" 4/.
m.14 166. 1729. Walnut oval Table 5 £. Maple Table 25 £
" " " Folding Boards with Table
" 168 1729. Gov. Burnet had a Card Tables slatted 15/. ["Card table" in inventories
Ha Backs Gammon Table with men 10/ (very rare)
Gov Burnet had not an article of Mahogany
He had also Chessboard & men 20/.
" 170. 1729. a Pye board.
" 171 1729. Knocking Table & folding Boards & 6 feet 16/. Pine Table 6/.
" " " Maple Table 40/. 4 Table Mats 05/.
1730 m.14.172. Oval cedar Table 80/. Walnut Table 40/
Smaller cedar Table 30/. Tea Table 10/ & 6/. (only Sewing?
1738. m.14.173. Maple Table 30/. Walnut Table. 1/2 Walnut Table 80/
" " " " Mahogany small Table 40/ - (the first
Mahogany found in Inventories. [3 & p.129.
1735—1738. &c. Ordinary good furniture was of Black Walnut. Cedar,
and some called Japanned.
1735. Pine Table & Twilight 15/. Tea tables.
1738. 14.174 Old Tea Table & 2 folding boards [Mahogany Table 1742. 7 £
1742. 14.176 & 177. Mahogany Tea Table 80/. Round Mahogany Table 80/
1742 " " " Mahogany Tea boards 7/6 ea. (Sewers) Tea table 16/.
1742 " " India Tea Table 30/ Oval blk Walnut Table 60/
" " " Round cedar Table 60/. Table in Parlor 70/
1742 - 178. Mahogany Table 42/ - 176. Twilight Table 5/.
1745 " 179. Tea Table - 0/ " was it?
1745 " 184. small & large folding Board 10/

Tables, Forms, & Folding Boards.

1748. m. 14. 187 a "Beaure Table". (what was this?
L.C. 1755 m. 14. 188. Mahogany Card Table 18/8. L.C.
" " 189 Mahogany Tea Table 14/. Maple Table 8/. &
1760 " 189. Mahogany Table 20/ & T. blk Walnut Table 5. O.T.
1759 " 191. 2 Round Mahogany Tea Tables @ 10/. (were they sewers?
" " a Mahogany 8/ = 3/. Pine Kitchen Tables
1760 " 191. Tables 20/ & 5/. Maple Table 5/. Mahogany Tables 32/ & 8/.
1765 " 193. Square walnut Table 24/. Round Mahogany Table 40/
" " 194. Pine Tables & folding board 4/. Tea table & Tea board
1771 " 195. Black Walnut Table 20/. Folding Boards & Trestles, Horses
" " 195 Mahogany Table 16/. Folding Board 4/.
" " 196. Mahogany Table 13/4. & Cherry Table 20/.
" " 196. Round Maple Table 50/. O.T.
1773 " 198. Mahogany Round Table 16/. Mahogany Tea Table 16/
1773 " 198. (Furniture, of the rich, was chiefly Mahogany & Walnut
" " " Bureau Table. 24/. (What was it?
1774 " 200. Table & Oil Cloth in Chamber 24/ [first appearance of Oil Cloth on Table.
1785 " 201. Mahogany Tables 36/ & 20/. Tea Table 42/.
" " 201 Card Table 18/.

1744 m. 4. 196. Black Walnut Tables. blk Walnut, Mahogany & Maple Tables
1735. m. 4. 157. Tables of Walnut & of Mahogany (The first notices perhaps of Mahogany Furniture.
1739. m. 4. 105. Mahogany Tables adv.
1735 m. 4. 157. Handsome Japan'd Tea Tables (Were these Sewers?
1738 m. 4. 172. Mahogany & Black Walnut Tables adv. and a Tea Table.
1737. m. 4. 169. 50 pieces Mahogany for sale.
1736. m. 13. 376. Thos. Fitch had Ledge Table 55/; small one 40/
Large Tea Table 30/. Small Tea Table 16/
Tea Table 45/. Small Table 15/.
1758. m. 13. 186. Mahogany & blk Walnut Tables — Card Tables
" " " marble Table supported by Carved Eagles
" " " marble Slab with Mahogany frame. (Table pud.
" " " "Bureau & other Tables". (what was a Bureau Table?
1740 4. 112. Black Walnut Tables
1722. 4. 81. Mahogany Table adv. in Philadelphia. No mahogany noticed in Mass so early
1745 4. 195. Oval Table for sale. — 1743. 4. 189. Walnut Tables adv.

School Houses in England had Forms—
m. 13. 379. Lord Byron sat on Forms at Harrow School as boy.

Con. 9. 122. 1704. Caleb Trowbridge had a stone Table 30/. N. Haven.
1756. m. 13. 182. Mahogany Tables & Stands. Table Mats (What?
1760. m. 4. 204. Card Tables. — [4th instance of Card Tables in my minutes. Was Gov. Bennet's, p 128. ? was above in 1755. 3d was above in 1758. — They were not very common.
1765. m. 4. 206 Mahogany Tables & Bedsteads
1769. 1770 m. 4. 211 } Much Mahogany is noticed in sales of household furniture.
1774. Evng. Post. Mahogany Dining, Tea, Card, Writing & Corner Tables.
1773. m. 13. 234. Dining, Tea, & Card Tables & bureaus. Set of Tables
Was not the bureau formerly a table?

Bureaus. p. 132
1795 m. 12. 310 Bureau Tables adv. in Northampton
1802 " " Bureaus (without Tables) adv in Bo. 1802.
Dufiefs p 123. Bureau in French means, a writing table with drawers, a scrutoire.
Felt p. 10. Bureau. a chest of drawers with a writing board" Johnson Eaton Dictionaries do not allude to any writing Table only drawers.

[Cont. on page 155.

Beds and Materials of Beds &c. Cont. from M. 12. 278. 279

Middlesex. 1663. M. 13. 274 Beds & Bedding [Bed Coverings P. 178.] plenty & abundant in some families
1654. M. 13. 262. There was a bed in the Parlor commonly.
1654–1656. Feather, Flock, Straw & Truckle Beds. all had beds.
1653. The Graves. Feather bed, Bolster, green rug, pair blankets, coverlet, curtains, vallance, mat & Bedstead — all 8.15.0
1656. Beds in Parlor.
1658. M. 6. 266. Bed &c. parts: Bedstead, Feathers for bed, bolsters & pillows, Pillows and Beers, Curtains & Vallenes, Coverlets, Sheets, &c. Ticking. Canvas was used for Ticking for Flock beds & some other Curtain Rods.
1659. Mr Dunstan. A Needlework Covering in Colors £ (Was it the covering?
1659 Mrs Coytmore. 4 Downe Pillows 4s. 4 Feather Pillows 20/
1660 Chaff Bed. 26 g. 1660 Standley Bedstead & Trundle bedstead
1660 Flock bed & bolster 30/. Feather bed & Bolster 80/
1660 Rug 40/. — 1661. Beds filled with feathers & with wool
1662 Strawbed. — 1665 30 lbs Feathers @ 1/. 1665 Flock Bed 34/
1666 Bedstead & Cord. — 1678 Bedsteads & Furniture 32 £
1677. Bed & furniture 16 £ in Hall. Ticking for bed, bolsters & pillows 70/
1680 24 lbs Feathers @ 6^d. — 1680, 62 lbs Feathers @ 10^d. 5/1 8
1680. I. 3. 283. at Hammock. 20 yds Bed Ticking @ 2/6.
1676. I. 3. 286. Feather Bed 53 lbs 60/ (about 1 1/2 ^d lb)
1678. I. 3. 287. 43 pair Sheets & a bedtick 43 £ (Rev Thos Shepard. 28 pillowbeers 7 £.
1683 & 1685. Feather bed, bolster & bedstead 7 £. Flock bed & do. do. 50/
Truckle bed & bedding 50/ — Flock beds @ 50/
4 pair Cotton Sheets — Cotton & Linen Sheets
1694. M. 13. 294. Bedcords @ 1/. & 1/6. p. 295. Pallet bed, bolster & Coverlet 40/.
Cradle & Shop chamber 6 £.
1694 M. 13. 295. Bed curtains & bedding. one bed 12 £, one 9 £ one 8 £.
1694. &c. all had beds. bedding. Bed & Table Linen.
1694. at Hammaker 30/. — 1700 Bed furniture in Parlor.
1702. Bed in Parlor & furniture 8.10.0
1701. 5 feather beds with cords, Strawbeds, Feather beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Coverlets, curtains, Valenes bedsteads (Jos. Hows. marlboro sheets & pillow drawers for them 27 £. 1703 Pallet Bedstead. £ 27
1707 12 lbs Feathers @ 1/3.
1709 Feather Bed, bolster & 3 pillows — 63 lbs @ 1/4
" Feather Bed bolster & 5 pillows 96 lbs @ 1/4
" Bed & bolster of English Feathers 80 lbs @ 1/
1711. Many Feather Beds. had a Straw bed under them.
1717. Feather Bed & Bolster 70 lbs @ 1/6 — do. do. 58 lbs, 101/. (1/9 lb)
" do " do 83 lbs @ 1/6. [Rev. Wm. Brattle.
" Straw Bed & Cord 7/. another bed & Bolster 76 lbs.
1722. Feather Bed & Bolster 78 lbs @ 1/9. 5 Bolster cases 20/
Feather Bed & Bolster 56 lbs @ 1/. 5 pillows @ 6/. 30/
1722 Pallet Bed & Bedding 6 £.
Suffolk. M. 14. 148. 2 Flockbeds for negroes & bedding 60/.
1705. M. 14. 150. Pallet Bedstead — 1707 blk Walnut Bedstead & 10/.
1707 M. 14. 150 Bedstead & Cornishes — 1708. Hammaker 40/
1708 M. 14. 152. all had beds & bedding in abundance if not poor
1710 M. 14. 153. 97 lbs feathers & Ticken at 1/6 lb. (seems only one bed.
1711 M. 14. 154 Cattail bed
1712 M. 14. 154 Canopy Bedstead curtains & quilt 25 £. Negro's Bedding 18/4
" " " Bedstead & Cornish 50/. Coachhead Bedstead & furniture 30
" " " Negros Bedding 10/
1714 " " Silk Canopy bed & furniture 16 £. [Sergeant
1714 " " 2 feather Beds 175 lbs at 1/6. p. 155. 1714. Press Bed 40/
1713 14. 156 Calico pillow beers. 9 pair Holland Sheets 18 £.
Con. 9. 122 1704 Feather bed & pillow 74 lbs @ 1/5. F. bed & 2 bolsters 96 lbs @ 1/2.
at Newhaven

Beds & materials of Beds &c

Suffolk Court.

1718. m. 14. 18. Bed 5 @ 17/ ea
Feather Bed & Bolster 64 lbs @ 2/, and 75½ lbs @ 2/.
" " " Feather Bed, Bolster & 2 pillows 76 lbs @ 2/6: Bed & bolster 39 lbs @ 2/
" " " Bed & Bolster 61 lbs @ 2/ — 120 lbs Coarse feathers @ 8d. 80/.
" " " 4 bags good feathers (weight not given) 112/. 5 sheep beds 16/
1720 14. 160. Feather Bed 69 lbs @ 1/9. others 41 lbs, 54 lbs, 66 lbs, 57 lbs, 55 lbs, all @ 1/9 lb
" " Pillows 13 lbs @ 1/9 — 44 lb Feathers 80/ (about 1/10 lb
1722. 14. 162 Beds & Bolsters — 75 lbs @ 2/, 74 lbs @ 1/10. 87 lbs @ 1/6. 60 lbs @ 1/6
82 lbs @ 1/2 — 6 pillows 16 lbs @ 1/8.
1724 " " Beds & bed Quilt, Blankets, Curtains
" " " 2 beds & bed Clothes for negroes 60/.
" " " 4 beds with pillows & Bolsters 327 lbs @ 2/ [82 lbs to a bed
1725 " 163. a Feather Bed, bolster & pillows 80 lbs @ 2/. and 58 lbs @ 2/6
" " " Bedstead, Cornish & Curtains 6.0.0
" " " Bed, bolster & pillows 70 lbs @ 2/2 and 79 lbs @ 2/2
1727 " 165. 4 Beds, 53, 59, 52 & 57 lbs @ 2/.
1729 " 166. Coach Bedstead. — 20 Holland Sheets
1729 " 168. Goo Burnet bedsome with Bedt, Curtains, Quilt & Valance
" " 169. 1 Mattress of Coarse Holland @ 40/ ea. 1 do of Ozenbriggs 30/.
[These were probably mud beds, filled with straw.
1729 " 171. Feather Bed, bolster & Pillows 101 lbs @ 3/ one 101 lbs @ 1,96 lbs @ 3/
4th Bed & bolster 61 lbs @ 3/.
1730 " 172 Bed, Bolster & Pillows 71 lbs @ 3/6. 67 lbs @ 3/ 45 lbs @ 3/
" " " " " 66, 41 & 58 lbs @ 2/8
1732 " " do " " 60 & 74 lbs @ 1/6: 65 at 2/: 35 & 75 @ 2/6: 20 @ 2/
1735 " 6. 173 do " " 95, 89, 67 lbs @ 2/. 60 at 2/6. 51 & 60 lbs @ 3/
1738 14. 173 do & Bolster, 70 & 56 lbs @ 3/3 [62 lbs @ 2/. [49 lbs at 3/6
" " " do do — 61 lbs @ 2/9. 57 lbs @ 3/9. 3 pillows 10 lbs @ 3/
1735 " " Bed & pillows 95 lbs @ 2/.
1738 " 174. Green silk Bed with a satin Quilt, feather bed, bolster, and a sacking bottom bedstead, all 120£ Mary Blair.
1739 " 175. 1 bed 85 lbs @ 3/6. and one 62 lbs @ 3/.
1742 " 176. "A rised Bed" was common, now obsolete.
1742 " 176. Beds with Bolster & pillows, 79 & 57 lbs @ 3/3. 70 lbs @ 3/
94 lbs @ 2/6, 85 & 72 lbs @ 3/6; 6 & lbs @ 4/; old bed 44 lbs @ 2/3
" " 177 — 65 lbs @ 4/6, 64 lbs @ 3/. 86 lbs @ 5/. 94 lbs @ 3/10. 71 lbs @ 4/9
" " " 83 lbs @ 4/. 65 lbs @ 4/3. 79 lbs @ 4/. 63 lbs @ 4/6.
1744 " 179. Beds 62, 42, 59 & 27 lbs @ 3/6: 57 lbs @ 3/. 62 at 2/9. 67 @ 2/6
1745 " 179. Beds 67 lbs @ 3/6. 59 lbs @ 3/.
Dec 1745 " 179. Beds 72 lbs. 56 & 0 at 57. lb. 75 lbs @ 3/.
1745 " 184 Sarah Dolbeare — 3 beds, bolsters & pillows, 251 lbs @ 4/6
1 bed 58 lbs @ 5/ — one 52 lbs @ 2/. — p 183, Bed Screws.
1748 " 186. Feather Beds (near O.T.) 75 & 75 lbs @ 4/6. 60 lbs @ 6/
66 lbs @ 8/. 60 lbs @ 12/. 1747. 60 lbs @ 10/
1748 " 187. 57 lbs @ 10/ — 71 lbs @ 16/ — 47 lbs @ 16/. (called O.T.) 50 lbs @ 20/.
" " 42 lbs and 73 lbs @ 6/.
1750 " 188. Beds & Bolsters, 67 lbs @ 15/. 82 lbs @ 10/. 79 lbs @ 7/. O.T. (3/. 14/. 11/. &c.
L.C. 1755 " 188 Beds, 45, 54 & 26 lbs @ 7/. L.C. & 91 lbs @ 7/. & 75 lbs @ 6/. O.T.
" " do 50 lbs @ 1/2. 62, 57 & 39 lbs @ 1/4; 2 beds 81 lbs @ 8d.
" " " do 74 lbs @ 1/. 64 lbs @ 1/6. 2 beds 104 lbs @ 1/. 1 bed 58 & 70 lbs @ 1/. 50 lbs @ 4d.
" " " do 55 lbs @ 1/6. (Bolsters & pillows included in some or all of these
" " 189. do & b.o.p. ordinary 70 lbs @ 7½d.
O.T. 1760 " 189 do b.o.p. 64 lbs @ 10/; 71 at 7/; 84 at 5/. [81 at 8d. L.C.
" " " Cherry Bedstead & sacking 15£. O.T. Cherry desk 6£
First notice of Cherry furniture.
1760 " 191, 3. Beds, b.o.p. 261 lbs @ 1/4. 2 Beds, B & P 149 lbs @ 1/. 1 bed do 79 lbs @ 1/
191. 1 do " " 80 lbs @ 1/2½. Old bed 62 lbs @ 6½d — 1 bed 140 lbs @ 1/
1760 " 192. 5 Beds & Couch & Coverings & furniture 16. 2. 5. Bedsteads
" " " Canne up bedstead & Cord 8/
" 192. 6 Beds &c. 64 lbs, 70 & 55 lbs @ 1/ — 67 lbs @ 1/4. 2 beds 111 lbs @ 1/3
1765 " 193. Beds b.o.p. 6 beds. 240 lbs of bag of feathers 39 lbs — all at 1/. lb
" " mahogany 4 post bedstead & cord. China curtains 9/
[Contin page 196.

Chests with drawers, or high Chests. or Bureall. m.12.237.

m.2.242. & bottom.

Middlesex

m2.13.263.1655. Chest of Drawers 50/. Another Chest of Drawers
1653.13.263. Cypress Chest & Carpet and pair Windaw Cushions 90/. 79 yards
1659.13.267. Cypress Chest 50/. 13.268. Chest of Drawers & Chests
1659.13.268. Case of Drawers 30/. 13.269. Great Chest 20/.
1678.13.274. Frame with Drawers 2/. Wainscot Cabt 20/
1681. " Cypress Chest 60/. 1678 p.287 Chest of Drawers 5£ Rec. 7.5.6
1703. Chest of Drawers 30/. Chest of Drawers had Earthen oglan on it 10/
1694. Chest of Drawers. Case of Drawers 60/.
1714 Chest of Drawers. — 1695 Chest of Drawers.
1722. Chest of Drawers 100/ — Walnut Chest

Suffolk

1668 m.6.207. "Great carved Chest with Drawers 30/."
1663 m.6.178 Chest of Drawes 80/ J Cullick
667 m.6.208. Chest of Drawers 70/. & a Chest 14/
1683 m.6.214 Chest of Drawers. & another 20/
1686 m.6.215. fine Large Chest of Drawers 6£; Chest of Drawers 25/
" m.6.215 Wainscot Chest & a Drawer
1706 m.6.365. Chest of Drawers & Dressing Box 100/.
1704 m.6.361. Chest of Drawers with 2 glasses & Clock case 9.10 £
1707. m.6.366. Chest of Drawers 50/ — m.6.364. Chest of Drawers 40
1707. m.14.150. Case of Drawers 18/. — m.14.151. Chest of Drawers 90/. (2 times
1708. m.14.152. Black Walnut-Chest of Drawes 6£.
1712 m.14.154. Chest of Drawers 5£ — 1716. m.14.157. Case of Drawes 40/. Chest of Drawers 90/
1718 m.14.154. Suit of Drawes 7£. — m.14.162.1722 Walnut Chest of Drawes & Table
1725 m.14.163 Chest of Drawers, Table & Dressing Box 8£ Drawers 6£
1727 m.14.165. Chest of Drawers 7£.
1729 m.14.166. Japanned Chest of Drawers & Table 12£
" " " Walnut Chest and Table 7£
" " 171. Black Walnut Case of Drawes & Table 7£
1730 m.14.172 Japanned Case of Drawers & Table 14£
1738 m.14.173 Glan Ware on Chest of Drawers 30/.
" m.14.174 Chest of Drawes 5£ & 23/ p. China on Chest of Drawes 6£/
1742 m.14.177. Chest of Drawes 9£ & parcel of glan ware thereon 33/
1742 m.14.177 "Old Buroe" 40/. (Bureau). This article or this name, first appears here. But this was not the one — but was then called Chest of drawers. £
1759. m.14.192. Case of Drawers 93/4. 193. 1765 Mahogany Chest of Drawes 6.10
1785 m.14.201. a Bureau 60/.

1716. m.4.131. Walnut Chest with drawers adv.
1744 m 4.196 Blk Walnut Case of Drawers with an ogee top.
1736. m.13.376. Th. Fitch. Chest of Drawes, Table & dressing box £5.16.0
1758 m.13.163. Mahogany Chest of Drawers with O.G. Tops. adv.
" " " " "Japanned Beauro" adv. (what was it?
" " " 186 "Japanned chest of Drawes and Buroe" & another
" " " " Parlor case of Drawers covered with a marble slab.
" " " " Mahogany Buro. Chest of drawes

1735 m.4.156. Chest of Drawers adv
1716 m.14.157 (omitted above) Olive Chest of Drawers & Table 100/. (Ch. Hobby
1682 m.14.135 England exported 21 chests of Drawers.
1744 m.4.195. "Cases of drawers" for sale often.
[was not a "case of drawers" different from a "chest of drawers"? Perhaps the chest had a chest with Drawers; and a case had drawers without a chest.]
1756 m.13.182 Black Walnut chest of drawes
1717 m 6.372 Chest of drawes 90/

Chests of Drawers, &c

Com.G.122. Chest of drawers at N. Haven 5£. 1704

1774. Adv. in Ev.g Post: "Mahogany Chest upon Chest of Drawers".

1765.11.13.209. ..Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, and Cedar articles of Cabinet Ware, adv. [p.80

1769.01.13.222. Mahogany furniture, viz. Chest on Chest Drawers, Bureau & Tables. Desk & Book case. Chairs. Mahogany Teachests & Bottle Stands & tea tables. Also Desk alone, & Dining Tables. also Black Walnut Furniture.

Bureaus. See page 129. Originally a Bureau was a chest of drawers with a writing table.

M.12.62 { The French Escritoire was not very different. This is Scritoire & scrutoire in New England See Holt p. 30. 33. had drawers.

Ebakim Smith's account of Cabinet & turning work in Hadley 1757 to 1771 — in old Tenor. Hadley 3.94 to 109.

Had.3.94. Casey Draws for Rebecca Smith 40/. (5/4 lawful.
" " Chest of drawers £7.1.0. (14/6 L.m.
" 95 Case of drawers £26. (£3.9.4
" 96 Chest by 3 drawers £9. (1.4.0
" " Case of drawers £5. (3.6.8
" " Chest & drawers £6. (16/- p 99 Chest of drawers £. (16/
" 97. Chest of 2 drawers £7.1.0 (18/9. p 99. Chest of 2 drawers £. (18/8
" 98 Chest of 6 drawers £12. (£1.12 p 100 Chest of 2 drawers 8/ (10/9
" 99 Plain chest & Double tills 5£. (7/4 p 102 Plain Chest 45/. (6/.
" 100 Chest of Oak drawers. Cf. 1 war. 5£. (13/4. p 102 Plain Chest 45/. (6/
" 102 Highcase of drawers £20. (5 3/4. p 103. Plain chest of drawers under tills 5£ (7/6
" 102 Case of drawers £22.10 (£3.
" 107 Case of drawers £20 (5 3/4. { These plain chests were low, with no outside draws. see p. 154.

Table linen or Napperey.

M.2.206. / M.2.296. } see Con.g. 321.

Middlesex

1654 M.13.262. 12 Napkins. 12 Calico Napkins 12/. 12 others 18/
1655. 13.263. Suit of Diaper 5£ (Increase Nowell) what was it? 46 Napkins
1655. 13. 263 12 Towels, seuenel Table Cloths.
1658 13.263. Towels, Napkins, Table Cloths, plenty (Th. Graves.)
1658. 13. 266 Table Cloths, Towels, napkins, Cupboard Cloths
1659. 13.267. Mr Bulkley 60 Napkins, Diaper Cothen, 133/.
1658 13.286. Calico Table Cloth 8/
1664. 13 274 84 Napkins 84/. Rod long / coarse & fine. 9 Towels
" " " 11 Table Cloths 6£, R.I.
1665 13.276 120 Napkins; flaxen, old, at 10/ doz. Diaper ones? 16/. doz
1666. 13.278. Board Cloth 8/. (Is not this Table cloth? Mr. Davison
1678— Table Cloths & Carpets were many of them designated as "long" or "short."
1678. 24 Napkins (a woman) 1680. over 100 Napkins, in a family.
1701. Napkins & Table Cloths & Towels. 1702. 5 doz. Napkins 60/

Suffolk

M2 6.174. 1660. Table Cloths, Napkins & Towels of diaper CH. Webb.
" " " do do do Do of Damask 100/
" " " do do do Do. pillowbeers & 7 of y Holland

M. 14. 156. 1713. Huckaback Napkins (M. 17. 380
M. 14. 158 1718. 5 Table Cloths 48/. 28 Napkins 50/. 12 Towels 6/
M. 14. 172. Gov Burnet had "a house to dry Linen 20/. (Cloths Frame
He had 21 Table Cloths @ 35/, others more rich. some cheap.
He had Napkins, Towels &c in abundance.
M. 14 1771. 14 Table Cloths 5.12.0 (a Below) 12 Napkins 6/
M. 13.376 1736. Thos. Fitch. Table Cloths @ 15/. 20/. 28/. 60/. 5/.
T.F. 17. Towels 12/ Napkins @ 46/. 4/. and 1/.

M. 6. 205. 1669. Sleesy Table Cloths. Napkins. Table Cloths. Towels
M. 4. 101. 1737. Diaper and damask Napkining &c.
M. 4. 102. 1738 Damask & diaper napkins and Towels &c
M. 4 154. 1732. Damask Table Linen &c.

Hol. Reg. X. 36 } Will of Ann Brown, of England. Lincoln County Dec. 10. 1629 contains gifts of several "Linen Boardcloths" (or as spelled "linnudge bordcloth") linen sheets, a sheet with a black seaming, a long bordcloth, pillow beares, pr harden sheets, tarling bolster, tick bolster, fustian pillows, a flax harden bordcloth 3 prs hempen sheets, one sheet with a seaming, 6 hemp middle napkins, linen towel, tick bolster, tartling pillows, tartling blankets, hempen sheets, pair curtains, matrass, coverings, &c

M. 13. 157. } 1746 &c } adventured.
Diaper Tabling. Damask Tabling.
Napkin Diapers, Diapers
1754. M. 13. 162. Damask Table Linen — 3/4 & 5/4 Diapers.
1721. M 4. 94. Table cloths & Napkins &c
1773 M. 13. 234. The rich had great quantities of bed & table linen
Prem 298 Rec P.C. Glover of Sh. 1792. had 18 table cloths 82/. 3 diap. do 6£
Rec P.C. " 1 Table cloth 15/. carpets 20/ & 10/. Table cloth 3/. — 12 Towels 24/.
" " 12 diaper Napkins 60/. 12 Holland do 48/. 18 cotton do 33/.
24 more Napkins 72/ — in all 66 napkins valued at £11.15.0
Prud. 3. 66. Eleanor Porter 1758 had 27 towels, 6 do: pillow bolster cases many Table Cloths; much linen, diaper, checked linen, linen and tow yarn, &c
Prem 309. Josiah Pynchon 1705. 16 Table cloths £5 10 0. Towels many.
" 307 Rev Solo Stoddard 1729 20 Table Cloths, 1725 Napkins, 49 towels,
298 Andrew Warner 1684. 7 Table Cloths 15 napkins 16 Towels. 5 pil. bears

M. 2. 2086. **Bed Linen, as Sheets &c**

Middlesex.

1654. M. 13. 262. - Sheets, called Holland, Flaxen, Coarse.
1655 M. 13. 63. 13 pairs Sheets @ 10/. J. Powell. Linen pillow beers and Cotton pillow beers.
1658 M. 13. 263. Sheets, pillow beers. M. 13. 265. Calico pillow beers
1658. M. 13. 266. Sheets, pillow beers.
1658. Edward Goffe. Cotton & Linen Sheets 20/. pr. Holland Do 30/ 26/8 pr
1659. 268. Calico Sheets pr. 20/. 1660. pr Cotton Sheets 12/
1664. 274. 15 pairs Sheets (Robt Long) 10£. 1666. pr Cotton Sheets 12/ pr Cotton Sheets 12/
1677. 280. Pr fine laced Holland Pillow Beers 35/. 4 pairs dt 20/.
1701. Sheets & pillow drawers for 5 beds, 12£ (Vide 130 of this)
1702. 10 pairs Sheets 16 0/. — 1707 Pillow drawers.

Suffolk.

1663. M. 6. 179. Trunk with 16 pairs Sheets, napkins, towels &c 14:12:0 J. Cullick
1660. M. 6. 174. 9 pairs Sheets 9£
1683. M. 6. 214. Sheets, pillow beers, table cloths, napkins, Cupboard Cloths & Towels, almost always plenty.
1713. M. 14. 156. Huckeback Napkins. 9 pairs Holland Sheets 18£
1718 M. 14. 158 11 pairs Sheets @ 20/. Pillow beers & bolster cases
1725. M. 14. 163. 55 Sheets.
1729 Gov. Burnet Ld 20½ pairs Holland Sheets @ 60/pr. 11 prs Cambrick 25/. Had pillow beers, &c

1736. Thos Fitch Inv. } Sheets 40/. 60/. 90/. & 100/. pair
M. 13. 376 Cotton & linen Sheets 50/ pair
12 pillow beers 48/.

1658. M. 13. 266. Lenen included Sheets, pillow beers, napkins, Table Cloths, Towels, Cupboard Cloths, shirts, aprons. Child's linen, &c. Linen Cloth 2/ yd.
1669. M. 6. 205. Holland & Dowlas Sheets
1669 " 6. 205. Sheets & Pillow beers.
Prices 298. Rev. P. Glover Sp. 18 pairs sheets £26. 2 pairs Holland do £6.10.0.
Hamp 3. 67. Eleazar Porter 1758 — Woolen sheets 12/4. 2 prs cotton do 8/6.
9 negro sheets 44/. 27 pairs linen Sheets £ 20. 17.3.
19 sheets not made £8.8.7. — P. 298. And. Wanna 15 pr Sheets
Prices 307. H. Dwight 1732. 40 pairs sheets £57.6.6.

Sheeting, advertised.

M. 13. 157 } 1748 &c } Sheeting. Check Sheeting? Irish & Holland Sheeting

Napkins, Hadley, &c.

Prices 298. N. Dwight 17[illegible]. 68 Napkins 6d to 3/ ea. all 75/. 1729
" 361. Capt Moses Porter 13 do. 1756. 30/. Nath. Dickinson 8 N. 10/
" 316. all 16, 18 & 28. John Taylor 8. 1713, 10/8. John Nash 16 1743
" 317 Dr W. Hastings 12 N. 1749. Wm Cook 1748, 14 N.
" " Elizabeth Smith 11 N. 1776. Samuel Smith 12 N. 1681.
" " Cap. Kings are seldom found in inventories from 1760 to the revolution. Some old ones are found Tea Napkins sometimes appear; J. Dickinson Jan 1773. 9/.
Napkins seem to have been disused with the use of knives and forks.

Prices 326. Elisha Hubbard Hat. 1769, 6 Tea napkins & 8 others
Had 3. 67. Eleazar Porter 1758, 30 Napkins 11/11.
3 369. Peter Montague 1775. 5 napkins 5/.
3-309 Col. John Pynchon 1705 77 Napkins £7. 1.3
3 307. Eleazar Warner. 1729. 27 Napkins 28/.
3. 367. Henry Dwight. 1732. 78 Napkins

136 Cupboard Cloths. Keept from Misc. 12. 47.
+ Chimney Cloths

Middlesex

1654. M. 13. 262. 2 Cupboard Cloths 3/4, Damask Cupb^d Cloth 2/6
1658. M. 13. 263. Mr. Graves. Diaper Cupboard Cloth & another, & 5 more.
" " " " do. Cupboard & Chimney Cloths.
1656. " " 264. Cupboard Cloths, one both woolen & linen
1657 Carpet & Cupboard Cloths. Cupboard Cloth.
1658. Cupboard Cloths numerous in sev^l houses. Lace Cupb^d Cl.
1659. Cupboard Cushion — 1659 Revd Bulkley. 6 Cupboard Cloths & more 46/.
1659. 3 Calico Cupboard Cloths 14/ { Cupboard Cloths often with Linen
1659 Holland Lace wrought Cupboard Cloth 16/
1658 p. ex. Lace Cupboard Cloth 10/, 1660 Standing Cupboard 10/
1663-4. Green Cupboard Cloth, & Bracketed Cupb^d Cloth.
1678. New Chimney Cloths in Hall Chamber 8/. 1677. 2 Cupb^d Cloths
1680 a Chimney Cloth.

Suff. M. 14. 156. 1713 Chimney Cloths. — M. 14. 161. 1717 Chimney Cloth, 3, at 1/
M. 14. 171. 1719. a Chester Cloth 1/ — M. 14. 1738 Glass Ware in Chest of Drawers 30/
[this in wrong place

Essex 298. Revd P. Glover Sp. 1692. 2 Cupboard Cloths 30/ & 17/6
" 316 Wm. Marsh. Hadly. 1731 Cupboard Cloth 10/
" 316 John Mears " 1725. 2 Cupboard Cloths 14/
" 309 Col. John Pynchon 1705. 2 diaper cupboard Cloths 4/ & 6/-
" " " "Table cloth for cupboard head" 4/. 2 Cupboard pillows 6d
" 308. Col. Wm. Pynchon. 1741 old damask cupboard Cloth 10/.
" 309 Col. Saml Partridge 1736. Cupb^d Cloth 8/.
" 307. Rev Edward Taylor 1729. Cupboard Cushions 20/.
" 301 Rev S. Stoddard 2 Cupb^d Cloths 10/. 4/. do with skellops lace 3/

Pictures, Maps, Globes, Prints, &c.

[Cont. from M. 12, 53.

M. 4. 172. 1738. Maps in Frames: Prints in Frames.
M. 13. 376. 1736 Ens. Fitch — 10 pictures on Canvas & maps.
" " " 17 glazed Pictures £7. 27 old Pictures £6. 8 Pictures 25/
13. 198. 1762. Pictures frequently adv. Those of the great men of Europe are mentioned.
13. 186. 1758. A fine parcel of Pictures; & the Pictures & maps
" " " mezzo-tinto Prints. Pictures
4. 157. 1735. Prints & Paintings adv.
M 1. 108. 1722. Map of Boston adv. — M. 4. 134. 1719. Maps.
4. 142 1728. Pictures often adv.
1. 152. 1735. Valuable Prints, engraved after the finest prints of Italy, Holland, France & England, for sale
M. 14. 135 [illegible]126. 1682. England exported Pictures, Maps, Globes also Picture Frames.
M. 4. 202. 1738. Pictures adv.

M. 4. 152. 1731. "Characters suited to both sexes": already engraven on copper plates, with blanks for name, age &c [A queer way to make money!
M. 13. 234. 1774. Pictures were common in adv. of furniture

Portraits. Painted.

M. 4. 54. A Portrait Painter was in Boston in Wilson's days; Mr. W. would not have his picture drawn.
M. 4. 69. 1737 A man in Boston from London drew family Pictures. Head & bust £15. Half length to knee 26 £. Whole length 30 £.
M. 4. 142. 728 Mezzotinto Print of Revd. C. Mather. 14 inches by 10, proposed by P. Pelham, at 9/ each.
M. 4. 141. 1727 The "Effigies" of Rev. Samuel Willard, Decd. curiously engraven — received from London & for sale

Musical Instruments / Con. from M.11.137 M.12.66

Middlesex

M.13.262.1654. a "Cittern" 5/.
13.267.1659. "2 Lutes 80/." Rev. P. Bulkley, a minister.
13.270.1662. a Cittern & a case for it 15/.
13.276.1665 "Cittern Wire," a trader here.
13.287.1678. a Citharen 10/. Rev. Thos Shepard
13.297 1698. Revd. Mr. Morton. 2 Bass Viols 20/. & 10/ } a minister and these
do 3 old Violins & 6/

Suf. M.14.162. 1724. pr. Virginals 5£
1729. M.14.170. Gov. Burnet-Hartford. — Large Bass Violin 5£
2 Treble Violins 30/ — Large Violin a Tenor Fiddle 40/
Harpsichord 60£. — Clapsichord 15£
Double Courtal 40/ —

1769. M.14. [illegible]. Isaac Gidley, Esq. German Flute 12/ Violin 56/
" " Engelbrass Trumpet Horn 1/2. a Horn 80/

1769. M.13. 221. John Harris at Boston makes Spinnets. has made the first one made in America. His father made Spinnets and harpsichords in London

1747 M.13.147. Violins & strings & bows advertised.

1764. M.13.206 A man from London adv. in Boston a great abundance of music in manuscript & in print. viz the old & new songs & tunes—
These are for the voice, flute, violin, harpsichord, guitar, & for country dances, minuets, scots reels marches, hornpipes, duet, jigs. Much is said of the harpsichord; no allusion to a piano forte.
He adv. Instruments, viz, German Flutes, 3, Common Flutes, 1. Hautboys and Reeds, Fiddles, 3 & upwards, Tenor Violin, 4 string Bass viol for a girl with case, Fiddlebows 2/8 & upwards Fiddle Bridges 9d & 1/, nuts, pegs, tail pieces, breech pins, Fiddle & bass viol strings 4/ & upwards abundle; other things

1767. M.4.208, Violins. Bass viols, Tenor viols, Guitars. Harps. &c adv. in New York

Fiddle & Bass Viol. When a fiddle was introduced into the choir of the Cong. church in Duxbury, Mass. many people were offended, and among them the player on the bass-viol, who complained to the minister, Rev. Dr. Allen. Dr. A. replied—"you may be right, but if you are, it strikes me that the greater the fiddle the greater the sin!" The hero of the big fiddle was unteached.

P.

M.13.193. Forte Piano. first advertised in Boston May. 1782 in these words— "the instrument of music called a Forte Piano"—so it reads. To be sold at auction. also a hand organ;. a Spinnet. In 1783 a Harpsichord.

M 13.128. 1788. At Auction a new Harpsichord. a Spinnet 2 Harpsichords. A piano forte Guitar
do—do. 1788. "a new fine Double Keyed Harpsichord Piano Forte"
do do " Guitars & music

£
M.13.366 1725. Thos. Folch a Harpsichord 12. (say 25 dolls of ours)
M 13.376.1736. He had a Harpsichord at his decease valued at 20£
M 13.186 1758 Henry Quincy, Bankrupt had a large Harpsichord. Inventory 23£
M 4.112.1740. A second hand Spinnet for sale
M 13.211 1767. a Dulcimer adv

Musical Instruments.

Andrew Nichols' Poetry, in Denvers Celebration 1852. p. 72
alluding to Piano, &c. he says.

Music, however good, was never designed,
To be the daily task of woman kind;—
To take the place of labor which alone
Can give the nerves a sound, right healthy tone:
Can give the cheek the glowing tints of beauty,
And fit the body for a mother's duty.

[To some are faculties are given; let such attend to music.
but—
Nor can the mass of lower crust or upper,
Expect by song to win their daily supper;
Which to win somehow, we must hold to be
The very essence of morality.

Misc 14. 136. England exported Violins 1 box, + 6 more 1682
14 135. " " 1 Guitar. p 136. 1 old organ

M. 4. 164. 1734 A Spinnet for sale.
M. 4. 196. 1744 "Concert of Musick for the benefit of the poor."
at Faneuil Hall. Tickets 10/. (about $1.50 C. L. M.

Itinerant Music.

p 15. The Italians & Germans furnish us with this kind of music. They wander from city to city, N to S. & E. & W. each one accompanied by a monkey. Are plenty in New York 1000 in that & neighboring cities in winter of 1854-55. They are a sort of gypsies — Honest among themselves, but will steal from others. The Italians are like the brutalized Lazaroni of Italy. They used to have Organs, which gave coarse sounds, but now some have the Orchestina, or flutina organ which rivals the finest effects of the Piano.

M. 13. 162. 1754. Violins & strings. Flutes. Hautboys.
" " " Musical Books.

M. 13. 172. 1754. Concert of music in Concert Hall. Jan. 9.
Tickets 4/ each.

M. 13. 225. 1771. Concert of Vocal & instrumental music
at Concert Hall July. Tickets half a dollar. Such concerts
had been for many years.

M. 4. 183. 1741. Left Concert of music adv. Tickets 10/. (about 3/. C. L. M.
M. 4. 205 1760. Violins & flutes adv. — 1765 Concerts of music adv.
M. 4. 210. 1770. A Grand concert.
M 4. 210 1770. A genteel Spinnet for sale

1774. Sept. 8 Musical Concert at Boston at Concert Hall
Vocal & instrumental — Performers from Army, Navy
and the Town. Tickets half a dollar. Instruments —
Violin, German Flute, Harpsichord, — Clarinets
Hautboys, Bassoons, Finest Horns, Trumpets, Kettle Drums &c.
Harpsichords are adv. for sale in 1774 — but no Piano
Fortes: and in their Grand Concerts in Boston
in 1774, besides the one above, there were no Pianos.

1774. A Spinnet & a small Spinnet adv. & more.
1774 M. 13. 234. A handsome Spinnet adv.

Saxons in England

M. 7. 50 are said to have had the horn, trumpet, flute, drum, cymbal, rota or viol, lyre, harp. Some say the had organs under Dunstan. Pict History of England.

Ed Enc. II. 100 } guest on Anglo Saxons, from illuminated Mss. a harp with 11 strings, a sort of
Violin with 4 strings & bow, short trumpet, carved horn. Organ by Dunstan.
Chron III. 57. Turner gives them horns, trumpets, flutes, harps 4 strings, lyres (violin like
organs before Dunstan. drums, cymbals.

[Cont. in M. 18. 348.

140 **Butter**, Churns, &c (Cont. from M.G. 233 M 11.188

Middlesex.

M. 13. 262. 1654. Churn & staff 3/6. 1662. 3 firkins Butter.
13. 282. 1680. 56 lbs Butter 6d. 1681. p 285 7 lbs Butter 6
Suffolk
M. 14. 148. 1704. 150 lbs Butter 6d. M. 14. 158. 1718. 35 lbs Butter 6d.
M. 14. 175. 1739. 100 lbs Butter @ 2/6.
M. 14. 187 1750. 8 firkins Butter 607 lbs 5/. (about 6d.
L.C M. 14. 188. 1755 Butter at 5½ lb.
M. 14. 194. 1765. 218 lbs Butter in Boston 8.

H & G. Register V. 115. In 1795 & 96, Butter was 9d per pound in Roxbury, and one who had been a Tory remarked that this was the effect of the new Government: that formerly under King George Butter was only 6 pence. (He was a buyer of butter.) This seems to have been the price, viz. 6d before the revolution, about Boston.

M. 13. 165. A writer in 1750 makes old price of butter much higher than 6d before 1750.

M. 13. 195. Boston trader at Marlborough, 1760, offers to receive butter as cash at 6d per lb. — 1761 some butter 8d lb.
" "Rose Butter" so called, was imported and adv. 1761. 62. &c
" " Irish Butter also adv. in Boston.
13. 209. Boston. "Connecticut Butter" adv. in Boston 1765.
also "Irish Rose Butter" 1767. Firkin Butter often adv.

1749 M. 13. 152. Irish Butter & Irish Beef for sale. also Philadelphia Butter.

1728. M. 4. 86. Butter is estimated for a year at 1/4 d. by a minister. Rule of 7 for 8 cows
1728 " 4. 146. Butter Firkins hold 68 pounds each.

Mass. Ag. Society Papers 1806 } In several places 1806, in Essex, it was estimated that a cow produced only 70 lbs of Butter and about the same Skim Milk cheese in a year. Still others mentioned cows that made 7 lbs butter per week and as much skim milk cheese. In Marlborough 3 cows produced 278 lbs butter in 96 days in 1799 — a trifle over 7 lbs per week or over 1 lb per day. But these cows Mr Pickard says were more productive than 6 usually are.

M. 4. 163. Imported butter adv. in firkins @ 1/6 lb. 1733.

Winslark, 1760 to 1775 charged 6d per lb for butter (barter) almost always — & about the same for cheese tallow & lard. (barter) His price for butter was 6d invariably seems mostly before the revolution — In 1787 he charged 9d per lb for butter.

Thomas Fitch Boston
1719. M. 13. 358. 1 firkin Butter 70 lbs 11½ + 1 do 83 lbs @ 1/
1720 M. 13. 362 1 do do 93 lbs. 14 lbs Tare out, 79 lbs @ 9½d.
1725 M. 13. 369 1 do do bought of Wm Dyre of R.I.
1727 " " 373 143½ lbs Butter @ 1/2 & some at 1/3
1734 " " 373 66 lbs Butter @ 1/6.

1758 M. 13. 187. Irish Butter adv. M. 4. 103. 1738. Irish Butter adv.

1682. M. 14. 135 England exported 854 firkins Butter

1719. 1720. M. 4. 117 } Butter in Boston 11d & 9d say 9d & 5½ l.c
M. 4. 118 }
1721. " Philadelphia Butter 6d & 7d (in Mkt. Comp. 5d and 5½d.

M. 16. 383. Butter kilderkins 1662 in England were to hold 112 lbs of butter, Firkins were to hold 56 lbs. Weight of cask to be marked on it, being first "fully seasoned in Water." Butter was also packed in earthen pots containing 14 lbs or ¼ of a firkin.

see next page

m.2.194. Salad Oil or Sweet Oil = Olive Oil m.2.195

many of the more wealthy early settlers had Oil in Jars, which occur in old records, and empty Oil Jars. They had doubtless used Oil in England, and the scarcity of Cows & Butter here for some years, may have made more demand for Oil.

Middlesex. M.13.171.1662. "Oil Jar and some Oil."
" M.13 184.1687. 4 Oil Jars 1/6.
Suf. Thomas Dudley, 1653. had "Oil Jar" and "Jar of Oil". m.6 182
Bridget Bubby, 1660 had "Jars of Oil". m.6. 186
Misc. 14,150.1767. Jar of Oil 7/
Misc 14,170.1769. Cost Burnt had 38 bottles of Oil 3/6
misc. 14.178.1742. Florence Oil, 33 Jars 36/. 21 Flasks 8/

1748. M.13.152. Olive oil often advertised — sometimes called "Marseilles Oil", and "Salad Oil".
1712. M.4.125. Jabdiel Boylston adv. "edible oil"
1729 M.4.147. "Florence Oil" adv. at 14/ gal. Essex Co. Inv.
1706 M.4.122. "Sweet Oil" adv. — 1741. M.4.182 Flask Oil adv.

1682-3 England imported 245 Jars & 10 Tons oil (supposed Olive Oil
M.14.144.042 and 36 lbs of Olives
M 14.139 — Exported 216 gallons Olive Oil & 12 gallons Salad Oil

1855 Jan. 1. Olive Oil in N.Y.
In casks $1.12 to 1.25 per gallon.
In cases, 12 bottles, quarts, 3.50. do. do. pints 1.50.
In boxes 30 flasks. . . . . .

1729. M.4-7 Salad Oil in Philadelphia 10/ gallon. (Ef. N.E. cheaper.
1743 M.4.192. Oil 10/ flask in Boston (Sp. 2/6 Ct. Mss.
1749 M.13.161. Florence Oil adv.
M.14,283.1645. A military expedition, 1645 of 200 men was to be provided with 10 gallons Oil. Perhaps supt for the wounded.

M.17.64. Pynchons, at Springfield
Sold "Sallet Oil" 1648 & 1659 to 1662 — many pints and half pints. It was 1/2 a pint 1648, but all after 1659 was 1/6 a pint.

1731. M.4.154. Olives & capers adv.
1736. M.4.158 Olive Oil adv.
1770 M.4.209 Salad Oil imported.
about 1695. M.8.297. Jos. Hawley bought some Salad oil for himself

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Butter — continued.

A woman of much experience says it requires from 8 to 12 quarts of milk to make a pound of butter. N.E. Farmer says there is no milk of which 4 qts will make a lb of butter; and very little that will yield a lb of butter from 6 quarts.
M.14.283.1645. A military expedition of 200 men were to have 6 firkins butter.

Aaron Hollis accounts, 1800 to 1810, have butter generally at 8d and 9d per lb. Some at 7d and some at 10d.

M.17.65 Butter at Springfield. 1654. to 1689.
Pynchon's price was always 6d per lb at Sp. and he bought much in N. Haven of Wm Peck in Sp. barter at same price. Firkins held about 56 lbs or 56 to 60 lbs. Firkin cost 1/6. not much Butter noticed at Sp. Apparently none made for market — none sent down the river from the river towns

[Cont. in No. 18. 98

142 Cheese [Cont from M.9.236. M.11.211

& Dairy. Milk, &c

M.13. Middlesex. "Dairy Chamber" 1654. Dairy Vessels in Lecnto, 1657
13.1660. 24 Cheeses. 20/. Cheese Press.
13.1661. 10 Cheeses about 12/. Milk Vessels. Milk Pails 1/4 1654
13.1662. Cheese 6s/. — 13 Cheeses. Cheeses 10/.
13.1663. 18 Cheeses from England 96 lbs. @ 4d. (5 1/2 lbs each.) p 372
13.1663 Cheese Flats. 13.1665. 12 Cheeses. Milk Pans
13.1681. Cheese Room with cheese things
13.1681. p 284. 25 small cheeses. 13.285.1681. Cheese Tubs 15/
13.1683. Butter & Cheese 60/ — 37 Cheeses 40/
13.1701. Cheeses 20/. milk vessels — 13.1707. Cheeses 18/

Suffolk.

1710 m.4.153. 1 Cheese 30 lbs @ 1/2. 39/ (must be English cheese
m.14.154. Cheese utensils not uncommon.

1747. m.14.187. 212 lbs Cheese at Weymouth @ 2/6d. (O.Tenor or higher
1755 m.14.188. 302 lbs Cheese @ 3 1/2 — m.14.189. 197 lbs Cheese @ 2/4 Dedham
1760. m.14.189. 130 lbs Cheese @ 4 mo. way. — 191. 27 lbs Cheese @ 10/8. (mo. 5 weymouth
1760. m.14.192. 60 lbs Cheese 16/ Braintree — 1765. 80 lbs Cheese @ 4.26/8. Wey.
1765. m.14.194. 300 lbs Cheese, (Boston) 7£. (mar 6 alb. was it English?
" " 14.195 Cheese Press 6/- 14.196. 8 Cheese (Hingham) 60/ O.T. (3/.lc
1774 " 14.199. 517 lbs Cheese @ 2/4. O.T. (3 1/2 lb. or 3 1/5 d Lowby 1/ each lc.
" 14.199. English Cheese 3/4 O.T. (5 1/5 d lb.

1770 to 1774 m.13.220 } Cheshire & Gloucester Cheese from England; same 1765 same 1767.
all these sorts were advertised in Boston } Narraganset Cheese, Rhode Island Cheese, Connecticut Cheese, Weymouth Cheese & the best of Weymouth Cheese. Pomfret Cheese. — same from 30 & 50 lbs ea some from 15 & 40 lbs ea

1749. m.13.152. Cheshire, English & R. Island Cheese adv.
1746 " 147. Cheshire Cheese adv.
May 1750. " 164. Gloucester & Cheshire Cheese adv. at 3/9. by 100 lbs. 4/. by lb.
Feb. 1750 " 164. Cheshire Cheese @ 5/. (about 2 or 3 lbs) £ on 1. lbs. 6d. and 6 2/3 pull.
Jan. 1750 " 164. Rhode Island Cheese @ 3/6. (about 5. 1760. m.4.205 Cheshire Cheese adv.
" 1750 " 165. Cheese seems not to have been brought into market by the famous qrtars. is not named among the articles of country produce brought to Boston market.
1764. " 198. Rhode Island Cheese, best, @ 5d. adv.
1728 m.4.86. Cheese for a year, estimated by minister @ 9 lb. (about 4 - 4 1/2 lb. m
Milk. m.13.165.

The price in Boston for a few years before Specie currency in 1750. was per quart, 2/. 1/6. 1/4 & 1/— equal to 3d. 2 1/4. 2d & 1 1/2 d per quart. It was brought in from the country. — In the ministers estimate of expenses 4h.13.86. 1728, milk is estimated at 4d per quart, equal to about 2 pence Specie currency — not quite as high as 1750 but nearly same

1731 m.4.96. Cheshire cheese adv. m.4.203. Cheshire Cheese 1738.
1728 m.4.143. Cheshire Cheese adv. 1741. m.4.150. Gloucester Cheese
1732 m.1.143. Choice Cheshire Cheese. — 1736 m.4.158. Cheshire Cheese 1/6 d
1733. m.4.163 Cheshire Cheese adv. 1/3 lb — 173 — 1732. 1/6 lb.
1731 m.4.154. "Brown's Cheese" for sale. Who was Brown? 1721. Cheshire Cheese 1/. lb

Barre Dairies.

Whitney Worcester 1793, says. "It is supposed that more butter & cheese is carried from Barre into the market annually than from any other town of the same extent". I was told in 1853 that Barre made more cheese than N. Braintree

New Braintree. Whitney thinks N.B. exceeds any other town in the county in fine grazing lands, & he alludes to the produce of the Dairy & to keeping nothing of Cheese in particular.

Hardwick. Vast quantities of Butter & Cheese are made in Hardwick and much beef fatted Whitney

Charlton. Butter & Cheese are made in quantities equal to any other town in the county. W.

1711. M 4 125. Cheshire cheese adv. M 4. 1715. "Old England Cheese" sold

Ed. Enc. IX. 776. 777 Gloucestershire Cheese — 2 sorts. The "milk cheese" or "best making", is made from milk run neat from the cow. The "two meal cheese" is made from milk set at evening & skimmed in the morning, added to the new milk. The "morning's meal".
White honeysuckle, crowfoot & garlic not a wound good for cheese.
A cheese of 11 lbs requires 15 gallons of milk, or 1⅓ Gal. of milk to a lb. of two meal cheese. — Cows are estimated to produce 300 lbs of cheese in a year [two meal probably, or may be both kinds.

1817. Jan. No. of Mass. Ag. Journal (found with Port Folio) says the cheeses of Mass. N.H. and R. Island, after being ripened by a voyage, would rival in the British market the choice cheeses of Gloucester & Cheshire — a vast improvement in 20 years.
In England about 1817. good cows made 300 lbs cheese
Ibid in 22 weeks from April or May, on an average — some more & some less. 4 quarts of milk make a pound of good cheese.
R.I. Cheese.
1795 Liancourt speaks of the "Newport cheeses famous throughout America". [Were the cheeses of the Island of Rhode Island & Narragansett country distinct & unlike, or similar? Morse does not allude to cheese making on this Island — unless Newport cheese meant the cheese sold there, not made there. Little Compton was famous for butter & cheese. Morse 1805. Block Island had been noted for good cheese. do " large dairies are found in N. & S. Kingston & the towns west of them to Con. line, in Shannock Country, much butter and cheese exported. Morse. 1805.
Narragansett Country is composed of N. & S. Kingston. Morse 1805, being about 20 miles N. & S. and about 8 & 10 E & W.
Narragansett Country, is the flat country in Westerly, Charlestown, and S. Kingston, as they are described by Dwight. Vol III, p. 38.

William Clark charged for cheese Jan. 1768, 3/ per lb. O.T. for 15 lbs; or 4½ d. — But he commonly charged 6d per lb.
M Thomas Fletch, Boston.
M. 13. 358 } 1719 36 Cheeses 300 lbs @ 5 (8½ cwt. 127. 200 lbs at 6½.
11 Cheeses 167 lbs @ (15 lbs cwt.
M 13. 369. 36 Cheeses & 4 firkins Butter came to £ 12. 19. 6. 1725
1727. 13. 373. 250 lbs Cheese @ 4.
1728. 13. 374 2 R.I. Cheeses 58 lbs @ 10.

New Braintree Cheese.
Pynchon 258. Rev. Mr Cheney brought Cheese from Brookfield to Northampton, 1721. 22. 23. (New Braintree was then in Brookfield.) and sold it at 6d per lb. (say 4d. lawful
Pynchon 208. Dear. Samuel Ware of New Braintree sold to Timothy Dwight 300 lbs of Cheese @ 4d. 100 lbs. to Dwight paid 2/8. 100 for carting it. all 12/8 — @ cost 5 & d per lb.
M 17 65 Not enough cheese made in this vicinity to supply the inhabitants until the Hill Towns W. of N.H. were settled. — Apparently not much cheese made in river towns in early or later days.
Warren Cheese, Mass.

Whitfield From May 1, 1854 to Dec. 1864, 218,604 lbs cheese was sent to Boston from Warren depot. and of milk 289,994 Gallons.
(The cheese not all made in Warren — but in that town & vicinity.

1682 M. 14. 135. England exported 380 cwt Cheese
M. 13. 161. 1746 &c. Cheshire, Gloucester, New England & Narragansett Cheese, adv.
M. 13. 182. 1756. Cheese tasters, adv.
M 4. 209. 1770. 26 casks & 26 baskets Cheese imported from S.
[Cont. in M. 18. p 100.

144. Cradle for children. M.2 250.297 — M.11.282
Cradle used by Chaucer & P. Ploughman

Mass 13.262. 1654. Childs Cradle, 4/. Another Cradle.
13.263.1656 a Cradle — 1658 a cradle 2/6.
13.267.1659. a Wicker Cradle 10/.
13.283.1680, &c. a Wicker Cradle. Cradle Rug or blanket.
13.288.1683. Cradle 5/. (mangled cradle.
13 293.1694. Cradle dis. p. 4/87. / 1695 Cradle
13.297.1701. Cradle & furniture 17/6.

Suf. M.14.157. 1707. Cradle & rug. M.14.158.1708. Cradle 3/
1714 M.14.156. old Wicker Cradle.
1719 M.14.166. Childs Cradle & Basket 60/. (Maccarty
1719 M.14.171. Wicker Cradle 10/. 1732 Wicker Cradle
1760 M.14.191. Pine Cradle 1/9 (C.S. p.192 Cradle 4/.
1764 M 4 196. Wicker Cradle lined with flower Damask. and Valens & quilt of the same

Agnews Celebrations 1852. p.102 A cradle exhibited, made of oak and the sides panelled. Square & heavy.

1720 M.13.350. Cradle Quilt 14/ — 1724. M.13.369. Cradle Quilt 19/-
1736 M.13.376. Cradle Quilts 18/. & 14/.

Old Cradle - said to have come in the Mayflower, 1620. Bartlett's "Pilgrim Fathers," 1854. London, pictures a cradle said to have belonged to Dr. Samuel Fuller & to have been brought in the Mayflower. The head is covered. The whole cradle is a strong frame & boards, and has 6 large square posts, one & at the foot end, and 4 much higher at each corner of the raised head, with turned tops. At the sides of the heads, are turned bars 3 in each side. The rockers are framed into the bottoms of the posts at each end — It was a strong, heavy cradle, and made for several generations, or a child labor in sweat

Hadley 3.94. Elisha Smith made a plain cradle for 21/. Old town - about 2/10 Lawful. p.95. Cradle Rockers 8.
3.103. Cradle with a head for Elisha Porter 45/. (6/. Com.
3.104. Cradle for J. Meacham, colored & varnished, £9.5.0 (24/8. Com

Canes — [Continued from Con. 10. 345

M. 2. 238.

Misc. 13. 298. Silver headed Cane & Rattan. 7/. 1707.
" 13. 299. 2 Canes 6/. 1709.
M. 14. 150. 1707. Ivory headed Cane 8/
M. 14. 155. 1714. Sword Cane.
M. 14. 158. 1718. Cane (thong cane) 9/.
M. 14. 169. 1719. Gov. Burnets Cane with Gold head 4£
M. 14. 191. 1760. Walking Canes 6/. 6. c. (carved)
M. 14. 196. 1771. Goldheaded Cane 2£/
M. 14. 198. 1773. 6 gilt headed Canes 3£/10/
M. 14. 200. 1774. Walking Cane mounted with gold 28/.

1755. M. 13. 162. Crabstick Canes & Hazel & Ivory head Canes adv
" " Ivory head rattans. 163. Indiabane joints. (?)
" " 163 "Hickory and other fashionable Walking Sticks"
1744. M. 4. 178. Canes were carried by Ladies, &c.
1767. M. 4. 208. Canes & Walking sticks plenty & various in N.Y. (There was a difference between Canes & walking sticks.

M. 13. 335. Gold headed canes were worn by aldermen in Philadelphia in Churches & put before them — they seemed to rest on them when one was sitting — carried from motives of vanity.
M. 13. 182. Rattans & Hazel sticks with steel heads. 1756
M. 14. 140. 1682. England imported 4500 canes. (perhaps so many stalks of the cane.
14 135. 1682. Exported Wrought Canes 11 doz
M. 4. 154. 1731. "Silver head cane" advertised.
M. 156. 1746. Walking canes. — M. 4. 116. 1724 Canelot.
M 4. 203. 1755. Canes of many sorts adv.

M. 13. 238. 1776. Dry Goods, 14 doz. Cane Heads.

Canes. In time of Henry VIII. some canes were garnished with silver & gilt, and had in the top, a perfume a dial, knife, file, &c. (This was a royal cane)
Canes became fashionable during the reign of Charles II, & were worn with a large bunch of ribands appended to their tops.

Walking Sticks. In 14th & 15th centuries they were a simple staff. Elderly men used a hooked stick or staff. In 15th Century men sometimes a staff tipped with horn. In 15th century they were tall. In 16th century, gold, silver and bone headed staves were used. At the Restoration the French walking stick with its bunch of tassels and ribband to hold it when passed over the wrist, was fashionable — In time of George I. grotesque heads were cut upon the tops — after this they were to 1800, much as they are in 1846

A Pilgrim's Staff was called a Bourdon — was shod with iron. Shaped like other walking staffs. Noticed by Pierce Plowman. From holts Costumes 1846

"British ladies walked with gold mounted canes, nearly as tall as themselves; a custom which disappeared with the last (18th) century" Domestic life in Eng. p. 315.
The short walking stick of the present day is a different thing from the old cane of the physicians & others.

146 Rooms in a House.

m. 2. 296c Chambers. m. 2. 245

M. 13. 262. 1653. &c. In Middlesex Co. the names of Apartments were as in Connecticut, viz Kitchen, Hall, Parlor, and often one called a Leanto. Each had a chamber over it in good 2 story houses — There was a cellar and garret. — "Dairy Chamber" 1654.

M 13. 1653 Edward Goffe had, Parlor, Hall, Kitchen, Buttery, & Chambers over,
13. 1659. Rev P. Bulkley had Parlor, Hall, Kitchen & Chambers over.
13. 1659 Mr Henry Dunster had Hall, Parlor, Kitchen, & Chambers over
13. 1665. Richard Parks had Hall & Parlor, & Chambers. no Kitchen (He had a Study)
13. 1677. A Closet appears — having in it Earthen ware trenchers, glasses, & cases of Spirits.
13. 1681. Cheese Room. also before, Dairy Room
13. 1681. p 283. A farmer had a parlor with bed, and Kitchen — no Hall. E & W. Chambers, Cellar.
13. 1681. 284. Hugh Mason had Parlor with a bed, a Hall, use for kitchen, (no Kitchen) and a Lodging Room.
13. 1681. 285. Mrs P. Rund, Hall, Parlor, Kitchen, buttery Cellar, chambers, &c.
13. 1678. 287. Rev Th. Shepard. had Hall, Parlor, kitchen, Study, washhouse.
13. 1683. A tavern had a "Bar" in the Kitchen. Wine cellar
13. 1683. "Lower Lodging Room," and chamber over it. } Elder Wiswall
"Common Hall Room". & chamber over it. }
These seem parlor & kitchen.
13. 1684. John Hammond had a lodging Room & fire Room, and no parlor or kitchen mentioned.
13. 1695. Widow Cutler, a trader had Hall, Kitchen, Warehouse or Shop, and chamber over them. (Parlor seems to have been turned into a shop — perhaps shop was separate.
13. 1709. Some houses had a Porch — but Porch was rare
13. 1715 Samuel Shattuck, Cambridge had Parlor with bed, Hall, Kitchen, & Bedroom, and chambers over them
13. 303. 1722. Samuel Angier, Cambridge, had North Room, South Room, & N & S Chamber. (Old Hall & Parlor.) Beds in N. & S. Rooms.

Suffolk. m. 6. 175. See M. 12. 271.
1660. H Webb. had Parlor, Hall & Kitchen, & chambers over — had a closet in Hall, warehouse, cellar, brewhouse
1653. Thomas Dudley had Parlor, Inward Parlor, Hall, Kitchen chambers, garret, cellar, washhouse, Study, Com chamber
m. 6. 183.
1644. Rev G. Phillips — Parlor, Hall Kitchen & Chambers — Dairy Room
1656. Capt Keayne — Hall, Kitchen, Study, Chambers &c.
1666. H Shrimpton. Kitchen, Hall, Shop, Warehouse, chambers Closet. Entry,
1669. A Boyse, Kitchen, Dining Room, Hall. Little Parlor,
m. 6. p 104 Chambers, Closet, Warehouse, Garret and Cellar
1667. m. 6. 208 Some had only Kitchen & Parlor & Chambers — no Hall
1667. m 6. 209 Some had only Hall & Parlor & chambers — no Kitchen
1668 m. 6. 210 One had Parlor, Hall, Buttery, &c.
1675. m. 6. 212. one had Hall, Kitchen, Lodging Room, Chambers (by Bulkley's Hall)
1681 m 6. 213. one had Dining Room, Hall, Lodging Room & Chambers
1697 m. 6. 348. one had Dining Room, Hall, Bedroom, Kitchen,
1666. m. 6. 207 Mr Daniel Weld had Parlor, Hall, Kitchen, and Chambers over. Bed in parlor. A Still in the Hall

Rooms in a house

1702. M.6.364. Hall, Dining Room, Kitchen, & chamber. Sometimes Closet, Warehouse, Malt house, Brew house — Porch. Seems old parlor where there is a Dining Room.

1706. M. 6. 365. D. Jesse. Hall, Kitchen, Shop & Chamber over cellar, — Parlor seems turned into a shop. See above.

1714. M. 14. 154. Pitt. Sergeant had a "Cedar Room": also 50 Red cedar boards 72/.

1725. M. 14. 163. John Dixwell, Goldsmith, had a Hall, Little Lower Room, Shop, Kitchen & back Kitchen — Great Chamber, fore Chamber, Bedroom Chamber, Kitchen chamber &c

1730. M. 14. 172. A Boston man had Front Room, Middle Room and Kitchen — also front Chamber, middle Chamber, back Chamber.

1700. M. 14. 147. Outward Room, Middle Room, Kitchen, &c.

1705. M. 14. 150. A man in Boston had only Hall & Parlor.

1663. M. 13. 273. A man in Woburn had hall, Kitchen, Leanto

1665 M. 13. 276. Dawson of Charlestown — had Hall, Porch, Kitchen, & Chambers — (probably a Parlor.

1678. M. 13. 287 Rev Thos. Shepard had Kitchen, Hall, Parlor on lower floor. Had a Washhouse as some others.

1667. M. 6. 209 "Lodging Room" appears. "Small Cuttery" 1668. &c. Parlor often had a bed, sometimes a Trundle bed. Cellars had in them beer vessels, lumber, &c. Garret often had grain, negro's bed, lumber. Closets, how often appear.

1668 & Buttery had cheese press & moulds, churn, runnets, pails, &c.

1675. M. 6. 42. Rev. O. Thatcher had Hall, Kitchen, Study — also "Store room" with English Goods £ 102. 7. 6

M. 6. 362. Rev John Russell of Hadley had rooms — Study, Parlor, Hall, Lodging Room, Kitchen, Buttery, 1692-3 Closet — lower third Parlor chamber, Hall chamber, Lodging Room chamber, Buttery & Kitchen chamber, Closets, Great & little cellar.

M. 6. 364. 1702. Robert Bromsdon, Boston Merchant — Had — Hall, Dining Room & Closet, Kitchen Chambers over Hall & Dining Room & a closet, Chamber over Porch. (Porch not mentioned. Chamber over Kitchen — No bed below. See above. Had Warehouse, Malthouse, Brewhouse, &c.

M. 6. 365 1705-6. David Jesse, Boston, Goldsmith, had Hall, Shop Chamber over Hall, Chamber over Shop, Garret, Kitchen. Shop cellar. See above.

M. 6. 368. 1712 E. Holyoke, Brewer — had Dwelling House; Brew House, Malt House, Malt House, Malt mill. Had a "Storeroom" — Had Kitchen & Buttery Buttery had no eatables.

M. 7. 374 Herrick the dramatist poet 1591–1661. describes his house as having a low porch, small Hall, Parlor & Kitchen, and a little Buttery that our New England names of rooms in 17th century came from old England.

Hall" is the first large room at entrance of a house" Walker Parlor, A room on first floor, well furnished for reception or entertainment. Walker Kitchen. A room where provisions are cooked.

Mass 3. 35. Markham has a husbandmans house with a Great Hall Kitchen, Parlor, Lodging room, buttery, &c.

At a later date Husbandmens or Farmers houses have no room named Hall. Construction or form was altered

Continued in M. 18. 326.

Hunting. Fowling. Trapping. and Fowling Pieces } Cont. from M. 12. 179

Middlesex

M. 13. 1657. Fowling Piece. 1658. a fowling Piece 15/
M. 13. 1658. Fowling Piece. 1659 offer 24/. on 13 1659. Fowling Piece
M. 13. 1659. 2 Fowling Pieces & carbine, 2d. 25/.
M. 13. 1663. old Fowling piece 11/. Fowling piece 20/.
M. 13. 1665 Fowling Piece. — 1681 Fowling Piece
M. 13. p. 283. Fowling piece M. 13. 283. 1676. Fowling Piece
M. 13. 295. 1694. Fowling Piece 15/. 1701. 2 Fowling pieces
Suf. M. 14. 152. 1708. Fowling Piece 40/. M. 14. 161. 1717 Fowling Piece
M. 14. 193. 1765. Fowling Pieces (Weighton)

1733. M. 1. 145. A Deerhunt in Watertown — Grass set on fire apparently in a circle, to enclose the deer.

Winthrop II: 77. 1642 } Richard Sylvester, Fowling piece, at Weymouth a large one, "stood in the Chimney" in August, on the Sabbath. Child got it to play with & has killed. It had a cock, hammer, &c, and must have been a real fire lock, or it would not have exploded.

Squirrel Hunt. at New Boston, Berkshire Co. Sept. 1854
22 hunters one side — Game killed in 2 days was:
1 Wildcat, 7 red foxes, 29 raccoons, 76 woodchucks
100 rabbits, 21 owls, 43 hawks, 103 partridges,
14 quails, 39 crows, 620 Grey Squirrels, 2,493 Red Squirrels
1026 striped squirrels, 5 wild ducks — and a great number of pigeons, woodpeckers, blue & yellow jays, (what is a yellow Jay) and other birds. They had a supper — not said who pays for it — perhaps each for his own supper. [This shows the kind of game that hunters & fowlers get in parts of Berkshire Co.

Ducks. Elihu King says (Oct. 10. 1854) that wild ducks are seldom seen & shot here in the fall, on their return Southward. In the Spring they are more plenty when going north, but even formerly much more so. He says that formerly Parsons's Swamp west of Hockanum road was a famous place for ducks in the Spring when covered with water, wholly or partially, & many were shot there. He has shot ducks there. This place was formerly called the DUCK Pond (See N. H. 1. 506.) The common Duck here he calls the black or dark colored duck with a round broad bill. He says there is another species with a narrower bill, called Divers, which dive after the gun is fired or snapped, before the shot reach them. He has known three fair shots at them, within a reasonable distance, & not one killed, all in a few minutes. They dive too quick to be shot, he says. Is he right? He thinks a few ducks sometimes breed & spend the summer here.

S. Hadley & Granby Hunters. S. H. & G. page 100–102

MOOSE.
M. 2. 492. One killed in Brookfield Sept 12. 1767. 6 feet high — weighed 626 lbs
M. 13. 212. One killed in do Sept 1765. [None before for 40 years
Nat Hist. 1. 47. one Descovered in do. in a compact Sept 11. 1769. & followed to New Braintree & killed, 12 feet long 5 feet high.
one caught in a beaver trap in N. Hampshire 1771
England
M. 6. 343. Handguns with match locks were the first Fowling Pieces: used by English Gentry, under Henry VIII. allowed only to the rich. Only bullets and Buckshot used before 1542.
Com. Misc. 1: 177 } M. 16. 340. 341. } Who might have guns, dogs. &c

Hunting Fowling, &c

M.14 p.33] Law about Fowling, or killing Water Fowl, 1717. in mass. Had been a great use for meat & feathers, but are now driven away. None to shoot them from water-craft of any sort

M.10.102. Hunting by having 2 sides. Mr Jewett thinks did not exist here when he came to Wth. Each hunted for himself. Mr Jewett came here in 1784 or 5

M.10.116. Mr Osborn born in E. Windsor, thinks there were no squirrel hunts where they chose sides when he was young. He was born 1762. But they hunted & killed Turkies, Partridges, & abundance of squirrels.

M.10.114. Mr West, born 1766 in Holland Com. says there was a squirrel hunt with 2 sides in 1782. The side that was beaten paid for the drink & trimmings for the supper; they had the game killed for the main part of the supper. They killed in those days, Turkys, partridges, and Squirrels innumerable. Deer were scarce

M.10.102. Mr Jewett's account of the "Old Hunters".

M 13.376 } The Fetch. 5 Fire locks 55 l. a Dutch do 14 l
1736 } English do 40 l. & 18 l. Fine pistols 16 l.

1753 MM.13.161. Fowling pieces adv.
1756 " " 182. Light Guns for Hunting.

E.E.Enc. X. 712 } Article on Hunting. Wolf Hunting. p 715
"Pitfalls" are mentioned as one of the stratagems to catch wolves & other animals. — A Pitfall, in Webster, is a pit slightly covered for concealment, intended to catch wild beasts or men. — Foxhunting. E.E.X. 717
Stag Hunting & Hare Hunting. E.E.X. 718.

Game in January 1856

Is very plenty in the Western States. In Wisconsin, venison is said to be almost as plenty as beef & pork & about the same price. Prairie hens & Partridges are from $1 to 1.25 per dozen; quails 40 cents doz. rabbits $1. per dozen, &c.

A man arrived in Vincennes Indiana, from Illinois in January with 5 waggon loads of game — consisting of 2400 rabbits, 6 barrels quails, 14 whole deer, 25 saddles venison, 144 prairie chickens, and wild geese, ducks, turkeys, squirrels, &c. in abundance. — Newspaper accounts.

Very plenty in winter of 1856-57.

Chron. 2.256 } Jocelyn says above 12 score (240) sanderlings. Little seas hore birds, have been killed at 2 shots.

Hunting in Minnesota.

In the fall there are plenty of prairie hens in the fields, ducks, geese in the streams, and deer in the woods, but the business of hunting is here as every where else, toilsome, & can be pursued only by those who have much leisure. It is common for settlers to carry their fowling pieces into the field with them, & they frequently get a prairie hen or two, a wild duck or some pigeons, without encroaching much upon farm labors.

Letter from Minnesota in My Farm, June April 1857

Hunting in Pennsylvania 1746. "wolves, foxes, deer, rabbits, Turkies, pheasants, partridges and heath hens." Have seen 200 brace of heath hens in a morning. Killed 37 in January 1813. p.4/3

Letter from Phila. Feb 27. 1746-45 in Post-Paper for January

Cont. on M.19. 3 b 6

Looking Glasses. [Cont from M. 12.61

Glass Sconces. M. 13. 87 and Candlesticks

Middlesex

M. 13. 266. 1658. 3 Looking Glasses 16/ : 1659 L. Glas 40/. Mr Copping
13. 1678 — Looking Glass & Dressing Box 5£.
13 1677. Looking Glein 60/.
13. 1703. p. 290 Looking Glas. 8£. R Sprague.
13 1694 p. 293. Looking Glasses 36 (at auction). 295. at 8/ & 10/ ea

Suffolk.

M. 6. 357. 1692. Olive wood Looking Glass. 30/; one p. 352 q aw frame 33/
M. 14. 154. 1712. Looking Glasses at 5£
M. 14 154 1714 Gilt Looking Glas in Cedar Room, large 6£
" " " Japand Looking Glas
14 160, 1719. Olive frame Looking Glasses
14. 162 1722 Looking Glass £12
14. 177. 1742. Pier Glass 18£
14. 186. 1748 Looking Glass & 2 stands 120£ (Rec't Stoddard
14. 187. 1748. Chimney Glass 35£. (Rec'd. Gee.
L.C. 14. 193. 1765. Walnut frame to a Looking Glass.
14 192 1760 Gilt framed Looking Glasses 20/.
1771. M. 14. 197. Pier Glass 30£ 0s. (80). Le
1774 M. 14. 200. Looking Glass & pair of Sconces 17.13.4
" " " Looking Glass, Cabinet & settle. 14.2.8.

1714 M. 4. 129. Glass & Gilt Sconces adv.
1716 M. 4. 131. Glass Sconces adv.
1727 & 1729. M 4. Sconces adv. at auction. Also Looking Glasses.
1730 M. 4. 93. "A Huswife" so called in Springfield, hung under a looking glass. Had a glass in it & silk below
Lan. 2. 282. & behind the glass of the Huswife. What was it? It was struck by lightning, July 26.
1736. M. 13 376. Th. Critch looking glasses 15£ & 20£ ea and Sconces at 30/ and 18/ a pair
1762. M. 13. 198. Looking Glasses "about 8 feet high".
1758 M. 13. 186. Looking Glass 8 feet by 3. — Sconces & Looking Glasses
" " " Chimney & Dressing Glasses
" " " Handsome Chimney Glass —

1669. M. 6. 204. A Boyse. Looking Glass 20/; and one 10/. p. 206
1735 M. 4 157. Sconces often adv. (a hanging or projecting candlestick, commonly with a reflecting mirror
Pier Glasses
1682. M. 14. 135 England exported 14 chests Looking glasses
1731. M. 4. 97 "Gilded Sconces" advertised
1704 Con. 9. 122. at Newhaven Look'g Glass £4
1749 Con 10. 95. Sconces with gilt frames in N.Y.
1739. M. 4. 105. Sconce Glasses & Looking Glasses adv.
1746. M. 13. 156. Looking Glasses & Sconces

Early Looking Glasses, sold by Pynchons at Springfield

M 17. 145 Many Looking Glasses were sold at 1/2 and 2/ each must have been quite small. In 1652, 3. 4. 5. 6 & c. Small Cedar glasses
17. 145 Brasil box & glass. 3/4, red brasil glass & box 3/4 at 2/ each
" " a Glass Box 1/2. Brass tobacco box & glass 1/6.
" " 1 Ivory box & glass 3/. Ivory box 2/6. Wooden box & glass 1/. box 1/
" " 1657. 9 book glasses 1/2. Cedar glasses 2/9. Glass box 2/
" " 1661 Box with burning glass 2/6. Brasil box 3/
1663 Tobacco box & burning glass 2/6. Glasses frequent at 2/
1666. 2 Glasses 2/6 & 3/. Tobacco box & burning Glass 3/. & 3/
1673. 2 do 5/6. Many looking glasses 2/9 down to
1680 & some 2/6 and 3/. Pynchon sold none over 3/.

M.2.237 Cabinet.

Middlesex

M. 13.266. a Cabinet 6/. 1658. Dr Sam.
13.276. 1665. Large Cabinet 50/ & Gypsum Cabinet with drawers 8/. N. Dobson
1678. M. 13. Pair of Cabinet 7£
1680. M. 13.284. Small Cabinet worked by wife before marriage.
1681. M. 13.285 a Cabinet (small.
1678 M. 13.287 a Cabinet 40/.
1703. M. 13.290; a Cabinet 10/ N.S. — 1702 Cabinet.
1702 M. 13. 298. Turtle Shell Cabinet & frame 40/
1703 " " " Trunk Cabinet & shoebuckles 28/. a Cabinet 8/
1714 " " 308. Cabinet & chink 10.

Suffolk. M. 6. 195. 1676. Cedar Cabinet 20/. M. 6. 174. Cabinet.
1729. M. 14. 168. Gov. Burnet had a Gilt Cabinet & frame, in paid 12£
1745 M. 14. 184 Sarah Dolbeare — a Cabinet 15£.
1748 M. 14. 187. Cabinet with Glass Doors. 80£ (Rec'd Gu. £10.13.4 L.C.
1773. M. 14 168. Unpaid old Cabinet 20/

1682 M. 14. 135. England exported Cabinets
1669. M. 6. 205. Crimson velvet Cabinet 12/. A Boyse Lad
" " " 1 clove basket? 2 wrought pen cushions, one wrought Cabinet. & 5 papers glass flowers £5.0,0

1773. M. 13. 234. India Cabinet — a fine one
Felt p. 16. has some accounts of cabinets.

M.2.260. Dressing Box.

M 13 279. 1678. Dressing Box — the first noticed. See 150 page.
M 13. 248. 1702 a Dressing Box of blue wood.
M 6. 365. 1706. a Dressing Box. M. 6. 372. 1717. Dressing Box 30/
1717. more Dressing Boxes —
M 6. 367. 1768. Dressing Boxes frequent.
M 14. 162 1722 Dressing Box 8/.

From Pynchons Books.

Looking Glasses, & Boxes — continued from p. 150.
I know not the meaning of the boxes with glass on the opposite page. brasil. wooden, ivory, &c. were they boxes for small matters with looking glasses attached? Boxes with burning glass seem to be for tobacco — perhaps not all.

M 17.120. 30 doz Tin Glasses. 1652, sold to Thos Cooper for trade with Indians & whites, seem to be little looking glasses in tin frames.
17.121 wholesale 3/. 2/6. 2/. and 1/6 p. doz. 1654. 12 doz tin Glasses 3/. 2/6. 1/6.
" " 12 brass boxes with glasses 16/6. p. 123. 4 black glasses @ 1/3
" 123. 5 brasil boxes & 2/6 & 3/4 ea. 1654 — 6 brass boxes & glasses @ 1/6.
" " 6 brass tobacco boxes & glasses 1/6 — (Were not these brass boxes for tobacco?
" 126. 1 doz glasses 3/. 1662. 1 doz tin glasses 3/.
" 165. 12 doz tin looking Glasses at 4/. 2 doz brass Looking Glasses @ 18/
" 168. 8 brass boxes with glasses @ 1/5. & 6 more at 1/6 & 12 at 1/6
" " 24 glass boxes in a box @ 1/4 & 12 wood boxes @ 8d & 12 at 1/6
" 169. 12 doz. Looking Glasses @ 4/. & 12 brass glasses 18/.
" 170. 3 doz glasses in wood frames @ 2/. doz. 3 doz. tin box glasses @ 3/

[See next page] 6 oval glasses @ 1/1. p. 179 3 L. Cut 1/4. 181. 6. L. Cut at 1/2

152. Onions. [see Misc. 2. 295

Mid. Essex Probate has "Onions & Apples 10/." in Inv. 1660.

1704. M. 13. 297. Onions again.
1718 m. 14. 158. Cask of Onions 4/.
Jan. 1760. m. 14. 187. Onions £2/4. (about O.T. Boston onion ant
1765. m. 14. 494. Bushel Onions 2/8. (Boston) 18 bunches Onions 4/9 (about 3.

Mass 1748. m. 13. 152. "Choice Onions" adv. by bushel or string.

Con. 6. 150. 151. Connecticut inter cargoes sent to Hartford & W. Indies in 1776 & 1777 (time of war). sent onions, in several vessels. One had 1872 ropes of Onions; one had 2000 bunches onions, cost 2/ bunch; one had 1400 bunches at 28/ 100 bunches; one had 1600 bunches 30/ per 100; one had onions that cost 25/ 100. — These onions cost 2d (perhaps some freight to be added) some 3d, some 3½ d

m 14. 141. 1682 England imports Onions.

Ed. Enc. XVIII. 375 English Colonies exported in 1770, Onions to the amount of £6495 sterling at value at Custom house. Almost all have shot to W. Indies. [Most of these were doubtless raised in Connecticut.

Mahomet put onions under ban, & the savor is not approved in fashionable parties; but most people like onions, notwithstanding they give an unsavory breath. Onions mingle in all French cookery; enter into all French soups, luck in the dressing of fowls, and are used in all roasts and boils. Judd's Am. Agricul. Mch 1857

Miss Caulkins p. 274 Wm. Bartlett of New London, sold at Southold, L.I. about 1660. "wompum and onions" to pay for Rum, in value £7. 10 — (The first notice of Selling Onions in N. England that I have seen)

Looking Glasses, Sconces, &c. [Cont from p. 151.

1774. Advertised — Sconce, Pier and dressing Glasses.
1773 m. 13. 234. Sconce Looking Glass. Pier Looking Glass

Fairholt p. 260. Two gossips in Warnis Albion's England in time of Elizabeth, condemn present fashions & go for the old ones. "They are highly indignant at the girls who will dress before the looking glass, when they (the gossips) were obliged to be content with getting now & then a peep in a "tub or pail of water clear" when they were young. [The time has been when the looking glass was deemed an useless luxury in common life, and girls did undoubtedly dress and look at their dear faces in a pail of water — perhaps went to a stream when one was near.

m. 18 p. 113

m. 7. 84. "Suspended Looking Glasses" became an article of furniture in England in 15th century. Before they had small ones held in the hand. The suspended ones came from France Henry VIII bought some of a Frenchman 1532

In the reign of James I men wore looking glasses in their hats, & the women at their girdles, on their bosoms, & sometimes in the centre of their fans. Newspaper 1856.

Monks!

An American at the Monastery of Vallambrosa, Italy, found no Looking Glass in the building, and was told that it was against the rule for a "brother" to look into one, because the devil looks behind them. There were two without the walls for female visitors. Brothers might not sit for portraits. Patria in Am. 1857.

Spectacles. Sent from Misc 12.63.

In Middlesex, Spectacles appear in 1659., viz
"Case with 3 pairs Spectacles 2/6" in inventory Inv.
Misc 13.284.1681. Spectacles with silver frame 1/6
Misc 13.299.1694 3½ doz Spectacles & ½ doz cases - all 14/.
M 13.299.1709. pr Spectacles bound with Silver 2/.
Suf m.14.152. 1708. pr Spectacles in Silver (Rev S. Willard.
m.14.177. 1742 2 pairs Spectacles in case 20/.
m.14.191. 1760 Temple Spectacles 6/pr. - 6

Misc. 10 p 67. Rev. E. Hale gave 6 dollars for silver bowed Spectacles (Mdy 1815

N.H.1.485. Mrs Samuel Wright born 1755, says when she was young all spectacles, or all that she saw were destitute of any thing to fasten them to the head; had no temples, but were kept on solely by pinching the nose.

Thomas Fitch

1725. M.13.370. 9 doz Spectacles cost 4/. doz sterling, advance 450 percent, makes 20/. doz.
" " " 9 " do Cases cost 1/. " " " 300 " " 4/ doz
" " " 42 " do at 20/. (here in N.E.) same as above
1726 " 372 22 " 410. do. 17/ 17.2.6. Sterling. 12½ doz (cases @ 3/9 Sterling. adv 245 pct.
[These Spectacles called about 5 1/6. doz. N.E. money Cases about 13/. doz.
Perhaps the sterling (" " ")

1727. M.13.373. 3 doz Spectacles leather bows @ 18/.
1727 " " 2 doz Steel bowed Spectacles @ 32/ doz -
viz. Cost 8/. in England add 300 percent. & mables 32/. doz

1682 M.14.186 England Spectacles & cases

1706. Ess 7.171. Nathaniel Bowman of Wethersfield had "Silver bowed Spectacles 1/6". Cost 1/6 worth of silver.

Alteration of the Sight. Remedy (Critical Review 1815
In Europe, the globules [illegible] of the eye, or its prominence, flattens or diminishes, & the object of vision is rendered less distinct, when people are about 50 years of age. Spectacles are then used - some of glass, some of Brazil pebble. They should be destitute of flaws & defects, & should not magnify.
Common Spectacles are made from defective pebbles usually - sometimes from common window glass; some of them injure the sight. They are badly polished, the two glasses are sometimes not of equal thickness; the glass often has specks or imperfections; and the convexity is not regular. One great cause of these evils is in the grinding. [An English Optician, Andrew Ibg. III. 359

Prices p. 336. James Henry S.H. had Silver bow Spectacles 1/6. 1767 - same price as Bowman's in 1706

Trunks, Chests, Boxes, &c. [Cont. from m. 12.52

Middlesex
m. 13. 1680. Chests, Trunks & Boxes plenty
m 13. 283. Great Chest, 2 Chests, Trunk, Box, 7 small trunks, 3 7s
large Lacquer box, 12 China Dutch bottles
m 13. 283. 1 Chest 20s. Chest & four boxes 20s
m. 13. 286. Cypress Box.
m. 13. 287. 1678. Boxes & Chest in Study 20s. Rug the Steps
m. 13. 298. 1703. Varnish Box, Sealskin ironbound Trunk.
m. 13. 300. 1711. Trunk with flet 10s. and one with feet 7l
and other Trunks & chests
m. 13. 302. 1717. Sealskin Trunk 12s.
m. 13. 302. 1717. Trunks, Chests, Boxes, baskets.

Suffolk — m. 6. 368. 1711. 4 Trunks, 1 pan & chest 50s.
m. 6. 174. 1660. Cypress Chest. Box of drawers. Trunks, &c.
m 6 [illegible] 8. 1712. Oak Chest 8s. m 6. 365. 1706 Wainscot Chest
m. 14. 150. 1707. 6 pine Chests 5s. — m. 14. 1708. Chest & Screen 18s
m. 14. 157. 1716. Iron Chest [illegible] — 1718 Chest 10s.
m. 14. 163. 1725. Large Trunk with dresses 40s. Iron Chest 40s
m. 14. 165. 1707. 6 Trunks 60s —
m. 14. 184. 1745. a Trunk 50s
m. 14. 194. 1765. Trunks & Travelling Trunk [first notice of a Travelling Trunk.
m. 14. 200. 1774. Iron Chest 8l.
m. 6. 207. 1669. Chest 8s.
m. 6. 195. 1676. 2 great Cedar Chests & 20s. Trunk.

1682. M. 14. 135, England exported Boxes of various kinds — Snuff boxes. 6 doz. paper boxes 6 doz. — Powder boxes Comb boxes. Patch boxes — Dressing boxes Colored boxes. Trunks 27 nests p. 136.

1755. m. 13. 162. Nests of Trunks. adv.

Dry Goods from England, many of them came out in Trunks, including calicoes &c from India, before and after 1720. Many Trunks in Fletchers Goods, 1720 to 1728. Heavy woolen Goods did not come in trunks. These English Trunks were sometimes found in the country towns

1736. m. 13. 376. Trunks of Fletch, at 12/6. and 24s.

Herbert II. 140 He made in his heart Closets, and in them many chests, and in those chests boxes, and in each box a till — [as to size, Closet was largest. Chest next, box next, till last

Mad. 3.
p. 133 Some plain, low Chests, made in Hadley, are among the high chests. They cost before the revolution 6l & some a little more.
Prices 298. N. Dwight. 1712. Chests, Trunks & boxes. 15s.
" " S. Taylor. Westfield. Trade. 3 Trunks 10l. 8l. 4. Chest 7l. 1709
" " Rev. P. Gunn. Sp. 1692. many chests, trunks & boxes and a box of drawers, and a frame.
" 333 Rev N. Bull. 1740. Plain chest 14l. Trunk 10l. carved box 10l
" do small green chest 5l. plain chest 8l.
" " Stephen Kellogg. Chests 10l. 4l. 2l. Trunks 6l. 5l. 4l
" 327 to 331 — See Cabinet & other Furniture
" 316. John Marsh 1725. 2 Trunks on legs 32s. small gilded trunk 4l
" " John Nash 1743, 5 chests & 4 trunks.

a.2.231. Band Boxes - for ladies

1756. M.13.180. A lady had lost her bandbox, tied with white ribbons, containing a laund aired hood, 2 caps, a mk of and a pair of ruffles, all laced; 2 diamond rings, a pair of red locks earrings a necklace & sundry ribbons. 10 £ O.T. offered to the finder. (26/8.1.101.

[Bandboxes seem rare, or not often mentioned

Misc 1. 257. Fairbanks account, band boxes. The original use of such boxes was to keep bands & ruffs in. The name used 1633 and perhaps earlier.

Tables, &c. [continued from page 129.

Had.3. [Elakim Smith made tables in Hadley 1757 to 1771.
94 to 109 at the following prices in old tenor

H.3. p 94. Writing Table 4£. (6/. lawful). 2 Tables £11.1.0. (both about 30/.
" " 94. Square Table 8£. (10/10) -- Round Table £7.1. (18/8. ~~10~~.
" " 95 Dressing Table 9£. (24/.) Long table & seat 8£. (20/.
" " Long table to work on 5£. (13/4). p 96. Round Table £7.1. (18/8.)
" 98 Round Table £9. (24/.) and large round Table 9£. (24/.
" 102 Oval Table £7.10 (20/.) and little Table 8£. (10/10.
" 102 Square Table 7£. (16/. p 102 Round Table £7.10. (20/.
" 103 Small Oval Table £6. (16/.) p 104 Writing Table for school £6. (16/.
" 106 Square Table 3£. -- (8/8.) p 107 Round Table small £4. (16/8
" 107 Square Table 7£. -- (10/.) p 107. Round Table £8. (24/4
" 107 Round Table 6£. (16/).

See Tavern Tables & forms (for bar room Misc 19. 318

Prices 298 Nath[l] Dwight 1712. Table & forms 20/. (Tavern) 3 Tables 20/
" " Round Table (Taylor, Mr.) 24/. 1709. Table 4/.
" 298. Rev. P. Glover. Table form & carpet 4£ 3/. 1692. another table
" 333. Rev. N. Bull 1748. Oval tables 25/ & 40/. Dressing Table 35/
" " do do. Square tables 15/ & 12/.

many had a great table & some that did not keep tavern

See Tables & other cabinet furniture, &c. Prices 328 to 331.

Dressing Tables. N. Bull above. Prices 317. Josiah Dwight one 1768
Prices 317. one 1772. 18/. Some 1747 and earlier
" " Samuel Alexander one 8/. 1761

156 Molasses — Cont from M.q. 217, M.11.184

Middlesex

Mem 13.1661. 20 Gallons Molasses 2/.
mem 13.1676. 1 barrel Molasses 30/.
Mx 13.1694. 295f. 50 Gallons Molasses 1/8

Suff. Alise. 6.361. 1704. Molasses hhds held over 100 gallons, and price from 1/6 to 1/10. — Con.q.122, 1704 Molasses at N.Haven 1/10
m.14.150. 1705 110 Gallons Molasses @ 1/6
1718.m.14.158. Molasses 1/6.
1759.m.14.192 44 hhds Molasses 4469 Gal. @ 2/6 L.C.
1765 " 193. Molasses at 9/. 8/. O.T. (about 1/2½ @ 1/1. Gal
1774 " 199. Molasses 10/3. O.T. (1/4½ Gal. L.M.
" " " Molasses 1213 Gallons @ 1/4
1785 " 201. 44 hhds. 4315 Gallons Molasses @ 1/4½.

1728.m.4.86. Molasses in ministers estimate 57 Gal. (2/6 or less, Com 7 gallons a year (part or most of it used in Beer.

Sudbury] Thomas Fitch
1719.m.13.358. Molasses. 1 hhd 106 Gal. @ 2/6. 2 hhds 187 Gal @ 2/. 1720
1720 " 359 do. 36 hhds. 3105 Gals @ 1/8. (about 86 Gal to 1 hhd
1720 " 359 do 22 " 1915 " @ 1/9. (87 Gal. to a hhd.
" " " do 10 " 959 " @ 1/8 (about 96 G. to a hhd
" " " do 8 " 669 " @ 1/10 (about 84 Gal to a hhd
1721 " 363 do 8 Tierces 649 " @ 1/9 (about 81 Gal to a Tierce
1722 " 365. do 15 hhds 1443 " @ 1/6. (96 Gals. to a hhd
1723 " 365 do 7 " 680 " @ 1/10 (97 " to a hhd.
1723 " 366. do 5 " 572 " @ 2/2 — 367, 5 hhds 486 G. @ 1/11
1721 " 363 do 13 " 843 " @ 1/8 and 429 Gal @ 1/9.
1722 " 364. do 5 " 572 " @ 1/10. & 1 hhd 989 G. @ 1/10
1724 " 368 do 1 " 106 " @ 2/2
1726 " 371. do 3 " 271 " @ 2/3. some at 2/6.
1727 " 373. do 4 h. 413 G. @ 2/5.
1728 " 374 do bought at 2/6 & sent to Newfoundland; at 2/8 sent to do
1734 " 375 Molasses 3/9 Gal. — 1735. 3/ Gal. 1736. 4/6 Gal.

Prices 74. Gideon Clark bought for Ebenezer Hunt at Newport June 1771 a hhd Molasses 109 gallons @ 1/4. £7.5.4. — and the freight & commissions were 32/. Hunt sent money. They were concerned in Molasses from New port 1770.
Prices about Boston, above, 1774, were about 1/4 — Then cost here 1/7.
Prices 74. 1769 Ithamar Strong, boatman, sold E. Hunt 80 Gal. Molasses @ allowed here at 2/. Gal.

M.14.141. England imported some Molasses in 17th Century. 74 Casks 1682

M.9.217.
M.4.167. Molasses in Boston, Newyork & Philadelphia 1720 to 1722 reduced to proclamation money, was at wholesale about 1/2 to 1/3. or a pistareen a gallon. Sometimes as low as 1/. in Phil. proc money — about 1/3 pos. in Phil. 1724 to 1736
4.773
See above. Thomas Fitch paid 1720 to 1722 by many hhds. 1/. to 1/2 a gallon p.m. and 1723 to 1727. 1/3. 1/4. 1/5 proc. m. some 1/6
Hogsheads held generally 90 to 100 Gallons — some

M.9.73. Molasses in Philadelphia, 1736 to 1743 + inc. 1744. 9 years averaged 1/9½. was from 1/6 to 2/3. (about 1/5¼ proc. money.
M.207.209. Molasses in Phila. 1767 + 1770. 1/11. gallon (about 1/6¼ proc. money.

Price in N. York. June 1856 (higher than for years — has been some time
New Orleans 47 to 46 — Porto Rico 40 to 45. Trinidad Cuba 37 to 40.
Cuba muscov. 37 to 40 — Cuba clayed, sweet 35
(Retailed in Northampton 45 to 56.c June 1856.

1717.&c. Rum, Molasses & Sugar were staple articles & constantly advc. M.4.132
1720. Same 3 articles often advc. m.4.135

Molasses

(M.S. 1911 / 1724 July) Daniel Messenger Hartford bought in Newport a hhd Molasses 160 gallons at 1/3. £11.5.0
(Fitch gave in Boston about the same in 1723 & 24 on 9/11 to 2/2. Pub. 1/6 in lawful money.

N.Y. American Agricult. Assist. Jan 30. 1857

Molasses imported into U.S. 1855. — Gallons 21.152.446
do " " 1856. 25.035.724
do. foreign & Domestic consumed 1855. in U.S. 47.266.085 Gal.
do do do " 1856 in U.S. 39.608.878 Gal.

Here is a falling off more than 7½ millions of Gallons in one year — and there was a large falling off in 1855 compared with 1854. This decrease is to be attributed to the rapid decline of the sugar crop in Louisiana, & the consequent high price of the article, though most of the rise was in 1856.

Price of Molasses N.O. and P.R. market to Sept 1854. 22 to 29 c.
Price of Molasses Jany 1857. — N. Orleans. 75 to 80 c
Porto Rico 57 to 62½
Cuba 45 to 60.

The price of N. Orleans has trebled in three years; 2nd quality improved
The price of Porto Rico has more than doubled in 3 years.

February 1857.

1857. April 16. Molasses in My. New Orleans 75 to 77½ c. Gallon
Porto Rico 57 to 68 c; Trinidad Cuba 52 to 60; Cuba Clayed 50 to 52
Cuba Muscovada 53 to 60 c.

Molasses in Hadley, &c

Had. 3.109. 1763, 1 gallon 2/5. — Had. 3.118. 1 Gal. 2/5. 1774. 1 do. 2/6. 1784
3.140. 1765. 2½ do at 2/8
Price 210. 1767. 68. Molasses cost 1/8. '68. — retailed at 2/6. 1767.
" 242. 1719 & 1720. J Hawley sold 7 Molasses at 4/ (perhaps 2/8 l.m.
Enos Smith's Acct. Bought molasses at 2/5 Gal. 1774. That price was common a few years before the revolution.

Molasses in N.H.

Prices 162. Molasses cost in Hartford 1794. 3/8
" " was sold in Northampton 1797 at 5/6 to 6/ & some 6/4.
" 150. 1788. Molasses 2/8 Gal.

156 Brooms & Brushes (Cont. from M. 9. 214
" " M 11. 159

Middlesex
M. 13. 278. 1666. 2 Brooms, kind not stated. First noticed.
M. 13. 282. 1680. 1 doz Brooms 3/6 (a drawer)
M. 13 294. 1694. 20 Brooms 3s. 18 do 3s (a trader) 1695. brooms 4/

Suffolk.
1703 cii 14.148. 3 Hair Brooms. 1704. Hair Brooms.
1718 M. 14. 158. 1 Hair & flat broom 4/.
1729 M. 14. 168. Gov Burnet, 6 Brooms & Scrubbing brushes 12/.
1765. M. 14. 194. 28 brooms 7/6. (about 3d each) Boston Merchant
1774 M. 14. 199. 11 brooms 5 4/ea. O.T. 6½d ea L.M.

1749 M. 13. 182. "Floor Brooms" from London, adv.
1741. M. 4. 162. "Birch Brooms" noticed in a satyrical article.
1767. M. 4. 207. "Round Hair Brooms" adv in N. York.

Hist. 1. 332. Brooms in N.H.
It was said that Col. Worthington of Springfield sent up a broomcorn broom to his sister Mrs. Hooker in the revolutionary war, & this was the first one seen in Northampton. may have been in 1778 or 79. This was hung up & kept choice —— all brooms in N.H. in those days were split brooms of birch or ash — many of them imitated of Indians. [Elisha Hubbard Williams thinks this is a fact. ?
Where did Col. Worthington get his broom corn brooms?

M. 14. 180. 1745. House Brushes. M. 14. 190. 1759. Tooth brushes 1/ per doz
M. 13. 187. 1758. "Mops, Brooms & Brushes" adv.

M. 14. 140. 1682. 3. England Imported Brooms 4649 doz } What were they made of? Twigs? ? to Va.
14. 142 do — " " 1451 0 doz }
14. 140 do do Imported Bristles (for brushes)
14. 135 do do Exported Brushes

Con. 9. 122 1704 3 brooms at N Haven 5 4/.
M. 13, 156. 1749. Brushes of all sorts. Floor Brooms.
M. 13. 182. 1756 Brushes of all sorts.

Birch Brooms
My father in law, Aaron Hall, always made his own brooms usually of yellow birch. My wife never swept with any broom but a birch broom, until after her marriage, in 1811. It was some years after this, before father Hall had a corn broom. He occasionally sold a broom.

Prices. 285. Joseph Hawley bought a broom of an Indian. 1755.
First notice of purchasing of Indians perhaps — No. Samuel
Pr. 260 Alexander sold J. H. 3 "Indian Brooms" C. C. in 1733.
M. 9. 214. "Indian Brooms" in 1735. 1737. "Indian Brooms" in N. York 1702

MOPS. (see M. 2. 138 and references. M. 2. 192. 194

1745 M. 14. 179. Mops valued at 4/6 ea. (about 1/2 Lawful.
1750 M. 4 202. Mops advertised with other goods
1770 M. 4. 210. mops advertised.
1758 M. 13. 187. Mops advertised see above

Brooms & Brushes

1770. M.4.210. Sets of House Brushes advertised—
1790 M.4.210 House Brushes adv. } These brushes were of hair
1769. M.4 211. Broom brushes. } used to sweep floors, &c—
so "broom brushes"

1790. Deane's N.E. Farmer says "Black Ash is easily separated into thin strips by bruising it with a beetle; and is therefore much used for brooms & baskets."

1857 April 15. Mrs Toddhunter, an English Lady at Mr Silsbee's informs me that since the Chrystal Palace Show in London, American brooms are sold, very many in England. They were in that exhibition, and attracted attention. She has given 1/6 sterling for them — about 36 cents. They are getting to many purposes than any thing they had before. They used very many hair brushes or brooms (and probably still do.) The twig brooms were not used in the houses of the wealthy. (other knowledge)

Prices 335. Jacob Hitchcock, trader 1/8/3. 20 brooms 12/6 N.T. 1747–1759
Probably Indian brooms at about 4d. ea.
Paces 139. Breck & Hunt, 1773, had 100 brooms at 6d each
" 226. Elisha Pomeroy 1762 : 761 brooms at 6d. "

Hadley Brooms before broom corn.

1857 "Before broom corn was raised, Maj. Smith & widow Allen Clark say that Indians & squaws made split-brooms & peddled them in Hadley. Also some whites made them, & there were whites, Mrs Clarke says, that peddled them.

1859. Mrs Betsy Jewett, born 1796, does not remember when her father had not broom-corn brooms. (late Mrs Jewett). At her grandfather Phelps's, they had Indian brooms in her youngest years, & she thinks corn brooms also. She had heard of hemlock twigs used for brooms — had heard of Indians peddling brooms, but had not seen such.

Mrs. Yoe. Mrs Grant says the Indians about Albany "made brooms by splitting a birch block [stick] into oblong but tough flames."

Mrs Newton of Hadley born 1776, says Sept 26. 1859. that Indians and squaws peddled brooms & baskets in Hadley when she was young, & after. She does not recollect that white people made or peddled brooms. Indians loved cider, & asked for it of squaws. — Oven brooms were of husks. She remembers no other husk brooms. Remembers no broom corn till raised by Levi Dickinson

160

Cupboards & Presses. [from M12.275

Buffet. and Cupboard Cushions

Middlesex. Co.

m 13.284.1681. Cupboard with 3 drawers 40/.
m. 13. 285. 1681. Side Cupboard & Cloth 12/.
m. 13. 287. 1678 Court Cupboard 30/.
on 13. 288. 1683. Cupboard & cloth 25/. do & do 15/
m 13. 289. 1685. Great Cupboard 15/ — m. 13. 292. 3 Cupboards 30/
on. 13. 295. 1694 Press & chest 15/. — 13. 297. Cupboard & furniture 20/
on. 13. 298. 1700. Linen Cupboard & Cloth & Cushion 35/.
on 13 299. 1700 Old Cupboard.
m. 14. 303 1712. all had moveable Cupboards, as in part times.

Suf. m. 14. 152. 2 Cupboards 15/. 1716 m. 14. 157. 2 Cupboards 40/
1718 m. 14. 158. 2 Cupboards at Weymouth 40/ 03/ — 1720 a Press 10/
1725 a Press 10/. — 1729. m. 14. Gov. Burnet "Press for Linen 20/"
1729. m. 14. 171. Glass in front. Beaufat. 5 £. (first notice of Beaufat
1738. m. 14. 173. 19 pieces Earthen Ware in Buffet 25/.
1765. " " 194 Cupboard 3/4. —— 1771. m. 14. 196. a Beaufat 8/.
1774. " " 200. Press and draws 60/.

1640. Winthrop II 30. A woman in Boston had much fine linen, which "she had washed, folded & pressed & left in a press in her parlor overnight." Was burnt by the snuff of a candle. This seems only a press to squeeze — (do not know.

1758. m. 13. 185. "A Cloths Press" a moveable, advertised for sale in Boston.

1727 Oct 29. m. 4. 76. Shock of earthquake in Phil. & N. York. Oct 29. Short pestle from shelves. "threw the China from off the cupboard heads and shunny pieces." [What was a cupboard head?

1737. m. 4. 72. "Corner Cupboards" for sale in Philada. Wine a moveable
1738. m. 4. 160. Desk and "Bofet" for sale. [Same as Buffet and Beaufat above.

Herbert says about 1632. The world is "either our cupboard of food or all ammunition or cabinet of pleasure."
[was the cupboard a place for food in those days?

N.E. 298. Sideboard is Buffet in French, or Buffet in French means a sideboard.
I do not find Sideboards in Boston previous to the revolution, in advertisements or inventories.
Felt. 59. notices the sideboard, formerly having wines & liquors on the top. He quotes "sideboard" with wine from Milton
One French Buffet had plate, &c. set upon it.

Sideboard — not in Bailey. In Young's Latin D. is a sort of cupboard or table with plate.
Sideboard in Walker — is "the side table on which conveniences are placed for those that eat on the other table."
Sideboard in Webster is "a piece of furniture consisting of a table or box with drawers or shelves, placed at the side of a room or in a recess, & used to hold dining utensils, &c
Buffet in Baily, is, "a cupboard or stand for plate, china ware &c."
Buffet in Young, is a cupboard for plate, &c
Buffet in Walker is a kind of cupboard
Buffet in Webster is a cupboard or set of shelves, for plates, glass, china & other like furniture
Beaufat is not in any dictionary.

Hadley 3 p. 101 } Elekim South worked 4 days in making a "bofet", for Gardner Kellogg. 1762, at 3/4. 13/4.

p. 101. making a Jewsts cupboard for James Meacham and other work 7/6. 1758.

Prices 298. S. Taylor, Westfield, a cupboard head 60/. 1704.
" " Rev Rubzen of Westfield a cupboard 16/. 708.
" 316. Wm Mark, Hadley cupboard 20/. 1731.
" 309. Col. John Pynchon, 1705. 2 Cupboard bellows, 60/.
" " do Cupboard in Parlor 60/.
" " Col Sam Partridge 1736. Cupboard with drawers 40/.
" 308. Col Wm Pynchon 1741. old cupboard 55/. Cupb.d for papers 30/.
" 309 Josiah Dwight Esq. 1768. a Cupboard 7/.
" " a carved Cupboard in Sp. 7/6.
" 301. Rev S. Stoddard 1729. Cupboard in parlor 10/; in outward room 10/

Taverns & Tavern Bills, &c.

Cont. from M.11. 234.235

Mass 13. 288. 1683 — John Ling, a tavern Keeper in Charlestown, was well supplied with Beds, Linen, Pewter, Tables, Forms, Brewing Utensils, Hay, Wine (no spirits, negro girl, plate, house &c. Was wealthy.

M. 11 195. 1771. John Colman, Imholden in Boston, had for a sign a painting of Gen'l Wolf.

Con. 6. 195. Taverns in Connecticut in Revolutionary war.

Con 6. 329, &c. In accounts for transporting transient paupers from place to place in Connecticut in 1769. 1770. 1771 to 1774 — constables paid for meals at public houses for paupers 6d — & sometimes 8d — for themselves 8d or 9d and sometimes 1/ for dinner. Pauper lodgings were 6d & 4d (as high or higher than the constables, and dirty, lousy). Pauper meals were generally 6d at public houses & constables charged 6d at their houses. Farmers charged for pauper meals 6d & charged 6d only for the doctors meals, when visiting a pauper & dined or supped. — Childrens meals 4d generally. Some pauper meals & lodgings of same p. only 4d. Some dinners charged 7d.

Oats were 2d a mess & 4d a peck (Peck = 2 qts & 4 quarts. were 4d a half peck in Con. at times 1674. M. 11. 235

M.11 234 | Regulation of Prices in Revolution — see M. 11. 234. Taverns.

	Nov. 1776.	Jan. 1777. — 1778
Meals	8 each	10d — 1/9
Lodging	4 each	3d
Flip or Toddy of W.I. Rum	9d a mug	W.I. Rum 1/. — Gal. 3/6 Qt. 1/8.
Horse Keeping		1/ night Oats 6d, 2 qts.

M. 9 3/9 | It appears from Madam Knights Journal 1704, and the Buckinghams diary, 1711. that a common meal was 6d — Some Horse Keeping 1716 were 2d — (2 qts Oats, or hay.)

M. 11. 234 | This 6 pence seems to have continued for a plain meal after specie currency was restored 1750. down to the revolution. The price was higher in Boston & large places — higher in the country for a nice or very good meal, viz 8 pence. a din some cases 10 pence, sometimes 1/. There was a time when tea or coffee enhanced the price of the meal. Dinners cost no more than other meals usually.

Liquors were all a price when I was young — all 1/6 each: except Stage passengers stopping only for a meal, paid 2/3. Lodgings no over 9 pence — sometimes less. Oats 4 qts 9d. 2 qts 4½d. Bolting of hay 4½d. Spirits of any kind 4½d a glass; or 1/6 for a mug of toddy, flip &c. or near a quart.

Before the revolution a glass of liquor, or bitters, a dram, seem to have been only 2 pence — a mug of flip or toddy, with ½ pint of Spirits was 8d — Reasonable ordinary prices for common spirits (not New Eng. and probably.) Some paid more. A bait of hay was 2 pence, I think — I think the old mess of Oats was commonly only two quarts, and 2 pence. Old lodgings for common people seem to have been 2d in country; in the large places may have been 3d —

Dec/mess to Say brook April 20. 1779 — charge for his horse 50 miles 10/. Lodging 3/. breakfast 9/. horse at night 1/. mess of Oats 3/. Dinner 12/. Supper 9/. horse Cattle 12/. Toddy 16/. about 2 days 4/. night-Service 10/. (John Pantry Goodwin Esq.) Expenses on the roads (2 days) £ 8.14.0. all charges £ 19.2.0

Con. 6 208 | more than 12 for one in 1774. pints 16 or 18 for 1.

Con 6 274. Bills at Saybrook in fally 1775 — not much advanced from 1774 — for men of some consequence.
Spirituous liquors advanced.

Gin 2 1/2 bowl. — Dinners 6d & 8d
Toddy 10d bowl — Breakfasts 6d & 8d
Punch 1/4 bowl — Suppers 6d & 8d
Cherry 2d a glass. — meals of victuals 7d & 8d most with the Tea
— Lodging 3d —

Con. 6. 293. Bills at Newhaven. Feb & March 1776

Wine Sangaree, 1/6 bowl — Tavern meals 1/. Feb. 1777.
Punch — 1/6 "
Flips — 10d a mug
Toddy — 10d a bowl
Brandy Toddy 1/ do.
Cherry rum, &c.

Con. 6. 294. Council of safety at Lebanon, were chenged, part of 1775, and to May 1776, for 477 meals at 6d, 8d and 1/. quater part at 1/- probably dinners.
Keeping Horses 323 days @ 4d, and 97 nights @ 8d.
74 Lodgings @ 2pence each
93 mettes of Oats at 2d ea (2 quarts doubtless
Some liquor at 2d a glass.

Con. 6. 261 A Tavern bill in Connecticut as paid by some in Sept. 1780 — (after new bills.
Horse 8d. (baiting probably) meals 2/ ea
Flip 2d mug. Lodging 6d — Bitters 6d glass
Horse at night 2/ — mess of Oats 6d
The prices are just about 3 times the old prices for common food, &c. — Say Horse baiting 2 1/2 d meals 8d, Flip 8d, Lodging 2d, Bitters 2d. Mess Oats 2 qts
Horse at night 8d —
Payments 1780 Sept must have been made in Connecticut State Bills, which were worth not over half the face. The Tavern prices would have been 1/2 the above in specie in 1780.

1784 to 1790. Mrs Amsden of S. Deerfield, born in 1776 was a daughter of Major Grabes, who kept a public house in Palmer 14 miles E. of Springfield, in 1784 before & after. She says her father asked 9 pence for a meal except stage passengers for 1/ — Lodging she thinks was 6d — mug of flip 9d. meals were good & substantial, but poor drink. She often made flip — they had good malt beer for this & the flip iron was always hot on the coals in cold weather. many farmers with produce for Boston from Berks Hub, &c. put up at her father's & sometimes used fire to cook it many carried their own food & only bought hay for horses, flip and lodging. The Bar room was usually full at night in time of sleighing, with a roaring, hot fire, & fire in other rooms. Some brought meals — A long table stood in the bar room with a bench or long seat each side. Travellers who carried their provisions ate at this table, & a party of soldiers who wanted a meal sat at the same table. Soldiers, as far as she recollects behaved civilly — No waiter was carried up stairs to wash for gentlemen nor any other. All that wished washed in the kitchen where was water & wash basons.

M. 10. 107. At Asahel Pomroy's, all lodgers washed below & the sink. 2 slept in a bed. Meals 9d. Flip 9d. Stage passengers 1/. Lodging 6d. Horse at night 8d. Oats 6d. Hay 6d. Short rais 5 to 1/6.

Cont: on page 364.

164 Grindstones and other Stones See M. 13. 221

[Continued from Conn. 10. 344

M. 13. 288. Grindstone & Iron Winch 8/. 1683.
" 13. 289. Iron inch for a Grindstone 1/6. 1685
" 13. 298. 1702. Grave Stones 20/ — Loadstone 10/.
13. 301. 1714 Grindstone 7/.
M. 14. 160. 1713. a Loadstone & Eagle stone 5 £ (Mrs Stoddard
14. 169. 1729 2 Loadstones, one enclosed with silver 30/, & with brass 10/

1745. M. 14. 180. Shoemakers Whetstone. Welch Scythe Stones cost 1/6 da Sterling
Rubstones cost 1/6 Sterling for 22 Norway Ragstones.
" " 182. 183. a box Rubstones 6/ Sterling — Welch Scythe Stones @ 4d ea
" " 26 Casks Whetstones 45 lbs, & 1 & 2 lbs Ragstones @ 9/ Cost Sterling
" 1 Cwt Whetstones whole @ 4/6 Cost Sterling; Ragstones 3/4 Cwt @ 9/ St.
" 1 Oil Stone 10/ St. E. — p. 182. 1 Razor Stone [Hone?
Philadelphia 1 Marble Stone 20 inches wide, 6 feet long, 2 3/4 inch thick
is 12 1/4 feet @ 1/9 a foot. 9. 3. 9. (was it for a Gravestone?
1 Marble Slab & Stand Large Turkey Carpet 17. 6. 8.
[Rubstones for whetting scythes were imported - probably some made here

1733. Joseph Hawley gave for Rubstones in Boston 60/. a box.
Bought Hardware Dealer. not said how many in a box. The
60/ about 24/ a 25/ box [cost 6/ sterling, above see above.

M. 13. 221. 1769. Grindstones from Nova Scotia adv — said to be superior
to those from Great Britain. [Is notice of these N.S. Grindstones 1st
mention in Colonies?

M. 13. 191. A Stone Cutter, H. G. Geyer, from Germany advertises
from 1761 to 1767, Stones for various purposes: —
Hearths, Steps, Tombs or Graves, Drains or sinks,
Jambs, paving, spouts, Underpinning — Most of these
he says he imported from Connecticut once calls
his Step, jamb, hearth & underpinning stones, "all of
Connecticut freestone". He had also marble hearths
and mantle tables — Slate stones for hearths & graves;
Chignecto stone for underpinning — and Grindstones
from Nova Scotia for blacksmiths. [Why for blacksmiths
in particular?. These N.S. Grindstones are advertised
in 1761.

M. 13. 186. Marble Slab, with mahogany frame — 1758
" " Marble Table supported by carved eagles
" " Case of drawers ebened with marble Slab.
" 187. Rubstones adv. as from England. 1759.

M. 13. 191. 1759. H. C. Geyer above advertises — Marble Tables
Chimney mouldings, Hearth Jambs, Door and
Window frames for brick houses, Tombstones,
Gravestones, Sinks for Kitchens, He polishes
Old marble.

M. 14. 136 England exported 1682 4 chaldrons Grindstones
14. 141. do Imported 4000 Whetstones
14. 141 do exported Blocks of marble
1682 M 14. 142. England imports Mill Stones, paving stones
Grave Stones and Step Stones.
14. 136. England exported 35 loads Fire Stone (probably first
stone to make earthen ware.

Bailey uses Winch, windlass & Crank for the "draw beam"
of a well. The same words seem to belong to the turning
beam of a grindstone. See p. 224

M. 13. 156. 1749. Rubstones adv.
M. 17. 70. Pynchon sold Gr'indstones 1654 to 1664 at
10/. 13/. 11/. 11/6. 13/6. 9/. 9/6 Some had more than one owner.

Stones of various kinds.

Stones for Roads in England.

Ed Enc 9 Vol. 355 — Granite is taken at 12 cubic feet in the ton.
Whinstone (the greenstone, basalt & clinkstone of mineralogists) is often of similar weight.
[Clinkstone is the same as our jingle. Stroke to clink is to jingle.]
Compact limestone & flint are about 14 feet to the ton.
Red argillaceous sandstone are about 15 feet to the ton.
Greenstone (broken into small pieces) makes the best roads in England being less friable than granite; next in Scotland & Wales, granite, Greenstone, Basalt, Porphyry & limestone are used, & in N. England. In the west of England, coffee limestone, sandstone, chalk, flint & gravel.
In London, Dublin, Edinburgh & other large towns the streets are paved with granite or greenstone, — two kinds, rubble stone causeway; & causeway of dressed stones.

p. 306 of this

Ed Enc 9 Vol 479 — A Rubble Wall, consists of unhewn stone laid in mortar, which are coursed, or uncoursed; the latter stones are not in course, but must all be as they come from the quarry. If they are coursed, they must be dressed some. Some walls of building are faced with square stones, and backed with rubble or brick. [This meaning of Rubble is not in Dict.

Whetstones in England.

Harper's Mag June 1854 — In Devonshire, England, is an enormous cliff, of which the whole face is honeycombed by quarrying where scythestones are obtained. Ten thousand hammers & spades are always at work, & 100 men are at work each in his cell. These poor men are all sickly, short lived drunkards. The women cut & shape the rough hewn stone in regular whetstones. They are in hilly too. At the foot of the cliff is the village of these scythestone makers, named White knights. Ten narrow grooves offer at the top of the cliff.

M. 17. 70 — Rubstones in Springfield 1648 to 1678 — sold with scythes, & without, began at 5d, & 4d — no more before 1650. sold by Pynchons, 1678 to 1680 were of different prices, 6d. 7d. 8d & a few 9d. John P. sold at 5d at first; in 1656 were 8d per stone.

M 4. 125. 1717 — Grindstones ads.
Prices 31 4. 1725. P. Cumings Exam. — Grindstones at 7/. (must have been quite small
" 202. 1764. T. Dwight — Grindstones at 10/. & 16/6.

Prices 203. 211. T. Dwight sold Rubstones at 4d. 1764. &c
" 242, 262. J. Hawley sold rubstones 1718 to 1730 at 8d. 9. 10 ea; about 6d
common, bought in hay time — 1732 to 1734. at 1/9 & 10d ea) l.m
p 319. Patrick Marshall 1725. 9 doz rubstones at 3/3 doz
p 242 — Jos. Hawley sold Rubstones at 8d, 9d & 10d ea
p 275. He bought in Boston May 1727. 1 box rubstones, 12 doz at 5/. 60/. (say 3/ l.m
p 284. Mr. his bill 1735. 82 rubstones at 5d (not over 3d l.m
p 277. A box of Rubstones cost in Boston 1733. 60/. (about 90/ Lawful. the number not given

166 Shoes, Boots, &c. Pattens.

Continued from M. 12. 341.

Mass 13. 1703. 4 Pairs Pattens 9s. 3d. Nailors
Irons for Pattens. See M. 12. 341

Stevens Ransom & Jonas Bailor } formerly went from house to house making breeches, coats, shoes, &c. They were news-bearers and story tellers, & made a joyful day for the young. Danvers Celebration. 1852
M. 12. 322

[I remember such shoemakers & tailors

p. 356. In 1753. Hadley in regulating the salary of Mr. Hopkins, called mens shoes 6/. per pair. Doubtless a fair price, nearly as cash, at that time.

Caleb Stanley called the cash price of mens shoes 6/. to 7/6 in 1700, &c. Were shoes higher then than in 1753?

M. 13. 254. Connecticut State prices 1777. were for shoes 8/6 pair. indicating that the price in 1774 was not far from 6/ pr. cash
M. 13. 257 Providence Convention Dec 1776 fixed the price of mens shoes 8/. indicating about 6/ as the price before the war.
M. 12. 26. 27 Connecticut & South Hadley fixed the price at 8/. Feb 1777.

Going Barefoot.

M. 10. 115. Mr West says boys & girls before the revolution & after went barefoot, except in cold weather; and most men and woman did the same in warm weather. He has the old story about girls carrying their shoes & stockings in their hands to near the meeting house. Large girls spun and did other kinds of work about the house barefooted.
I suspect the above going barefoot was in Northampton and other towns.

P. 356. Thomas Shaw & Aaron Root asked for shoes in the revolution 7/ & 7/6 per pair, for men — pay in old way. Indicating a letter over 6/. as the peace price.

M. 13. 212. A female Shoemaker from Europe adv. in Boston 1767 makes & mends mens shoes and womens shoes of silk, calimanco, Russel & Leather.

13. 212. Lynn Shoes continued to be adv. after they began Were kept by many 1767. [Same 1774. M. 12. 340.

1728. 13. 374. 12 pairs mens Shoes £11. 4

13. 159 Lynn Shoes were advertised in Boston 1762 & 1763.
13. 162 Womens plain & flowered Russel Shoes, Engl. made 6/ pr are advertised 1754.
13. 159. 1758. Shoes, Clogs & Goloshoes adv. [Pinks satin shoes for women & ch. adv. 1749
" " 1749. Clogs, Silk Clogs, Pattens and Pumps. & Goloshoes.
" " 1750 Russel, Calimanco, Everlasting & Shoes
Brocaded Silk and Worsted
" " 1751. Childrens silk, Russel, Shammy, Calimanco & Shoes
everlasting, and MOROCCO Shoes:

[Morocco seems first used for children.

1767. M. 13. 211. Lynn Shoes @ 35/. O.T. (4/8 Lm. & English at 6/. Lm.
" " Lynn shoes @ 35/. O.T. and at 30/. N.T. (4/. Lm. Calimanco
" " Childrens morocco Shoes.
" " Satin, Kid, Russel & Calimanco Shoes

1762 " p. 198 Calimanco Shoes made at Lynn at 38/. O.T. [5/0 4/5
1764 " " English Shoes for women 39/. pr. O.T. (4/8

Shoes, Boots, Pattens, &c

1758 m. 13. 160. Satin & shag Shoes — Clogs & goloshoes.
1762. m. 13. 198. Womens Shoes, of black satin, Russel, worsted Damask, black Shammy.
m. 16. 345 Childrens red morocco Pumps & Shoes.
Lynnmade Shoes 1762 & 1763.
Clogs and goloshoes of black Velvet
1719. m. 13. 153. Shoes (mens) 7/ a pair — Pany Boots 40/
1729. - 4. 90. Pumps often advertised.
1730. 4. 92. Red & purple calfskin for shoes, adv. by a Tanner. [Did men wear colored shoes?
1742. m. 14. 178. Blue Damask Shoes 15/ pr.
m. 2. 208 6.] Shoe Instruments — from Mrs. Dolbeare's Inv. 1745
m. 14. 180. &c — Awlblades, Shoeknives, Shoemakers Whetstone
[See Tools below] Punchers. Shoe Nails, Shoe punches. Shoe Tacks, shoemakers Stocks
See Lead Silk shoes & Ticken Shoes
m. 14. 188. 1755. 24 pairs Russel & Calmanco Shoes @ 5/
m. 14. 190. 1759. Blk Satin Shoes @ 12/ pr. White Satin do 12/ pr.
" " " Brocaded Shoes 12/ pr —
" " " Brocaded Clogs 4/6 pr. Pack silk Clogs 4/6.
" " " black Velvet Clogs @ 4/6 pair
" 195. 1771. 10 old Clogs 2/8.
" " 199. 1774 Calmanco Shoes at 2 2/6. O.T. (3/. new
1650 m. 13. 269. 14 pairs shoes @ 5/. (mens?) Pair old Boots 5/.
1682-3. m. 14. 136 England exports Shoes 39 1/2 £.
and Pattens & Clogs 16 doz.
" " 135. England exports 2 gro. wooden Heels.
" " 136 do do 15 doz Lasts.
" " " do do 336 doz Old Shoes.

Penny May 1828 — High heeled shoes were worn in age of Charles II. (some before) and in the rest of the century & in 18th century, by females, and sometimes by men. — The Italian Chiopines were high heeled shoes.

No boots have a seam in the side in 17th & 18th centuries — except some low boots, called Persian or Turkish & worn by them. Some boots in 18th century have to be so called — & some have only a tassel in front. Men's not high heeled.

m. 4. 187. 1742. New fashioned Lasts & new fashion Wood Heels, adv.
m. 2. 244 Clogs.
Noticed as an export in England 1682, above
1710. m. 14. 153. Clogs an invention — first I have seen mentioned. Some are noted in 1714. 11 pairs @ 1/ — m. 12. 341.
m. 380. Webster says clog is a wooden shoe; and a patten also a wood.
" " clog is also a sort of patten worn to keep feet dry.
m. 13. 179. 1755. womens & childrens shoes & clogs. by a Milliner
m. 13. 156. 1746. Shoemakers Tools. TOOLS. (see Mrs Dolbeare above
m. 14. 180. &c. 1745. Shoemakers Whetstone; shoe Nails
" 181 " awl & pressing awl Hafts.

Mass Records III. 132. 1648 — Shoemakers of Boston incorporated for 3 years. There was much complaint of bad shoes. There was a design to be a company like those in England but this incorporation was not renewed. The law had a proviso "that no shoemaker shall refuse to make shoes for any inhabitant at reasonable rates, of their own leather for the use of themselves & families, if required thereto.

Pattens.

The Reflector, an English periodical 1814. mentions "the clatter of pattens along the street" on a rainy morning. It seems they were still worn.

[Cont. in m. 16. p. 344

Chairs, Stools & Cushions [Cont from M 12. 27]

Madam

1700 M.13.297 Wicker Chair, Wrought Chairs.
1694 " " Old Cane Chairs & Couch 40/.
" " " Leather & Turkey work Chairs 7/ea
1702 " 298. Cane Chairs, Gamblet chairs, Flag Chairs
1709 " 299. Carved Cane Chairs. 1714 3 cushions & 3 covers 21/6
1717 " 303. Matted Chairs.

Suffolk. M.14.151 1707. — 9 Gamblet Chairs @ 5/.
M. 14.154. 1712. Bass bottomed Chairs. 1714 Bass Chairs
M. 14.158. 1718 18 Chairs @ 16. 27/. 1716. p. 157. Cheny cushions.
M. 14.158. 1718. Leather Chairs with Cane backs @ 10/ea
Flag Chairs 14/ (some chairs had low backs.
M. 14. 160. 1720. Chairs, some called back or backed chairs.
M. 14. 161. 1717. Straw bottom Chairs
M. 14. 162 1722 Easy Chair 20/ — 1724 Easy Chair & Cushion 11 £
" " 1722 Arched Chairs, Childrens Chairs. Chairs covered with Damask.
14. 166. 1729. 12 Cane Chairs
14 168. 1729. Gov Burnet had Easy Chair covered with silk 10 £
and Walnut Chairs, & bottom. Had no Mahogany.
1729. M. 169. He had also 9 Hollow back Chairs & Cane bottoms @ 20/ea
[So all chairs were not straight backs; some were thus straight
" " 171. China Cushions @ 7/ blue. Calimanco Easy Chair 4£
1738 " 173 Easy Chair 5£. Cane Chairs are common.
1742 " 176 Easy Chair 9.10 £
1742 " 177. Great Chair 10£. — 1745. p. 179. Easy Chair 15£.
1760. " 191. Harrateen bottomed Chairs @ 12/. Easy Chair 24/. LC
1760 " 192 Straw bottomed Chairs, Worked Chairs @ 11/. Great Chair 18/
1759. 192 Round Chair, great 20/. Easy Chair 65/. Silk bottoms 108/ (18/ea
1765 " 193 Walnut Chairs. 6 Walnut Chairs & Silk bottoms 108/ (18/ea
" " 194. Easy Chair 13/4 L.C.
1771 " 196. Birch chairs. Birch Table 2/. (Just appearance of Birch
" " " Turkey bottom Chairs, cheap. Harrateen bottom Walnut chairs
" " " 2 Arm'd Chairs 20/ — 8 leather bottom Mahogany Chairs 40/
1771 " 196. Easy Chair 20/. Great chair 6/. 10 sure back Chairs 150/ o.r.
" " " 16 Trouves black chairs 80/ o.r.
" " " 6 Wooden Bottom Chairs (just of this kind noticed.
1774 " 200 8 black Walnut & 2 Elbow Chairs 12.16.0.
" " " 6 Hair bottom Mahogany, & 2 Arm Chairs 13. 8. 0
1785 " 201 2 Easy Chairs @ 4 0/. 6 Chairs @ 10/ea. 6 Mahogany Chairs @ 15/

1715 M.4.129. Cane Chairs & Couches with silk bed & cushions, for sale
1728. M. 4. 84. Cane chairs, Couch, & other furniture at auction.
1741. M. 4. 180. Couch & squab adv.
1737. M. 4. 168. A woman in Boston "carries on the business of caning chairs"
1755 M. 4 172. Easy Chair & Good Couch adv.
1732. M. 4. 154 Cane & leather Chairs

A New Lecture on Heads. 1772. Resting on two chairs. The artist represents a man "stretching across two chairs" may among state after dinner. The English sometimes stretched themselves on chairs, it seems. The hope of this man was on the "Sopha" asleep; his clothes were "huddledon" as she said.

1752. M. 13. 172. Chairs were sometimes bottomed with cane. [Was not a "cane chair" something more than this?
Thomas Fitch.

1720 M 13 358. Russia Chairs @ 23/ea
" " " 359 12 carved Russia Leather Chairs @ 23/. & Elbow do at 46/
" " " 360 22 & 24 Russia Chairs @ 23/. 2 Elbow do's 46/. 6 Russia Stools @ 11/6
" " " 361 Easy Chairs, Double nailed 23/ — 364 Many Russia Chairs @ 23/ (some @ 24/
1724 " " 363. 12 Balsma Leather Chairs @ 23/. 2 Elbow do @ 46/
1722 " " 365 Flag bottom Chairs @ 60/. doz. 12 leather Chairs @ 27/.
1723 " " 366 Easy Chairs of Crimson Chairs to Mr. Maneuel, 9. 16. 3
1724 " " 367 24 Crooked back Chairs @ 27/ & 2 Elbow do @ 54/

Chairs, Stools & Cushions

Thomas Welch.

1724. M. 13.368. Leather Cushion of Crimson Chainy 32/.
1727 M. 13.373. Easy Chairs & Couch. of Scarlet Grain Camlet
1736 M. 13.376. Easy Chair 6£ 10. Low Chairs 20/ ea
" " " Small Cane Chairs @ 22/. ea. Cane Chairs @ 18/ & 24/
" " " a great Cane chair 30/. Cane Couch 40/.
1758. M. 13. 186. Mahogany & Blk. Walnut framed Chairs Cane Chairs
1762 " " Settee covered with crimson damask
" " " Great Chairs with crimson damask Back & Bottoms.
" " " do — do — with Cane Backs & Bottoms.
1765 " " 209. Chairs with mahogany frames and Leather and Harrateen bottoms, adv.
[There are the first Mahogany Chairs in my record.
1756. 13. 182. Black Walnut Chairs
1756 13. 182. Chairs with Mahogany Backs & Leather bottoms
[Here is mahogany in the back of Chairs in 1756 — not in the whole frame.

1719. M. 14. 159 (Omitted Opposite) Easy Chair 35/. Cane Chairs.
Straight back Chairs. Bass Chairs.
1735. M. 4. 157. a great Easy Chair. adv.
1739 M. 4. 165. an Easy Chair.
1682-3 } England exported 1000 doz of chairs: & some Cane chairs
M. 14. 135 & } " " 607 Cushions & backs for Chairs

1745. M. 4. 201. 8 Walnut chairs for sale, with Stuffed back & seats covered with crimson damask (Curtains of damask, also an Easy chair & cushion, covered with Damel damask. Those 9 chairs had each a "crimson China case" [What was a chair case?] Also 12 Walnut chairs with India backs, the finest cane.
1743. M. 4. 190. Black birch Chairs with Leather bottoms, adv.
1704. Can. 122. New Haven. 9 cane chairs 11/. Turkey Cushions 15/
1678. M. 13. 279. "a case for a Cushion" — what was it?
1765 M. 4. 206. Black Walnut Chairs.
1770. M. 4. 210 Leather bottom & Cane bottom Chairs
[a cane chair seems to be a cane bottom chair
1774. Adv. Mahogany, Hair bottomed Chairs, an Easy Chair
Leather bottomed chamber & common Chairs.
1769 M. 13. 222. "Mahogany frames of Chairs" (not called Mahogany Chairs. The bottom gave the name, or part of it. see above.
1773. M. 13. 234. Chairs in Rooms with coverings like the Curtains. &c as Silk damask, copperplate, &c Also Common Chairs
" " " Chairs with hair bottoms, yellow bottoms, leather bottoms copperplate bottoms, green bottoms. Some with Mahogany & walnut frames.
" " " 237. 3000 bundles of flags adv. for. [Were they for bottoms of Ch.?
1774. " " Leather bottom, plush & straw bottom Chairs adv.

Prices 66. Elaran Root made common chairs 2/8 1757
" 141 do do made Great Chairs @ 6/8 1773.

Settles. These were quite common in some parts of N. England in the kitchen 50 years ago (or about 1800.) The settle is a high-backed wooden bench long enough for 4 or 5 & sometimes 6 or 8 boys & girls to sit on, boarded close from top to bottom with back, with arms at the ends & a board overhead [I never saw one with the top boarded]. They were designed for a seat, and for a screen to break the current of cold air, which pours toward the fire place from every door & window.

H. F. French in N. E. Farmer, Jan. 1856.

170 Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Pipes.

Continued from M. 12. 330.

mid. m. 13.

1707. 40000 lbs. Tobacco @ 2½ (Cast on 100 lbs — in Middlesex

1769 Tobacco Tongs 3/ (made by a blacksmith.)

Suffolk.

1708. m. 14. 148. 560 lbs Tobacco. 5. 16. 8 (about 2½ per lb. or 2 3/4 @ lb.

1707. m. 14. 152. 5 bags Snuff or Smush. 8 15 6 lbs @ 9d. 30. 10. 7

1708. m. 14. 152. 4 pans Tobacco Tongs — (Rev. S. Willard

1712 m. 14. 154. pr Tobacco Tongs 3/.

1729 m. 14. 164. Tobacco Tongs 5/ doz. Tobacco Boxes 1/8 ea.

1729 m. 14. 169. Gov. Burnet had Snuff boxes of Gold, of Silver, and of Tortoise shell. (no Tobacco boxes.

1742. m. 14. 179. Tobacco in Boston £ s
(about 3 lbs) 674 lbs Leaf Tobacco @ 11/. 33. 14 — 9 lbs Pigtail @ 6/ (about 1/6 lb.
56 lbs cut do @ 4/. —— 36 doz Stems @ 3.

1745. m. 14. 184. 6 doz Tobacco Tongs @ 21/ doz. sterling cost. (S. Dolbeare

1755 m. 14. 188. Tobacco Roll 5 pub. do. twist 8d. ale L.C.
" " " Long Pipes 2/8 gro. L.C.: 1741. m. 4. 180. London pipes ad

1760 " 192 6 doz Tobacco at Weymouth 16/. (near 3½

1765. " 194 6 bottles Snuff @ 11/. Boston consumpt. Pipes 2/8 gro.

1774 " 199. Long Pipes 30/ gro. O.T. (4/ Lan.

1774 " 199. 78 bottles Snuff @ 12/. O.T. (17/6 L.m.

Jan. 1 1750 m. 12. 164. Rappee Snuff (beg Scotland) was 24/. a bottle by single bottle. (about 2/6 or 2/8 a bottle by doz.
and 22/ by single bottle.

1756. m. 13. 180. Rappee Snuff adv. at 16/. O.T. (21/. L.m.) by doz: 16/. single (2/.
Rappee was of Glasgow & made famous Snuff.
Some made in Boston said by maker to be as good as Rappee

1762. m. 13. 201. Rappee Snuff always appeals to a Scot. There was
other "Scotch Snuff" — Rappee very rarely advertised.
Mackenzie (a Scotchman probably) advertised. 1762. Snuff
of his own make, and domestic snuff, as good as Scotch
Snuff, in casks, bladders, bottles, canisters. He says
the only objection to his Snuff is that it is made in New England,
"which is quite enough with some people" he says.
Rappee Snuff is sometimes adv. by the lb: &c. It
continued to be the best & most sale'able snuff in 1772.
Tillock's Snuff also adv. Rappee seldom adv.

1750 m. 12. 161. Rappee Snuff. Rappee & carry'd snuff adv
" " Scotch Snuff adv. at 1/4 bottle, and 1/6 lb

1744. m. 4. 182. "Colt's snuff adv. & "Spanish & Scotch & snuff" in London Papers

1737 " 168 Snuff from Scotland. m. 4. 158. 1730. Snuff of several kinds, mostly Spanish

1758 m. 13. 182. Pigtail Tobacco adv: 1758. p. 189. Scotch & Rappee Snuff

m. 13. 335. Gold Snuff boxes were carried & the contents proffered to gratify vanity, in Philadelphia

m. 13. 184. 1758. Silver Snuff box found, with a mourning ring in it

Thomas Crotch. Wholesale purchaser of Tobacco

m. 13. 359. 1720. 2572 lbs Tobacco in 9 casks at 5d per lb.; 1437 lbs at 5 (about 3 lbs
43. 363. 1721. 646 lbs do @ 5 — more at 5s & some 4½ d.
13. 364. 1722 2169 lbs do in 4 hhds @ 4¾ d. £42. 18. 6 £ d
13. 371. 1726. 2545 lbs do in 6 do @ 7½ d. 6 casks 1902 lbs 58. 3. 0 (about 7½
13. 373. 1727. 696 lbs do at 5.

m. 4. 115. Silver Snuff box adv. 1722. Spanish Snuff. ado. 1724
" 6. 214. Steel Toledo box 1/6. 1683 —

1687-8. } England imported snuff £432: — page m. 2. 405
m. 14. 41 } also Tobacco. — ab. 6 p. 135 Snuff 30 boxes
14. 139. Exported Tobacco 182. 792 £. Virginia do 75. 697 £ Bermuda 930 £
14. 186 do Tobacco pipes 600 gross. Imported pipes p. 141

1774. m. 10. 209 Snuff was made in Philadelphia.

Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, &c.

"Snuff or Snush" is in Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Snush is one of the old names for Snuff. Dr. in Bailey

Tobacco in old Price Currents.

M. 4. 117. Tobacco in Philadelphia 1720 — 14/. Cut. 16/ pt. Ecurrency —
4. 117 do — do — 1721. 10/ " 8/. pt. Ecurr.
4. 77. do. in Phe. 1722 10/ to 11/ — 1724 — 17/ to 19/6 — 1725, 38/ to 40/
4. 77. do do 1727. 16/ to 14/ — 1728, 10/ to 18/ — 1729. 16/ to 16/
4. 77 do do 1730. 10 to 18/ — 1731. 6/. to 14/. — 1732. 10/ to 16/
4 77. do do. 1735. 12/ to 16/ — 1736 15/ — 1737 to 18/.
4. 73. do do — 1738 to 1743 — 16/. 16/. 15/. 16/. 18/. & 17 to 20/.
4. 207 & 209 do do — 1767. 15/ to 30/. Cut — 1770, 25/. to 40/.

"Snuff or Snush" in Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, is defined ab "pulvis sternutatorius" that is, sneezing powder. Was the object of snuff formerly, (that pure tobacco and others substances,) to promote sneezing?

Segars in N. York. Dr. Mitchel in a pamphlet, Sept 1794 said. "All ranks of the people smoke cigars 6 or 7 inches long!" — (This is an exaggeration I think, though some of all ranks may have smoked, but the habit could not have been general, I think)

Tobacco is used among almost all nations, both savage & refined. Women use it in S. America, Mexico, & some other countries, and children use it in some countries. The French, Spaniards & Italians use tobacco, but abuse it less than other nations. The Germans smoke all the time, but Americans use more tobacco and waste more than any other country in proportion to the population.

The Indians found by Columbus used tobacco, and the smoke came out through the nostrils & mouth. It was first carried to Spain in 1559, as a curiosity. Humboldt says it was not named from a place or province, but was the Haytien name for a pipe, & transferred by the Spaniards to the plant. It seems to have been carried to Portugal before 1559, and was introduced into France by Jean Nicot, & its use became general and it was supposed to have great virtues. Sir Francis Drake carried it to England 1583, & it became popular; a contemporary says the English blew it out through the nose. The use of tobacco was opposed by the sultan of Turkey, by the Russian government, Switzerland, by the popes of Rome, & especially by James I of England by his "Counterblast." King James says they smoked in those days in the rooms where others were eating "making the filthy fumes exhale across the dishes!" Such abuses are not allowed now. More than 63 treatises have been written in England about tobacco; some extol its virtues, but most declaim against it. It was called the "Holy Herb" by some; "Herba Reginae" in France one title is "Tobacco battered & Pipes shattered."

Louis XIV set his face against the use of snuff made of tobacco — Pungent herbs in the form of snuff have been used as sneezing powders or sternutatories, ever since the time of Hippocrates. Shakespeare's fop Lord a pomander box (Henry IV) supposed to contain sneezing powder. Milton smoked one pipe upon going to bed. Sir Isaac Newton & old Isaac Walton smoked. Burton pronounces tobacco, a "sovereign remedy for all diseases"! — Tobacco grows well in almost every part of the world, but is prohibited in England, Russia, &c because the governments make it a source of revenue & its cultivation, and nearly prohibited in France, Austria

From Harpers Mag. June 1855 [Cont. in M 16 p 128. Sup. 439

172 Charcoal. [Cont. from ML 9. 134.

Mun 13.299. 1709. 50 bushels Charcoal @ 4. 16/8
14.191. 1760. 230 do ——— do - @ 2⅔
Con. 7.143.1703 a middletown Blacksmith 190 bush Coal @ 3° 4 7/6 - Pay price

Laws of 1759. Charcoal Baskets used to sell charcoal in are to contain 2 bushels, & be 21 inches high and 19 inches broad. much fraud by smaller baskets.

M. 17.161. 1652 to 1654 } John Pynchon, concerned in blacksmith business gave for charcoal 3½d per bushel — 54.19.4 120 bushels

1769 M. 13.192. Charcoal was brought to Boston on carts and sold about the town, under the business of many some accused of using baskets too small [See Pynchon above same year

Deane's N.E Farmer. 1790. says a cord of wood will make 40 bushels of coals

"Coal-pit": "It was customary for centuries to burn charcoal in excavated pits." Hence the word pit has been given to piles above ground. It was formerly supposed that gradual combustion could not be secured above ground.
Atlantic Magazine May 1859. p 587.

Iron & Steel. M. 4.101. 1737. Spanish Iron adv

171.4. 164 } 734 Spanish & Philadelphia Iron advertised.
Con & Mis. 1.250 } A Pamphlet of 1761 refering back to 1719, say there were in Mass. or in N.E. forges for making Edge tools furnaces for making Hollow ware, & a Slitting mill, where rods, are made, Iron works had long been set up which furnished some iron, but of what was used, not ½ was made here. Imported iron was better

Iron & Steel — [Cont. from ML 9. 219. Hon 10. 340

Misc. 13. 299. 1709. a blacksmith had Iron at 28/. & 36/. p cwt

Misc. 14. 171. 1730. Iron 35/ Cwt. —
M 14. 181. 1745. English Steel 22/6 Cwt Sterling in E. Germandoo 45/. Sterling in E.
M. 14. 182. 1745. Refined Iron 30/. Cwt in N.E. Bills — Sonnece Steel 1/9 d N.E.
" " " New England Iron, 12 Cwt 1 qr 15 lbs at 60/. Cwt. N.E. (The refined foreign iron pub.
M 184 " Anvils, cost in England 44/ Cwt Sterling
14. 186 1748. Iron 16£ Cwt. p 187. 1760 Jam. Iron 12 £ Cwt (about 0.T
1774 14. 199. 42 Cwt Bar Iron @ 22/8 Cwt. Spanish Iron 20/. Cwt
1703. Con 7.143. W.S. at middletown 452 pounds of Iron @ 9.9.0. (5d per lb or 46/10 (at Pay price
1749. M. 13. 161. Spanish, Swedes & Philadelphia Iron adv
1731 M. 4. 14. Spanish & Swedes Iron advt.

Thomas Fulch
M. 13. 361. 1720 Swedes Iron 1½ Cwt @ 60/. some at 45/
13 362. 1720. Iron 61 Cwt 1 qr 20 lbs @ 45/. kind not given, but some Swedes is called 45/.
13. 374. 1728. Spanish Iron 312 bars. Tons Cwt Q. 1. 1 qr. @ £60 a ton. 543.15.0
13. 216. 1768. German Steel. 6/. d O.T. adv (9 3/5 d. per lb. lawful
13. 196. 1763. Spanish & Philadelphia Iron, not uncommon
4. 115. 1722. Spanish Iron adv.
1719 & 1720 M. 1. & M. 4 } In Boston price Current. Swedes Iron 56 £ per
118. 117 } Ton. or 56/. Cwt (say 40/. 1 mo or 38/. Spanish Iron
1748. M. 1. 226. McElliot's account of Iron in New England formerly. Domestic, Spanish & Swedes. Domestic at first was poor
1662 Con. 10. 280. John Winthrop. Gov of Con. says iron is made in New England but Spanish Iron is most approved

1682. M. 14. 135 & 142. England exported Wrought Iron 676 Cwt. also Iron 113 Tons. Spanish Iron 9 tons. Steel 4 Cwt
also imported Iron & Steel.
[Cont in M. 16. 82.

Sea Coal or Pit Coal [Cont. from pg. 283.

Misc. 13. 299. 1709. 14 bushels Sea Coal @ 3/. 17/ (by a blacksmith.
Misc 14. 154. 1710. 8 & 4 Caldrons Coal @ 5£. 4 lbs 5s. (both merchants
Misc 14. 170. 1729. Gov Burnet has Coals at 3£ a chaldron
Misc. 14. 178. 1742. Coals in Cellar at 8£ a chaldron
Misc. 14. 196. 1771. Sea Coal 32/.

1731. M. 4. 95. "a Kitchen Grate to burn Coal in" for sale.
" " " " Stove grate & brass fender" " "
1741 " 182. New Castle Coal sd @ 4/6 a bushel about 1/6 less
1734 M. 13. 375. Sea Coal 7. 10s a chaldron — 1736 Sea coal 7£. 0s.
1773. M. 13. 216. New Castle Coal adv at 8£ a Chaldron
1753 & after " 164. New Castle Coal often adv.. also 1757 & after p. 163.

Pittsburg was the first town in U.S. in which Coal became pretty generally in use — American citizens know nothing about digging & delving, as a people — Nearly in the coal mines are foreigners — about half Welsh, and the other Irishmen & a few Germans. English coal miners do not emigrate.
Labor in the U.States with the mattock, pickaxe, spade, shovel & mortar hod & trowel is performed by Irishmen, except in coal mines, where are Welsh. &c.
London Penny Magazine June 1838.

1745. M 4. 200. Newcastle coal was brought regularly from that place. [Then were regular barques, from Newcastle yearly. Did vessels go there for coal mainly? Perhaps passengers were stopped there?

M. 7. 58. "Sea Coal" said to be first named in England 1245. so called because brought by sea from Newcastle to London

M 3. 83. Kalm says 1748. that "Coals are much used for fuel in New York". Does he mean sea coal? Wood was 30/ Ny. cur. a fathom? in N.Y.

M 16. 377. Coal in the Thames was to be sold by chaldron 1665. of 36 heaped bushels — When sold by weight 12 cwt to C

M. 4. 101. 1737. Sea coal adv. M 4 103. Sea Coal adv. 1739.
in 4. 146. 1745. Sea coal adv.

M. 17. 161. John Pynchon imported some Sea coal in 1654. Was then carrying on blacksmith business, & he sold the Sea coal to blacksmiths. Tahanlgrant had Sea coal, that he took at Hartford, to the amount of 10£

M. 4. 156. 1733. A grate to burn coals. adv (others above
M. 4. 96. 1731. New Castle coal adv.

Hist. Natick p. 99, 155 Tho' little wood is now used for fuel in Natick (1856) coal being principally used. It was first used from necessity but is now popular. Coal is superior to wood in the space it occupies; the keeping fire over night & having a warm room on quick fire in the morning; the safety of coal over wood as regards accidental fires; — Coal now cheaper than wood. Coal was first introduced about 1835 (when shoemaking came in) & was then waggoned from Boston, sold at 35 or 40 cts. per bushel. In 1850 413 tons used; in 1851. 716 tons; 1852. 938 tons; 1853. 1,400 tons; 1854. 1,418. The sulphur & bitumen in coal make it unhealthy in sleeping apartments; from these things are in excess; & they then depile bottom of furniture & houses.

1714 m. 2. 286 & 2 2140 Inkhorns, Ink powder & See Con. 10. 339
and things for writing Standishes. See Con 6. 339
Suffolk.
Misc. 6 360. 1700. 68 doz Inkhorns @ 4/6. 77 Inkhorns @ 2
Ink powder — 1000 Inkspots @ 4. Michael Perry
Slates. Wafers. Lead Sand dishes @ 4 ea. Quills 1/4 and 1/2 per C. 100
M 14. 148 1703 14 doz Inkhorns @ 9/6. D. Campbell
M 6. 45. 1676 Sand box. Letter Case.
M 6. 353. 1688. Quills 9d 100. Sealing wax 3/. 16. Wafers 4/ 16
M 14. 164. 1727. Inkspots 12/. doz. do of Glass 9/. doz. Inkhorns 6/. doz.
M. 14. 169. 1729. Box for Pounce 5/. (Burnet) used for dust to scatter on paper
M. 14 169 1729. 2 Steel Penknives 5/. (worth not a sort of penknife?
1726 M. 13. 372 — Inkspots at 4/1 and 7/. doz. (Cost sterling 1/2 & 2/. doz
1700 M. 13. 147. many paper Books & copy books for boys
M. 14 147. 27 lbs Pencils @ 3d. Were these of blacklead?
1758 M. 13. 187. Pewter Inkstands. — M 156 Ink Powder
1749. M. 13. 156. Brass, Horn & Leather Inkpots. Blacklead pencils
1749 " " 156 Wafers & Sealing wax.
1676 " 6. 195. Letter Case. Sand box.
1669 " 6. 205. Case for writings 4/.
1668. 6. 204. Parchment was scarce; and many small and large "paper Books."
1682. M 14. 140 England imported Printing Ink.
1755. M 13. 156. Dutch Quills. Penknives. Slates. Pencils
1772. M. 13. 228. Lead Pencils
1794 (M. 10. 376. Lead Pencils in Hampshire, & Letter.
" " " India Ink & sand boxes in Hamp.
M. 17. 38 1673 } Sand boxes sold by Pynchon — rarely.
Ibid Inkhorns. Great numbers sold by Pynchon wholesale and retail, 1652 to 1672 & after many at 6d but some at 7d 8d & 9d each. Always called "Inkhorns" — material not named. Were they all of horn?
Pynchon sold to Traders
M. 17. 124. 1657. 6 Inkhorns at 6d. p 125. M. 17 24 Inkhorns at 6d. 1658
17 170. 1657. 3 Inkhorns @ 8 1/3 — p. 176. Inkhorns 6/. doz
Mis 13. 292. 1694. 38 Inkhorns at 4d. cost
13 294. 1694. 5 doz Sealing Wax at 3/. Quills
M 4. 160. 1738. Inkhorns ads.

Penners in Middle Ages & after were pencases, ornamented and carried in the girdle. Penner & inkhorn were frequently connected. Also penner & comb. Some penners were of cuir-bouilli or boiled leather, impressed with figures while soft: one is covered with Velvet. At notary, 1490, has at the girdle a penner & inkhorn. Archæol 577.

Standishes.
Webster & Walker say these are a case for pen & ink.
Bailey has — a standing inkhorn, glass, &c for a table.
Standish is ecritoire in French, which means inkhorn, standish.
Felt p. 64. quotes Swift's humorous testament — "My large silver standish, consisting of a large silver plate, an inkpot & a sandbox."

Pulpit Cushions

M. 2.253

M 4. 11. Mr. Thatcher of Boston, gave Dorchester Church a green cushion for the desk. 1672 [Pulpits about Boston were cushioned in early days.

M. 1. 149 } 1734 } Glastenbury meeting house burnt. The cushion & hour glass found at some distance.

M. 13. 364 } 1722 } Thos. Fitch paid 9/12 for or towards the pulpit cushion of Newtown.

M. 13. 363 } 1721 } Thos. Fitch sold or gave Velvet for a Pulpit Cushion to amount of £7. 14. 9.

Sacramental Vessels in England

Herbert p. 180 } would have a sightly communion cloth of fine linen with a handsome carpet of costly stuff for cloth; with a chalice and cover, and a stoop or flagon; & a basin for alms and offerings; and a poor man's box. [Were they not usually drinking vessels? Cloth, carpet &c to be kept in a decent strong chest.

M. 2. 207 Sacramental Vessels.

M. 4. 11. Mr Thatcher of Boston gave Dorchester Church a silver cup for sacramental purposes. 1672.

Hist. Groton. p. 172. Groton had 2 silver Tankards, from a legacy, about 1733. They cost 40£ in the currency of that or a preceding time.

p 195. 1818 two flagons given. Cost 50$.

M. 4. 16. 1692. Dorchester had Communion furniture — 4 flaggons 3 silver bowls; 3 silver beakers: 4 pewter bowls, 1 pewter pint pot; 4 pewter platters; 3 small table cloths, 2 baskets and two bottles.

M. 2. 207 Sacramental Charges

Hist. Groton. p. 173. 1738 Deacons allowed 5/ for their trouble in providing for the Lord's table, for each time for the past; and 7/6 for the future — afterwards the sum was changed to 20/ old tenor. Still later, each communicant to contribute 4 coppers at each communion (2⅔d. lawful. [Pubably the 5/ & 7/6. did not include expense of wine & bread but only the trouble in procuring them, baking bread, &c

Mis. 4. 67. Dorchester Church 1660. agreed that each communicant should contribute a peck of wheat for the bread & wine — for how long a time is not said.

Mass. 17. 114. Springfield charge was a peck of wheat a year for sacramental charges called 10d or 3/6 bushel. See quantity of wine used in Sp. M. 17. 114. Sum & Sacraments in a year

Con. 6. 26. 1669. Farmington Church voted that for the future, every brother should pay 6d at each sacrament for himself & wife: if wife not a member he might put in 3d or 6d as he pleased. [3d a head, sacrament for each member. If given if 4 sacramental days 1/6 if 6 3d a time individually more than a glass of wine. Wine cost about 5/ 4. gallon or 2d a gill. Bread & other expenses.

Con. 6. 28. 1693 Farmington church voted that every communicant should give 3d in money or 5d in current corn every Sacrament day & give in a paper & pay that

[Con. & M. 16. 342

176 Advance on Sterling, or [Misc. 2. 208c 263.
p. 332. Value of Goods in New England on the sterling cost.

M. 6. 1666
p 203 } N. Shrimptons Goods — advance in his Inventory 5 pence on a shilling of sterling cost, — or 41 2/3 per cent advance

M. 6. 175. } Somey N. Webb's goods were put in Inventry at 38
1660 } p cent advence on sterling cost (about 4£ on a £.

M 6. 365 } Robert Brunsdon Some of his goods were
1702 } estimated at 75 p cent advance on sterling cost (only 9 on £

M 14 154 } Holbrook cost 28 £. 125 p cent advance 35 — all 63
1712 } advance was continually increasing.

M. 14. 156 } John Walton. Goods 299. 17. 6 Sterling. Advance 100 per cent
1713 } or cent per cent, 299. 17. 6 [but how much advance as pounds
£599. 15. 0. £

M 14. 162 } a bill of goods cost in England 46. 6. 9 } makes £ 162. 3. 8
1724 } add'd 250 per cent ... 115. 16. 11 } [Sam'l. Fitch p. 333

M. 14. 175 } Montandore in Drinks. cost 39. 2. 4 Sterling.
1738 } advance 500 per cent — 195. 11. 8
At 5 times of Ingrave cost estimated } £ 234. 14. 0
in N. E lawful money, 6/ to a dollar } £

M 14. 179 } Sarah Dolbeare's Goods — 675 £ add to sterling cost, £
1745 Dec } a bill of Goods cost — 25. 17. 5 3/4 £
add'd at 675 p cent 174. 12. 11 1/2 [should be 174. 12. 9 —
as New England bills. £200, 10. 5 1/4
This is 6 times the cost in N. E. money. at 6/ £ a dollar or near that.

1750 Jan 4 a
m. 14. 187 } Stephen Apthorp, a long Inventory — his
Goods that cost in England — 957 £
Advance 1200 per cent — 1148 4
N. E. in Old Tenor so called, £12441.

1741. Aug. } Jon Shirley said that in 1730, exchange had risen in a few
M. 4. 18. } years from 600 per cent advance, over 1000 per cent;
has since risen in 11 years from about 220 to about 1450 per cent.
* a debt of 100 £ sterling, recovered in our courts, if made in 1730, will be only 6 £ 5 s £

Con 6. 53. 1680. A Jury in a verdict call 36 £ sterling equal to 90 £
in Country pay in N. England; or 1 £ sterling was equal
to 2 1/2 in Country pay. In contention of Chr. & George Sundes
of Windsor — Country pay was 50 per cent higher
than Boston money, or 3/ in country pay was only
2/ in money. — 4/6 Sterling (a dollar) was 6/ in N. E
money, & 6/ was 9/ in produce or pay — But 4/6 sterling
(or near 4/6 in England) was 4/6 × 2 1/2 = 11/3 in country pay.
9/ would be par, but 11/3 is 25 per cent advance. In other
words, produce after deducting 1/3 of the price, was higher
than N. E. money; what was called the money price of
produce was too high. So said Samuel Winthrop.

Con 6 / 153 } Certificators 1679. say that 87 £ in country produce (
is only equal to 70 £ in Goods at prices they cost in London
or sterling; or 3 £ in country pay is only equal to goods that
cost 1 £ in London

1677. M 13. 280. 100 £ in England was equal to 150 in N. E.
This was only 50 per cent advance.

* Some error here.

Advance in 1720.

M. 4: 117. In the Boston price current, May 1720. European goods are said to be worth 200 per cent advance if well bought, that is woolens, linens, copper, brass, &c. What is, what cost 6/. sterling is worth 18/. in Mass. Province Bills. This is in reality 125 per cent only added to the cost, for 6/. sterling is 8/. N. England, and 8 X 2 1/4 = 18/. This does not leave a great profit, for our province bills were worth but a little over half their nominal value (12/. in bills was equal to 6/8 in silver, or an ounce). The Merchant who received 18/. in bills for what cost him 8/. in specie, N.E. currency, would get only 1 1/2 ounce of silver or 10/. which is only 25 per cent advance on the cost, which is not a great profit after charges are deducted. Probably a fair profit.

P. 332. 333 Mr Fitch estimated his sterling goods at various rates from 175 to 200 per cent advance all the year 1720. But the goods mentioned above were chiefly 200 per cent advance, with Mr. Fitch. His goods in the whole were lower than the price current; he probably bought cheaper or may have imported some of his goods 175 per cent advance, or 16/6 for what cost 6/. sterling or 8/. N.E. will be only 9/2 for 8/. cost; only 14 or 15 per cent profit including charges.

Mass. 131 358 to 382

Ja 1720 when an ounce of silver or 6/8, was equal to 12/. in Province bills, the importer would need to receive here in bills 14/4 1/5 to repay him for 6/. sterling, or 8/. N.E currency without any charge or profit. Or 140 per cent advance on the 6/ sterling is required in province bills to pay the 6/. sterling or 8/ N.E.

M. 13 362 In 1720. Sterling bills, or bills of exchange on England, were with 130 per cent advance: that is, a bill of exchange of 100£ sterling, cost 230£ in our province bills; or 6/. sterling on bill of exchange, cost 13/9 3/5 in bills of credit. The 6/. Ds. 8/. in N.E. silver, and 8/. in silver required 14/4 1/5 in bills to balance it. Now is a discrepancy of 7 2/5 d in 6/. sterling. 130 per cent advance was not enough, or 6/8 in silver was not worth 12/. in bills. The two things do not quite agree. In 100 £, 130£ advance makes £230. But the 100£ sterling at 12/. for an ounce of silver (5/. sterling or 6/8 N.E.) comes to £240. So 10£ difference in this event. The 6/ in 100£ at 7 2/5 d each come to 10£. Calling the bills of credit 11/6 to an ounce of silver will make 6/. sterling 13/9 3/5, or will make 100£ sterling 230£ in bills, equalize the two ways.

See p 332. See vol 9. 258

Bed Coverings, or Quilts Coverlets, Counterpanes, &c [Continued from m.12.44.

[Beds p.130.196

1718. m.14.158. Calico Quilt 20/. Wrapping Coverlet 30/. Horse Rug 20/
" " Blue Rug 18/. d Oute coverlet 18/. Striped coverlet 20/
" " Kenny Blankets 24/. & 30/. pair. Quilt & Blanket or Cradle 7/
1722 m.14.162 Damask Counterpane lined with Lustring 10 yards each — all 40 yards @ 10/. £20
1725 m.14.163. Coverlet Quilt & Blanket 115/.
1729 m.14.166. Calico Quilt 60/
1729. Goss Bonnet had Calico Quilt, Silk Quilt & others one Silk Quilt 6£. Holland Quilt 4£
Beaver Blanket of 9 small Skins 80/ (Prob. not for beds.
1745. m.14.179. Silk Quilt 12£
1745 m.14.184. 2 Quilting Frames & Horses 10/. (S. Dolbeare.
[Frames rented to horses.
1771. m.14.195. 2 Blankets, Rugs, Counterpanes & Blankets 90/4 (Boston.
1771 m.14.196 a Quilt 30/
1774. m.14.199. Quilting Frame 15/ O.T. (Y.C.
1774 m.14.200. Silk Quilt 30/. Red Tammy Quilt 40/
" " " " Calico Quilt 18/. Red Silk Quilt 60/
" " " " White Quilt 20/.
1785 " " 201. Silk Bedquilt 48/.

Thos. Critch Boston.

1719. m.13.355. Blankets 3/4 38/. 9/4. 48/. 10/4 78/ pair — p.361. 9/4 Quilt 65/.
1720 " 361. Blankets 7/4 fine 60/. — £50 pairs 9/4 Blankets @ 38/
" " " Rugs 2 Calf cot 5£. 2.6 sterling. advance 200 per cent.
1721. " 363. 2 7/4 Quilts 80/. 362. Spotted Rug 8/4. 21/. 9/4 Quilt 65/
1721 " 363. Calico Quilt
1722 " 364. Calico back Quilt 10/4. 106/. — Quilt 12/4 & pr 9/4 Blankets @ 7.20
1719 " 358. Cradle Quilt 14/. — 1722. m.13.364. 6 prs 9/4 Blankets @ 50/.
1724 " 367. 6/4 Blankets 26/ pair; 7/4 do 34/ pair; 9/4 Quilt 75/.
1720 " 361. 9/4 Backing. also 1722. m.13.365 9/4 Backing for a Couch
[Backing seemed to be sold in squares like a Blanket. m.13.370.
1724. m.13.366. 8/4 Blankets many @ 42/ pr.
" " " " 8/4 Spotted Rugs @ 20/. & 22/. ea. 8/4 Woolen Rugs @ 34/
" " " 368 10/4 Quilt 97/6. 1 Quilt 100/
1726 " " 370 9/4 "yarnsek" belonged to a bed. appears several times
1727 " " 373. 9/4 Quilt 84/. 9/4 Calico Quilt. 10/4 Quilt 104/. 8/4 Quilts 13/6
1728 " " 374. 8/4 Backing 62/. — 50 prs 8/4 Blankets @ 38/.
1730 " " 375 9/4 Quilt 98/. — Woolen Rugs 3/4 at 36/. 1731
1737 "
Adventured 1757 & m.13.160 6/4. 7/4. 8/4. 9/4 Blankets — 9/4 & 10/4 Bedquilts
8/4. 3/4. 10/4 Coverlids — 9/4 & 10/4 Counterpanes

Thos. Critches Inventory 1736 or 37.

m.13.376. 8/4 Woolen Rugs @ 57/. 9/4 do @ 72/. Cradle Quilts 18/ & 14/
8/4 Yarn Rugs @ 42/. 9/4 do @ 95/. 8/4 & 9/4 Knotsetts 92/ & 112/.
[Are not the Yarn Rugs the "yarnsets" above? What are Knotsets?
9/4 Quilts 120/ ea. 10/4 Quilts 140/ & 150/ ea.
7/4 Blankets 37/ pr; 7/4 Blankets 57/. 9/4 do 64/. 10/4 do 90/ pr
adventurement

m.13.163. 7/4. 7/4. 7/4 Red Bunts 1772. What were these? made of Bunting?
13.163 1758. Bed Ticks & Bed Bunts adv. — m.13.157 1746 "Bunts" adv
13.158 1749. Rugs, Bed Blankets & Bed Quilts adv & Counterpanes
13.160 1749. Turkey Quilts — 1711 m.4.125 Bunting adv
m.4.157. 1735. "Yellow Camblet Bed lined with Sadlin" (Is not this the bed covering?

m.14.135 to 142. England exported 70 prs Blankets. 1 Quilt.
150 Irish Rugs. Imported 3 Quilts.

m.13.163. 1758. Blue, White & crimson buntings. adv.
13.157. 1749 Bunting adv. — 1699 m.6. Bunting probably not for beds.

[Cont. on page 440.

M.2.96.c. Quiltings.

M.10.186. Mrs Cooks account of Quiltings. Some continued 2 days. young women attended the second day & young men came in evening, & there was a dance. old Jensons quilted straight work, & young ones the flowers for dancing, the quilt was set to stand to the side of the room, or to the wood &c. above.

P. 423 this. Particular account of the old Quiltings — the dance, &c. from Mrs Thrusden.

M.10.184. Quiltings succeeded by a dance. Mrs Brontë

[Womens lower garments quilted were not called quilts — but "quilted petticoats" (M.11.13.159. and quilting them did not call together a party.

Watkins' Cyclo. "Quilting is a method of sewing two pieces of silk, linen or stuff [worsted?] on each other, with wool or cotton between them; by working them all over in the form of chequer or diamond work, or in flowers. The same name is given to the stuff so worked."

[He does not allude to cotton Quilts, but Calico quilts were common 100 & 150 years ago.

1761. M.13.163. Furniture Calico for bedquilts, adv

1743. M.4.191. Bedquilts adv. 55/ to 70/ each.

Watkins' Encyclopd. {same as above} "Quilting is a method of sewing two pieces of silk, linen or stuff on each other, with wool or cotton between them; by working them all over in the form of chequer or diamond work or in flowers. The name is given to the stuff so worked also."

Mrs. Allen Clerk says the old quilting parties which she can remember were merry, but not like those of the preceding generation. There had been dancing at the close, but not much of this in Yorkley. She says they took off the end pieces, rolled up the quilt, when they wanted the room for other purposes. — They visited and quilted at the same time. — No party was invited to quilt a petticoat. Sept 13. 1859.

Gold & Silver Plate, or manufactures of Gold & Silver, &c.

[Cont. from page 104

Silver plate advanced from 5/ pr ounce the old sterling price, to 6/. 6/3. 6/6. & 6/8 pr ounce before 1700. and about 1706 rose from 6/8 to 7/6 and 8/. pr ounce. Continued at 8/. several years, or from 1706 to 1716 in Inventories, about Boston. Some 9/. 1717. and in 1718. 10/6 and 11/. and in 1719. 12/.

Gold in 1686 (Capt Heaynes) called 60/. ℔ or only 12 times as much as silver, when Silver was 6/8. Gold was 5£ pr ounce, or 15 times as much as Silver, when Silver advanced to 8/. ℔ Gold was 6£ or 15 times as much when Silver advanced to 10/6 & 11/. Gold was 7.10 & 8£ - about 15 times.

Suffolk, cont.

1720. Gold locket 26/. Plate 8/3 — 1714 m.1.6. 37/. Gold Thread 10/. ℔. £
1713. Madam Stoddard. 2016 ℔ Silver plate 281. 24 ℔ Gold Plate 6
m.14.160 [all the plate 960 £
1722. m.14.161. Plate 12/ ℔.
1722. m.14.162. Wrought Plate 515 ℔ @ 12/ Silver Coins 13/. ℔.
Gold 18 £ per oz — (a little over 15 times as valuable as Silver
Stone rings 60/. 30/. pr Gold Earrings with glass drops 25/
Gold chops. Pedure 40/. Coral Beads 35/.
14 ℔ 3 Black lace 40/. Snuffbox. 15/. Toothpick case 20/
Silver Compass 16/. Rufled sleeves 13/ ℔.
[These belong to John Coney, Goldsmith, with tools, as anvil
Brick iron, &c

1724 m.14.162. 462 ℔ Plate @ 14/ & Gold 10.10£ per ounce. Pr Gold Buttons 55/
" " " 208 ℔ Plate @ 14/6. 1725 Silver 1716 ℔. Gold 11£ per ℔
1725 " " 163. some plate & Coins @ 16/ ℔.
[In 1725, Silver was double what it was 1706 to 1716, or in
latter part of 1725 & in 1726, it was double.
1725 m.14.163. Gold necklace, Locket, 6 rings & 2 hairs gold buttons.
of a woman, 1℔. 4 oz wt, 12 grains @ 21.10 £. 1.5.4.
1727. m.14.165. 89 oz Plate @ Eliot at 15/.
1729 m.14.166. Plate 17 (seems coins). Wrought plate 18/ ℔
" Silver Shoe Buckles 14/. 2 prs gold Shirt buttons 36/.

1729. Gov. Burnet, Plate 1172 ℔ Troy @ 20/. 1172.£.
See all the articles of this Plate Mdx. 14.167
He had besides this, 36 silver Handled knives & 36 forks — in all
72, at 24£ pr doz. or 20/. each. 72£. (about 6/8 each. L. Currency.
also 2 knives with silver Handles @ 14/ pr
In other Silver articles, he had Silver coins, Snuff box, } 31 ℔. at 20/
Sundry silver wire, Spoon, Speckle case, & other stone
Tortoise shell snuff box in Silver 20.
Tweezer case and pencil case in silver 30/.
Silver box and shell box 50/. Pipe stopper tipt with gold & each 12/
Silver jack leg knife & piece of Silver 30/
See his Gold articles, Page 99 of this.
[His Plate called Troy weight, and the ounces have 20 pwts.
Pr Silver 20/ pr oz. and Gold 12£ only 12 of Silver to 1 of Gold in value
Gold articles in Sterling, were estimated at 3 times as
much in N.E. money (bills of Credit) So 4/6 or a Dollar
Sterling would be only 2.25 or 1/6 in N.E. Currency. But Silver
plate was estimated at 4 times sterling money, or 5/ made 20/.
Why this disagreement between Gold & Silver? Gold was not right at
12£ per ounce. Should be 15£, at least I think.

{Stolen 1713. Silver cup & silver Tankard. 1716 & Silver Mug Stolen
{Mdx. 4. 128. 131.

Thomas Hitch. £ s.
M.13.366. 1723. 180 ℔ Silver at 17/. ℔ & 12 grains gold. Coined Gold 10.10. oz.
" " 101 ℔ Plate July 1723 @ 13/6.
" 368. 1724 278 ℔. Silver @ 16/. a mug & one 77/. (36/1 m.
" 365. 1722. Silver valued at 13/6 ℔. & Gold at 10£ per ℔. (1 Gold to 15 Silver
" 375. 1730. Silver 903 ℔ 21/. 1103 @ 21/6. Spanish do 20/ ℔.
" 1729 Silver 7/8 ℔ 3 pickers of 8 @ 20/ ℔.

Gold & Silver

1729 m.14.171. 16 Wilsted. 1543 Plate @ 20/ = 1730. Silver 22/. 03.
1730 m.14.172. Plate 1093 @ 19/. — p 173 1738. Silver 27/.3
1735 m.14.173. Plate & many 1573
1738 m.14.175. Silver 28/.3. — 1739. Silver 27/.3. 1739. 28/.3
1742. m.14.176. 593 Silver. called old Tenor 79.6.8. (about 26/16 = 3
1742 " " 177. 683 Silver Plate 95t (28/.3) — p 176. 1742. Plate 29/.3
1742 " " 176. Silver 28/.3. — 177. 703 Plate @ 29/. — 1743. 1173 @ 30/.
1742 " " 177. 3383 Silver @ 28/.
1742. 3. Jan. Plate & Silver 32/.3.
1745 July. Plate called 34/. 296/. — Oct 1745. 37/. & 36/.
1745 Dec. Silver 40/.3 (6 times 6/8.)
1745 Dec. m.14.185. Sarah Bleare, neat

Gold. mm p. 98.

644 3/4 Plate @ 35/.3. 414 3/4 coined Silver @ 33/ — 14½ grains to 1 penny gold.
64 3/4 coined Gold @ 24£
Gold Shirt Buttons 3.10.p.84. 40t. 37.3 coined Gold @ 24£
pair Child's Buttons 10 grains 2d. 7 pm coat buttons 15 p. 2d. £18.2.0
old Locket with 3 Strings, Sparkles, Gold necklace,
Gold girdle, buckle, p Gold Buttons, 23.18 pwt 4 gr. 24£ } £70.11.0
Hungary Bottle set in Gold 18 pwt. 12 grains @ 24.10: £22.13.3.

[His Gold is reckoned at 24 grains to a penny weight and 20 penny weights to an ounce. This is Troy weight and 20 penny weights make an ounce.

Silver Bodkin, Stay hook, Tag for a Lace, Seamans chain, p Womens Shoebuckles & Thimble 13.11 pwt. @ 33/.3. 54/1.
[Troy again 20 penny weight make an ounce.

1746 Nov. Plate 36/.3. & some 34/. —
1748 March. Plate 58/.3. Boston. April Plate 50/. 32 1/3.
1748 May Plate & Silver 55/.3. Gold 35£ p 3 (only 12½ to 1.
1748 May Plate & Silver 55/. & 56/.3 Dollars called 48/ each.
1748 Sept. 3233 Plate @ 60/. — June 1748. Silver 57/.03.
1748. Spruce. Gold was 40£ per ounce & Silver 50/ — 16 to 1.
Still 20 penny weight to an ounce, or Troy Weight.
1748 Sept. Dr. Jeffries Case, Knives & forks & 12 Spoons 1644£. (about 10 O.T.
1753 Plate 6/8 3. It was reduced to 6/83 in 1750 when
since. Spruce currency was regulated, & so continued.
Some in at 7/. 2143 @ 6/8. Dollars reckoned at 6/. ea
1759 & 1760. Silver 6/83 — 1760. Old Tenor, Silver 48/3. 4356 Plate @ 6/8
Some Silver @ 7/.3. generally 6/8. — p Gold buttons 19/3
176. Silver Teapot 103. 15 pwt @ 7/.3. 68/8. most plate @ 6/8.
At 14. 1771. 2333 Plate @ 7/. but generally @ 6/8. 1769. 6/8.
14.196 1771. 2 Silver Snuff boxes 7/. p Gold buttons 18/. Seal 28/.
" " Knife fork & Silver Spoon in a case 18/
" 1771 1713 Plate @ 6/8 — 1771. Plate 50/ O.T. (6/8 L.c.
198 1773. Wm Bowdoin. 595 lbs wrought plate £198.6.8. (6/83.
14 " 1773 Silver Spoons, Seatongs, shovels, strainer, &c
14.199. 1774. Plate O.T. 50/.3 (6/8. — (6/8 every year
14.200. 1774. Plate of Andrew Oliver Esq. —
Sugar bowl — 2 cups & 5 cans, 1 Candlecups — 1 Coat
pr Salts & Spoons — Candlecups, handle & cover — 3 large Salvers
2 small Salvers — 2 soup Ladles & 1 plate — 1 punch Ladle
2 pepper boxes — 7 Tablespoons & one narrow spoon — 4 Casters
a 2 qt Tankard — 5 porringers, a Teapot, — a Sugar
Dish & Cover — 14 Teaspoons & pr of Tongs — a Strainer
a Cream pot — pr small Handle cups — pr Chafing dishes
1 flat Card Cestick — 2 prs Candlesticks & Snuffers — 1 Hair Spurrs
12 small Table Spoons — 1 pr Snuffers & 2 Stands — 6 large Cake Spoons,
& rust Stand & Tops of the glasses all 498 3 at 6/8 pwt.
He had also Gold Watch 26.13.4. p gold Sleeve Buttons 20/
Silver knee & neck buckles.
1785. m.14.201. Plate continues 6/8 per oz.
m.13 335. Gold snuff boxes were carried to churches & public places and the contents preferred to be as near in sight as possible from motives of vanity. Gold headed canes carried from similar vanity

[Continued page 376

1792 # Whale Bone & Oil [Continued from M.12.253.

1727 M.14.164. Whalebone 4/6 a lb.

Whales before the revolution, which yielded 120 barrels of oil, generally produced 2000 lbs of whalebone which was chiefly exported to England, where the price was about half a dollar per pound — a whale producing 60 barrels of oil will yield about 1 ton bone to a barrel of oil [2 quotations now]

† Average price of oil 1787-88-89, 3 years, was as follows

Spermaceti Oil	100 dollars per ton	Whilst the prices in the U.States: say Sperm 40c. gal. whale 20c. & head 60c.
Whale oil	50 " "	
Headmatter	150 " "	
Whalebone	about 15 cents per lb.	

Vessels, North, averaged only 180 Tons of oil to a vessel of 64 tons, worth only 900 dollars. Vessels South averaged for vessel of 180 tons, in the 3 years, 32 tons of oil worth 3200 dolls. These Southern voyages generally and 12 months duration. Prices of Oils "Kept down by vegetable oils [in Europe?] "which answer the same purpose, & are more generally used than fish oils for lighting houses & cities". [& this true?

* Should not this be 2000 lbs whalebone? [Secretary's Report - 1791.

No pacific Whaling is noticed in the Report of 1791.

† The first vessel that went into the Pacific for whales was in 1791, from U.S. Sperm, when she returned (June 1, 1792) was worth 700 dollars a ton; headmatter 200 dollars a ton & whale oil 50 dollars a ton. See also 12.257.

In the estimate of the values exports from U.S. for the 13 mo. ending Sept 30. 1790. - whale oil exported (15.765 barrels) is estimated at about 8 dollars per barrel; Spermaceti oil (5.431 barrels) at 15 dollars per barrel: whalebone 124.284 pounds, at about 17 cents per lb: Sperm & candles 70,379 pounds at about 30 cents per lb — The whale oil was mostly sent to France and French W. Indies; the Spermaceti oil mostly to Great Britain; the whalebone to France chiefly; & the Sperm, candles chiefly to French & Dutch West Indies - Am. Museum: Oct. 1791.

William Morrell's Poem 1623 (he was at Plymouth) thus mentions the whale:

The mighty whale doth in these harbors lie,
Whose oil the careful merchant dear will buy.

Thomas Fitch bought a great deal of whalebone & shipped it to London

1720. M.13.360. He bought 1016 lbs @ 5/11. and 1033 lbs @ 5/11. Whalebone
1723 " " 366. 18 bundles, 2227 lbs Whale Fins long @ 5/11. 3 bundles 360 lbs @ 5/4
1724 " " 367 6 " 796 lbs. long Whalebone @ 4/6. [Col. also Comin 5 per cent
1724 " " " 2807 lbs Whalebone @ 4/. — 1724. P.369. 15 bundles 1675 lbs @ 4/
1725 " " 369, 25 45 lbs long Whalebone @ 4/6 11 - Com. 5 per cent.
1725 " " " 1147½ lbs long Whalebone, 11 bundles @ 4/. packed & tied fast
1726 " " 371 2606 lbs Whalebone — 24 bundles @ 5/3. sent to London
1727 " 373 3482 lbs Whalebone @ 5/3.
1729 " 374 2100 lbs do @ 6/6
1730 " 375 long Whalebone 8/3 lb. short do. 7/11

1767. M.13.211. Whale fins adv — [same as whalebones

1770. Ed. Enc. xxiii 375. U.S. exported 566 Tons whale Oil in 1770 valued at about 14 dollars a ton
" " " " " lbs 112.9 14 whale Fins (whalebone) valued at 3/5 sterling a lb
" " " " " Sperm candles 379012 lbs valued at 1/3 D. Sterling
No spermaceti mentioned.

[whalebone cont. p 380.

Whale Oil & other Fish Oil [cont'd from M. 12. 352

1773. M. 14. 195 A Tallow Chandler in Boston had 7 oils
Liver Oil @ 48/ barrel and Blubber Oil @ 24/ barrel
1774. M. 14. 199 Liver Oil called 54/ barrel.
1783. M. 13. 161 A Boston man advertised Spermaceti Oil refined, "as low as common lamp oil"; this is one of the first adv. of Spermaceti Oil yet shown, & "common am'n oil" must have been am. whale oil.
same year, same adv Sperm Oil & Porpoise Oil for lamps.

1737. Mss vol 5 } 12 vessels were fitting out at Province Town
M. 4. 168 } for whaling, bound for Davis's Straits. Were not successful.

Whale Fishery.

Report of Secretary of State, Feb 1. 1791, published in American Museum for Oct. 1791

Biscayans & Basques began Whale Fishery before 1500. In 1558 they employed 15 ships. The Dutch & Hamburgers took up the business after 1578. English offered a bounty 1672 renewed at 1733. & again 1745. The war of 1745 destroyed the Basque fishery. England had from 28 to 67 vessels from 1745 to 1775. Dutch & Hamburghers declined.

The Americans began the whale fishery in 1715. [He means perhaps that they then began to whale in vessels before they only had boats.] They extended their pursuit to the western Islands, they accidentally fell in with the spermaceti whale; they had before only pursued the greenland whale, or to use the Secretary's words "the greenland whale alone had hitherto been known in commerce." (Before what time? he does not say, at some years after 1715.) Now more the distinction of Northern & Southern whale Fisheries; the object of the latter being the spermaceti whale found in the Southern seas, south the Western Islands & coast of Africa to that of Brazil & to Falkland Islands. Sought also the Brazil whale smaller & not so good as the Greenland. American had 183 vessels in whale fishery 1771 Northern, & 121 larger vessels in Southern. In 1775 they had 177 vessels N. & 132 S. — War destroyed the American Fishery — Revived after peace. In 1787, 88 & 89, American had 92 vessels in N. Fishery & 31 larger ones in southern
1771 to 1775 they took on got 39,390 tun heads of spermaceti oil yearly and 8640 barrels whale oil.
1787 to 1789, 3 years, they obtained yearly 7980 barrels S. oil & 13130 bbls whale oil. 1/4 Spermaceti was head matter, 1/4 sent to England, and 3/4 made into S. candles. The sperm oil was mostly exported to England before the revolution. For 5 years 1771 to 1775, the average price in England was 46£ sterling for Sperm. oil & 30£ per ton for head matter. The whale oil was formerly about half sent to English & French W. Indies. Nearly sold in U States. Price about 70 dollars per ton.

Thomas Fitch. Boston

1722. M. 13 365. Train Oil 16 bbls 58£ (235 Gal. about 4/3 l. m. — cost 7/4 barrel.
1725 " " 369 Oil 50 barrels or 6 1/4 Tons (8 bbls to a ton) at 26£ a ton 162.10
It was shipped to London. Cost only 65/ barrel or 2/1 Gal.
1728 " " 374. Oil 50 barrels or 6 1/4 tons (8 bbls to a ton) @ 32.10. (£81/3 barrel
1729 " " 374 Oil 50 barrels at 90/. £225. 42 barrels Oil @ 42 £ ton. 2 more?
1736 " " 375 Whale Oil 160 bbls 52£ full. 750£. sent to London
" " " Do 418 bbls 52£ — 156 bbls @ 105/ bbl = 42£ ton. 8 bbls to a ton

continued on page 380.

184 Tinware. [Continued from M. 12. 344. 345

1729. M. 14. 165. John Eliot, Inventory - merchant & Tinworker. [Currency, about 2 for 1, or 2½

64 doz Pepperboxes @ 5/10 · Pottyill 6. Pint 8. ht ½ quart 1/6.
84 " Egg Slices @ 7 · 2 quart 3/. Gallon 4/. [Tin ware in the room
62 " Grating @ 4/8 - 6 Sugar boxes @ 2/6. [Tin ware
110 Candle moulds @ 8 - Tinder Boxes @ 17/6. doz
4 Tin Covers @ 2/9 — 1 Tin Lanthorn 20/.
1 Tin Watering Pot 7/ — 8 " Cullenders @ 3/9
1 " Pudding Box [2 pan] 1/6 — 2 small " [pans] @ 7/ea [1 rob. brass
Flower Boxes 10/6 doz [tin?] — Larger " [pans] 13/. @ 16/ea
Quart Tunnels 17/6. doz — 16 Christmas Boxes [? tin?]
3 " do — @ 3/. ea — 17 Tin Porringers @ 8/6 doz
7 pint do @ 10½ ea — 28 " do @ 16/
3½ " do @ 8 · — 7 pint Sauce Pans @ 10£
10 Teapots — @ 3/. ea — 5 quart do — 1/5
26 Lamps @ 2/4 [tin?] — 33 small do @ 8?
Tin Basters @ 10/. & 17/doz — 14 Tin Pudding Pans 26/. all [1/10 a
4 Cake Pans @ 6 · 12 doz Patty Pans @ 4/doz?
50 double Tin Biskets 118 12 — Sundry sorts Tin Tools £13.16.0
381 Sheet Tin @ 10 3 m — Funnels at 3/ & 1/5 ea. pint do 1/6 d
13 10 Candle Tin Plates @ 18 Gabble [Tin Plates at 3/ [counting them]

1729. M. 14. 171. Wm. Welsted's Tin Sugar box, 2 doz Patty Pans @ 10/. doz
Tin Pudding Pans, Cullender, apple Roaster, Grater, 4 doz Cake Pans
1742. M. 14. 176. 13 Patty Pans & Tin Funnel 15?
1742. M. 14. 177. 12 Patty Pans & Pudding Pans, all 12/. Apple Roaster.
1745. M. 14. 181. Sarah Dolbeare's Tinware. [inv. 183.

Egg Slices cost 2/. doz sterling — Pap dishes
18 Scollop'd Patty Pans, cost 3/ doz St. Chocolate Dippers
Tin Baster Ring Pocket Grater
2 doz Tin Pepper boxes, cost 1/9 doz Sterl. Tinder Boxes 2/6 ea. N.E. Bills
Tin Tinder Boxes 18/doz N.E. Tin Patty Pans 3/. doz. sterling
Steels for Tinder Boxes Tin pint Funnels 3/4 doz sterling
Tinder Boxes 2/6 N.E. Tin measures
Pocket Ring Nutmeg Graters } cost 1/11 doz Sterl. } joins Tin Funnels @ 2/ ea
Basket Graters 9/. doz N.E. Dippers at 6 ea
Egg Slices @ 6 ea. N.E. Tin Dropping Pans @ 10/ ea at E.
p. 183 pt & ½ pint Pannekins @ 1/4 1/6 N.E. 9 ¾ pt Pudding Pans at 2/. N.E. 4/6 N.E.
1759. M. 14. 18 Patty Pans 18 L.C. ½ quart do Sauce Pans @ 2/. N.E

1734. J. Hawley bought of John Dolbeare 2 tin pudding pans @ 8 ea about 1/6 L.M.
1758 & after "Tinware of all sorts" advertised in Boston.
1758. M. 13. 187. Tinned knife Baskets, Bread Baskets & Voiders.
[Were these of tin?
1660. H. Shrimpton had 25 pint pots at 7 — must be tin. See M. 12. 345
His large Dripping Pans @ 2/6 & small at 1/5 must be tin.

M. 17. 85. Pynchons Tin Articles
1647 Tin pudding Pans @ 1/3 & 1/2 1652 & 1653 Tin Funnells 6 ea
1653 & after to 1667 Tin pudding Pans 1/8 ea 2/. Tin pan 2/. Tin Porringers @ 7.8
Tin Bottles @ 1/. Tin box 1/. Tin cup 1/3
Tin Glasses (Looking Glasses I suppose with tin frames) were abundant & cheap. pibbelly sold to Indians
1664 Tin Candlestick 1/6.
1740 M. 4. 111. Pattie Pans adv. pewter.
1744. Ens. 175 & Tin Lamps bought in Boston.
1753. M. 13. 156. Pepper Boxes.

Tinware

In Elisha Pomeroy's Inventory 1762 – He a trader.

For sale		For sale Journeymens		In house	
Tin Dippers at	5	Gallon measure	3/.	Tin Oven	5/.
" Funnels at	6d. 11. 1/9.	2 qt — do	2/.	Eggspoon & cuffs	
" Graters at	2½	Cullender	1/2	12 Patty Pans	6/.
" Peppers at	3d	Tinkettle	4/.	Tinkettle	2/.
" qt Cups at	1/5	Small do	1/.	Tincups & grater,	
" pt do at	8d	Tinpans, large	2/4	Lanthorn (substitute)	1/4
" ½pt do at	6d	do. middling	2/2.	Tinpans.	
" gill do at	4d	do small	1/8.	Tin Watering Pot	4/.
" Candlestick at	6d				

.86 Slaves in N. England. Continued from ill. 12.169.
Slavery. p. 26.

1729. M. 14. 170. Gov. Burnet had 5 Slaves — his trumpeter £100 his wife & child 4 mo. 100£, and a Landsman 90£ and a Cookmaid & child 2 mo. 100£, and a Mulatto child servant to serve 12 years 25£.

There is generally but little difference, or no difference, in the value of males & females, in Mass.

1729. M. 14. 171. Caesar 70£ girl Violet 70£ — another Caesar 30£
1730. M. 14. 172. Negro man 85£ — 1732. 5 negros, 40. 50. 55. 55 & 55£ 30. (Boston mansion) £
1735 & 6 & 8 14. 173 — Slave woman 80£ — Peter 100£, woman 70. girl 40. boy 7 years 40. Negro man 40£, woman 60£
1738. 14. 174. Negro man 130£ woman 75£
" 14. 175. Indian Boy 45£. a negro Wench 125£.
" " " Negro 100£. 1742. Negro man 85£
1742 " 177. Negro man 80£ woman 60£. 2 Slaves 123£ ea: 175£
1745. " 185. Old Negro 5£. Rose 50£ old woman Violet 5£ Negro girl Rose 80£. (Sarah Dolbeare
1746 " 186. Negro woman & 2 boys 48£.
1748. " 187 Negro Slaves 500£, 450. 400. 400£ (called O.T. or above £
1748 " 187. Rev. Joshua Gee, Negro men 100£ — 1750. Negro 250. O.T £
" " 187. Negroes 65£, 100£, 220£ & 300£ (near O.T.) Cato 200 £
1755 " 188. Negro Man 13. 6. 8 L.C. & Negro woman 33. 6. 8. L.C. & 200 O.T.
1755 " 188. man 46. 13. 4. woman 26. 13. 4. Slave 33. 6. 8. Cato 46. 13. 4. L.C.
1759. " 191. Woman 20£. Man 26. 13. 4. 1760 Negro Boy 30£
1760 " 191. Negro man 64. 13. 4 L.C. (high price
1760 " 192 Negro woman 50£, Negro 50£
1761. " 195 Negro men £33. 6. 8. and 40£ Negro woman 20£. Boy £20
1769 " 198. 6 Negro Men of Isaac Quelby Esq. £35. 40. 35. 25. 40. 30.
1773 " 198. 5 Negro children in Dedham 80£. (16£ ea
1774 " 200 Negros — some at 20£ ea.

III. 4. 34 1718. A School to be opened in Boston to instruct negroes "in reading, catechising and writing".

III. 4. 95. 1731. The Negroes in a R.I. Slaveship rose upon the master & men, & the paper says, "barbarously murdered 3 men". [When not those whose business it was to perpetuate slavery more "barbarous" than the negroes?

III. 4. 121. 1705. Suffolk County Sessions ordered that Indian, Negro & Mulatto servants should not be out after 9 O'clock except sent by masters.

III. 1. 97. 1711. Slave advertisements were more numerous than all others now before & after, viz, negro and Indian slaves for sale or runaway

III. 4. 167. "Rules for the Society of Negroes" in Boston 1693.

III. 1. 165. 1787. 2 Articles against Slavery in N.E. Weekly Journal — and good reasons given.

III. 4. 155. 1732. Rhode Island much interested in the Guinea Slave trade & long had been. Perhaps Mass. some interested

III. 4. 149. 1729. "Small arms fit for Guinea" for sale

Con. 6. 39. Thomas Welch's Slave (Milford) was whipped so that he died. He fined 10£ & the whipper to have 20 lashes [much like modern slavery.

Con. 2. 225. Wm Gibbons & Richard Lord had been concerned in a "Guinea Voyage" before Oct. 1665

1758. M. 13. 186. Henry Quincy had failed. His property to be sold and among it "four negroes".

Nothing Lacking p. 260 1719. 3 men in Charlestown advs. "a parcel of likely negro boys and girls just imported from Africa".

Winthrop II. 219. One of our ships from Boston sold her pipe staves at the Canaries & bought wine (and sugar), and Slaves she bought at Isle of Mayo & carried them to Barbadoes & got thence salt & tobacco & perhaps sugar. — She departed Nov. 1644 & returned April 1645.

[So the slave trade was carried on by Mass. men as early as 1645

H. 244. It was in 1645 that James Smith & Thomas Keyser
W. 463 went to Guinea "to trade for negroes", & then they joined the Londoners, in kidnapping & bad doings; then to Teneriffe & Madeira & sailed to Barbadoes & to Boston. — Brought only 2 negroes apparently. A number of persons in Boston had fitted out this ship for Guinea. — The authorities set the 2 negroes at liberty & ordered them to be returned. Smith & Keyser imprisoned.

E. 254. "Negroes" were brought from Providence, Bahamas, to Mass. Feb. 26. 1638 — Doubtless slaves for sale — with cotton, tobacco; and salt from Tortugas.

Laws of 1754. In Excise Law, to sell strong drink without license to a negro, Indian or Mulatto slave or to any person under the age of discretion incurred a fine of 4£ — might be convicted upon the declaration of any such slave or person
p. 344 under the age of discretion, unless the accused should acquit himself upon oath.
It was a forfeit of 4£ to sell to any body without license, but in case of slaves & young persons being accusers, their evidence was not fully accredited. — Same provision in all Excise laws down to 1760
It seems that liquor might be sold to slaves & young whites & free blacks by persons duly licensed.

M. 13. 145. Slaves Runaway & Slaves for sale. 1745 & 1746
a negro male child to be given away

13. 148. Slaves Runaway & sale of negroes. 1747. 48. 49 young &c.
13. 164. Slaves for sale. 1750 & Negro child to be given away
13. 170 Slaves for Sale. "Negro boy of an excellent breed" Some Runaway. 1750 to 54
13. 181. Many Slaves for sale. N.B. Persons not to pay the trumpet Some Runaway &c.
Many negro children to be given away — 1756 to 67.
Negroes were let & hired as well as bought & sold
13. 205. a negro girl got 10 years old offered at 30 £ L. M. 1769
Other negroes offered as before not many at once

Thomas Hitch. Boston

1720 M. 13. 363. Negro Coffee 60£ — M 13. 365. Negro Ishmael 73. (about 5 from
1724 M. 13. 366 Negro Boy Cato 35£ £ M 13. 374. 1728. Servant for Pompfret 20£
1728 M. 13. 374. Negro John sold for 70 pub white
M. 13. 376. Thos. Hitch had at his decease about 1736 £ 30 or 35.
negro man 100£ & Negro woman 100£

Misc. 4. 83. 1728. "A parcel of likely young negroes for sale." The negroes in advertisements are always likely or stout or lusty — often said to be well acquainted with several kinds of work — have had small pox, this said if it is so.

Misc. 4. 89. 1729. Negroes, viz. men, women, boys & girls, for sale on credit.
4. 90 1729. A negro to be let out to labor. "A likely negro" for sale
" " " 40 or 5 negroes to be sold at public Vendue
" " " Negroes were bought by wholesale, to make money by selling at retail

[Continued p 390

Boards & Plank, Clapboards &c.

Continued from M. 11. 17. 18.

1731. M. 14 1731. 500 Oakboards 576. Pitch Pine Boards about 4/.
1200 White pine boards 38/ at Grantham

1760 M. 14 191. Hemlock Boards 3/10 100 feet. Braintree.
Maple Plank 4/8 100 feet. Br.

M. 14. 29.
Laws of 1762 } Clapboards of pine, exposed for sale, shall be free from sap, shakes & wormholes; 5/8 inch thick at least on the back or thickest part; 4 feet 6 inches long, strait and well shaved. Some not pine not required to be so perfect. Staves & Hoops regulated as to lengths, &c

Laws of R. Island 1731. Cons. M. 1. 141 } Clapboards to be 4½ feet long at least, 4 inches wide at least and ½ inch thick or more. They were sold in bundles like shingles & went by number. No allusion to shaving.
[Were clapboards in early days shaved? yes

M. 13. 232. 1773. Clapboards adv. in Boston 4½ feet long, 5 inches broad and one inch thick. (10 m.) Probably not shaving.

Winthrop } Oldham had a house near the wear at Watertown
F. 87 } "made all of clapboards". It was burnt down; was small. [What sort of a house was it, built all of clapboards?

Winthrop } A vessel went from New Haven Dec. 1642. laden
II. 124 } with clapboards for the Canaries. what were these?
New Haven used them on the sides & roof of houses Con. G. S.

II. 173. 2 Vessels, July 1644, sailed from Boston for Canaries with pipestaves, fish, &c.

II. 78. A Dutch Vessel with salt from W.I. sold salt for pipestaves and plank in Bost. July 1642.

II. 88. 6 vessels sailed from Boston Aug. 13. 1642 laden with pipestaves & other commodities; 4 went a little before

II. 22. A Vessel went to Piscataqua to take in Clapboards prob. for England 1640

Laws of 1750 } All boards brought to market, to be full one inch thick & of a square edge. Sawyers to make allowance for boards short of an inch thick, or that are not square edged, & for those split & knotty

M. G. 124. Sawing Boards

1884 Mr Jewett informs me that the old price for sawing boards 20 or 30 years ago was $2.50 per m. or 1/6 per 100 ft. Since circular saws have been introduced, the price is a little lower, though the logs are much smaller than they used to be. Common pine is sawed at $2.00 per M. feet; Hemlock & hard wood at $2.25 or near that. When pine lumber was worth 10 dollars per 1000 feet, the sawyer sometimes sawed for 1/4 of the boards.

Mr Blanchard sold boards—
1757. at 25/ 100 feet O.T. (3/1½ L.m.
Shewing on Mr Blanchard's book seems to be charged at 10/ per m. 1759
1760 He sold "Spruce" Boards 101 feet 4/. (White Pine I think.
1762 " " Maple Boards 66 " 16/. 100 feet
1773 " " 250 feet Boards 4/. "
1774 " " 96 feet Spruce Boards — called 4/ for 90 ft.
See Boston Boards opposite.

[Continued on page 1116 — & on page 189

Staves — Hoops. Boards.

[Cont. from M. 11. 19

Laws of 1714/3 Staves to be — our Pipe Staves 4ft 8 inches long and 3 inches broad clear of Sap — at least ½ inch thick on the heart or thinnest edge

M. 4. 65 White Oak Hhd Staves to be 5 feet 4 inches long, 3 inches wide clear of Sap, ½ inch thick or more on heart edge

Red Oak Hhd. Staves 3 feet 6 inches long, 3 in. broad, ½ inch thick or more on heart or thinnest edge

Barrel Staves to be 30 inches long, 3 inches broad clear of Sap, ½ inch thick on thinnest part.

all to be well split.

HOOPS to be of White oak or walnut 12 to 14 feet long, well shaved — ½ to be 14 feet. These regulations for Staves & hoops are for those exported

Chesapeake Clark. 1760 to 1775 & after, charged for hoop poles 3/ per 100, usually. In the rev. war, hoop poles are once 4/ per 100.

Thomas Fitch. Boston. Boards.

1720. M. 13. 359. 300 feet seasoned Boards @ 7/6. 100. (say 4/6. Lm

1723 " 365. 396 feet Boards @ 8/. 100 (say 4/6. Lm £ 30. 10.

Then belong to page 188. — 1732. 8135 feet boards & plank @ 75/ m.

Thomas Fitch. Staves £

M. 13. 371. 1726, 4 m. Barrel Staves @ 67/6. 10 m. Pipe Staves @ 10

1682. M. 14. 141. 135. England imported pipe & Hhd staves, & exported 145000 Hoops.

1682 M. 14 142, 140. England imported 27625 Deals. & many more 14. 140. do do 6160 Clapboards. (Staves?

1593. M. 14. 216. Clapboards (ie Cloven boards) were Staves in England in days of Elizabeth, and Beer Casks and Firkin casks were made of these clapboards. The clapboards were to be 3 feet 2 inches long.

[In what did they differ from a stave?

1682. M. 14. 142. England imported Wainscots 5656 & wood Lath

1682. M. 14. 158. England exported Iron Hoops 7 tons.

Skirting Boards in England are the narrow boards fitted round [illegible] the lower side of the wainscot against the floor.

Washboard is the same in Webster.

M. 4. 117 Staves in Boston 1720 — Pipe Staves 5 to 8 £ per m. (say 4 to 6 £ Lm. Hhd staves red oak 50/. m. (say 30 or 32/ Lm.) Barrel do White Oak 50/.

4. 117 Pipe Staves must be Hhd in Philadelphia 45/. barrel do 22/6 m. (36/ = 18/. N.E. Lm.

1720 Do do — to 1721. 60/. Hhd do. 45/. barrel 22/6 (45/. 36/. 18/. N.E

1721

M. 4. 7. 1722. 10 do in Do. 60/ 1723. 60/. 48/ N.E Lm. Hhd do 45/ barrel do 22/6.

" " 1735 do do Phil. 100/ (80/. N.E. Lm.) (Staves much lower at Phe than Boston

Staves in Philadelphia 1743.

M. 4. 88. Pipe Staves 105/. Hhd Staves 75/. Barrel 40/. per m.

M. 4. 207. 1767. Pipe Staves in Philadelphia 14£ or 180/. (144/. N.E. currency

4. 269 1770 do do in do 10£ (8£ sh. "

4. 73 1736 to 1743 Pipe Staves in Dc. 90/ to 120/. per m. one year 1742, 155/

" do — generally 110/ to 120/. average 115/. (in N.E cur. 92/.

Rec. of Mass. IV. 2. 370 Gov. Court suggest that 20. m. Staves sent to London if choice White oak ones, will pay a debt of 1600£ due per. Mass. in London. This = 80£ per m. Sterling. That cannot be.

Lead. Shot, Bullets, Flints, &c.

Continued from M. 9. 218.

1745 9/11. 14th } Sarah Colbeare.
180. 181. 182, 183 } Lead, 13 Cwt at 6£ per Cwt. N.E. · Shot 1/10 + 1/2 d N.E.
Sheet Lead old, 9£ p. cwt. in N.E. · Bullets 1/3 d. N.E.
Shot, more, bird, pigeon, Duck & Goose Cwt 14/. Cwt Sterling.
Flints. 30 m. cost 4/6 Sterling. Same } Some Goose cost 15/. Cwt St.
Iron Bullet Molds –

1774. M. 14. 199. Shot 10£ Cwt C.T. (26/8. Lawful money.
1773 Prices 191. Shot (B. & Hunt) 28/. 112 lbs. or 3 d lb.

Con. 6. 162 } Lead mines & Lead at Middletown, and
262. 298 } other places in Connecticut in Revolutionary
n 99. war. Lead cost 6/9 per lb – money as (money not good.
misc 11. There was a stamping Mill, &c

Con. 6. 280. Lead from houses, as clock weights, & shot, bar lead, scale weights, lead from fish nets; a few window weights &c. – were legaled as Con. for Bullets in June 1776.

Con. 6 } Lead mine in Woodbury, in 1775, mentioned
p. 298 } with buildings for smelting & refining.
M. 9. 320. Same mines referred to.

1733. John Dolbeare of Boston sold to Joseph Hawley
Lead 116 bars, weight 2 Cwt + 3 qrs 85 f Cwt. 500 Flints 3/. per 100
Shot 1/2 Cwt @ 90/. cwt. [about 3 for 1 lawful.
1734. Lead 10 bars, weight 2 Cwt 13 lbs @ 100/ cwt. } Prices 284
Shot 1/2 Cwt @ 110/. cwt. – 1735 J. H. sold Lead per lb at 1/. lb. (say £) }
1744 J. Hawley sold lead at 3/. lb. – (say £) }

[Much more lead than shot used by hunters!

M. 6. 343. Bullets & Buckshot used long before "dropped shot" or "Hailshot." Latter invented about 1548, but their use restricted by law – Only the rich might use fowling pieces.

11. 13. 7/6. 1768. Shot adv. at £10 Cwt O.T. (26/8 Cwt. Lawful.

M. 14. 136. } England exported Lead. 900 Cwt (or 900 fodder.
1682-3 } do " Shot 1052 Cwt.

Worcester Mass } Clock weights melted for bullets in
H. 112 } Leicester Mass. 1775

May 1855. Price of Lead, Shot, &c. at New York
Drop Shot 6 3/4 c. Buckshot 7 1/4 c. Barlead 6 1/2 c.
Sheet & pipe Lead 7 3/4 to 8 c.
Galena Lead 6.31 to 6.37. Spanish Lead 6.12 to 6.25.

M. 16. 377. Act of 1548 about hail shot
M. 6. 343. about dropped or hail shot.
M. 13. 161. Powder & Shot, Lead, Bar and Sheet Lead.
1753 " " " French Flints seemed the best
1749 " " 166. Flint, adv.

Flints.
1675 Nov. 3. Mass. General Court ordered that every town should forthwith provide, in addition to their town stock of ammunition, 6 000 flints for 100 listed soldiers, 1500 for a greater or less number, to be constantly maintained. [6 flints to a soldier. Flints were not a new thing – were common long before this time, but now first ordered to be kept by towns.
See Flints M. 17. 1. Records of Mass. V. 63.
Prices p. 282. 242. J. Hawley 1735. 470 flints, 19/ (cost 40/ m. Dan. 15 or 16 Lawful
do 1722 + 23 Flints 4d doz at retail – 1729 1/. doz. (about 6.1 m

[m. 12. 105. m. 17. 31]

1673. Sept 9. Mass. Gen. Court desired Mr. Hez. Usher to procure from England "500 new snaphances or fire-lock muskets" for the country's use. [These were Flint muskets — Col. Records. V. part 2. 562

1674. Oct 7. He imported 292 muskets — was paid £276. 11. 3. Col Rec. V. 22

Flints to be kept as Town Stock (see preceding page

Rec. III. 169 May 1649. Gen. Court ordered that every town should provide for every 50 soldiers a barrel of powder [100 lbs, or Ormsbee law says, near 100 lbs] 150 lbs musket bullets & ¼ Cwt or 28 pounds of match — flints to be mem added 1675. but order for match seems not repealed.

M. 17. 31. Flints sold by John Pynchon how many from 1666 to 1679. made in Philips war, & some of match.
M. 17. 69. M. 17. 68. Sales of Match by Pynchon & some M. 17. 30 & 31.

1663. M. 17. 227. Pynchon had of Hawthorne & Co 7 ¼ Cwt Lead at Hartford at 3½. Cwt. £12. 6. 6.
1662. M. 17. 257. Pynchon sold Jonathan Gilbert 423 lbs Lead at 4d. £7. 1. 0. (at rate of 3 7/8 per cwt.

M. 17. 30. 31. Lead & Shot.
Wm Pynchon before 1650 sold Lead at 2½d and 3d. and Shot & Goose shot at 4d. sold no bullets. but much of lead & shot.
& John Pynchon sold Shot at 4d. & Bullets at 4d and Lead at 3d. Some pistol bullets & swan shot 5d. some Match — 1660 lead was 4d. 1675 Lead was 3d. 1673 Shot was 6d — Almost all were purchasers. People bought much lead & some bullets; not many shots. Some pigeon shot — They fired bullets mostly; their game was not small birds.

Flints.
Mass. III. p 193. Commissioners of U. E. — with a legacy in England to be sent over in powder, lead, match and flints. This was Sept. 1657. — Flints were then used in New England as well as match. Were they used by both Englishmen & Indians, or chiefly by the latter?

Shot &c
Con. 5. 168. 1652. Shot 30/ & 32/ Cwt.
" 5 178. 1712. Shot bought in Boston 32/ Cwt. Bullets 34/ Cwt.
" 5 225. 1700 Shot bought in Boston at 36/.

misc. 8. 297. about 1690. Jos. Hawley purchased Goose Shot. Duck Shot. and great shot — for others who sent by him

Flints.
Hist. of Newbury. p 117. 1676. June 9. Town voted to buy a bbl of powder and 1500 flints.
Shattuck Concord p 60. Capt. Hauchman sent from Concord April 29. 1676 to Gov Leverett, for "flynts, tobacco, liquor, pipes."

Shot in Hadley &c
Had. 3. 140. J. Pynchon 3 Drs Shot at 6d (retail price) 1665
" 3 66. E. Porter had Shot 31/7. Lead 33/10. 1758
Prince 293. N. Dwight — 1 M. lead 100 lbs shot 30/. 1712. & same in M. G. 218
" 311. A. Cunningham 2 Cwt Shot at 24/. 1695

192 Spirits & Distilling — Rum, Brandy, &c. } Continued from M. 12. 377. 351

1748 m.14.186. and 187 } W.I. Rum 35/ Gal. of E. Rum 28/. Spirits 30/ (what?
0 Tenn or above } Casey of Geneva 6£ — 113 Gallons Rum @ 15/. 1750.
1769 m.14.192. Rum 86 gallons @ 4/8 + 231 gallons @ 4/. L. of pub. W.I.
1771. m.14.195. 10 Gallons Spirits @ 2/. 20/ (What?
1765. m.14.194. Still head 1200 lbs @ 1/4 and another 600 lbs @ 1/4
" " " Large worm 993 lbs @ 1/. and one 347 lbs @ 1/. O.T.
1774 " 199. W.I. Rum 18/6 Gal. O.T. (2/5. L.M. Jamaica Spirits 25/. (3/4. L.M.
" " " 216 do 12/. 1/7½. L.M. Brandy 35/. O.T. (4/8. L.M.
" " " W.I. Rum 2/5 — Jamaica Rum 3/.
1785 " 201. 4910 Gal. Rum @ 1/5 (N.S.

1728 m.4.146. A Tavern Keepers stock advertised, viz Wine, Rhum, brandy, Spirits, limejuice, cider &c. (What was his Spirits? Perhaps Jamaica rum.
1744 m.4.196. One man advertises "1400 pounds Brandy."
1712. m.4.126. Still of 3 barrels & one & half a barrel for sale.
1706 m.4.127. Rum, Brandy & Rum. adv. with Sugar, Molasses &c
1730 to 1750. There were 30 distilleries at Newport, and the rum was exported to Africa, & procured the slaves there.
1739 m.4.174. Rum called Sir Richard. Harper's Mag. Aug. 1854
1666 & 1667 } misc. 2. 178 2. 179 } Virginia estimated the value of Spirits & wine as follows — in comparison with each other — all given in tobacco —
Brandy, Eng. Spirits & Virginia Drams 16. Rum 10.
Spanish & Portuguese Wines 10 — French Wines 8.
Beer 4. Cider 2½ — These are the proportions.
They had Rum in Virginia before 1666.
20 years before or 1645. the proportions were as follows
Eng. Strong Water best 8, aqua vitae or Brandy 4
Spanish wine 3: Madeira & Fayal Wine 2. French W. 1½
In 1658 - Same things were proportioned at 12 & 6 for Spirits and 6. 5 & 3 for the 3 sorts of Wine — No Rum in 1758
Old Laws p. 68 } Massachusetts estimated the relative value differently, & in the Impost Laws for 1645 —
Wines were to pay per butt or pipe as follows.
" Fyall & other from W. Indies & Islands 5/.
" Madeira 6/8. [This cheap wine for many years.
" Sherry, Sack, Malaga, or Canary 10/
" Muscatel, Malvoisies & other wines from Straits 10/
" Bastards, Pents & Alligants — 10/
" French, hogshead 2/6
Strong Waters 10/ per hogshead.
if imported direct from England, they seem free of impost.
Kinds of Drinks in 1657
Old Laws p. 76 } None to sell or give to Indians, strong liquors, as Rum, Strong Waters, Wines, Strong Beer, Brandy, Cider, Perry or any other strong liquors. Penalty 40/ per pint. [Rum was well known here in 1657 it seems — Used also in laws about Innkeepers. 1661. & Distillers.
"Stillers of strong waters" used in laws 1661. & before
Then also "present stillers" in Mass.
M.11.3/8. Regulations of Inn Keepers &c. from Old Laws.
Rhigum had in 1657 & 1661 (and before 1657 doubtless
Distilled in Mass. 1661. & before. [Yes here in 1637 & see M.14.317

Spirits Distilling.

Aug. 6. 1772. J. Judd Jr. says in his diary. "No trade of late for which to pay, except rum; that must we get, live or starve."

M. 13. 111. Rum is ordered in an account of Barbadoes 16/ called the spirit of the sugar cane — was then in great use by the meaner sort in the Island as servants & slaves & much is transported to Virginia, Bermuda, & New England

1854. Ansel Jewett who was long with his father Timothy
M. 2. 242. in the distilling business, says they retailed a great deal of cider brandy & their book shows this. The pints, quarts, 2 qts. & gallons are as thick as those of rum sold rum on merchants' books. They commonly retailed at 3/ gallon, but in war time, it was 6/ per gallon at retail, sometimes brought that at wholesale. They charged for distilling 2/6 to 3/ per barrel of cider.

1765. William Clark sold to Israel Alvst 3 quarts of Brandy 5/4 and one quart 1/1 (When did he get it? Was there not a distillery in town? yes. Matth. Phelps's.

1767. W. C. lent Israel Alvst 3 qts Brandy 3/4 may 286
Prides 83. Matthew Phelps distilled cider at Middletown. Still hd
1755 may 1768 A Still house & still adv. at Middletown.
June 13 168 800 or 900 gallons, with conveniences for distilling & a dwelling house.

Thomas Fitch. Rum

1720. M. 13. 358. Rum 1 hhd 94 Gal. @ 5/. 6 hhds 646 Gal @ 3/2
1720 " . 359 do 6 " 651 " @ 3/. p 363. 8 h. 322 G. @ 2/7
1722 " . 364 do 6 " 615 " @ 4/10. p 365 12 h. 1240 G. @ 6/.
1724 " " 367 Rum 3 hhds 320 G. exchanged for 320 G. molasses. (3 hhds cost 13/. ea
1724 " " " 32 Gallons High wines @ 3/.
1724 " " 368. 12 hhds Rum & 1 Tierce (73 G) all 1401 Gallons
cost 10d Gallon in Barbadoes — 58. 7. 6.
Casks & duty (about 30/ a cask or 3 1/3 d a gallon. 19. 3. 5
Commission & Storage (about 1d Gallon) 5. 16 3
[Cost then 1/2 1/3. Gal. freight & duty in N.E. to be added, I conclude, leakage, &c. Cost, in my Sterling. £ 83. 7. 2
1724. M. 13 368 Rum 1 hhd 112 G. @ 3/. 1726. 371. 104 Gal. @ 4/.
1725. M. 13 370. Rum 105 Gals 3/6. & 108 Gal @ 4/. 371. 4 hhds 408 G @ 3/3.
1726. M. 13 371 Rum 12 hhds 1247 Gallons @ 3/8
1727 M. 13. 373. Rum 4 hhds 432 Gal. @ 4/. 4 hhds @ 18/. sent to N. found land
1728 " " 374 Rum at 3/7 & 5/9 sent to Newfoundland
" " " Rum at 4/; & 4/4 1726 sent to do.
1734 " " 375 Rum 4/9 Gallon. 1736. Rum 6/6. Gal - 1730. 4/. Gal
1736 " " 376. a case of 6 bottles 40/

Chambers Cyclop. 7th Edt. 1751 says Spirit is made from cider by distillation as brandy is made from wine. It has not a good flavor, but may be rectified & made pure and insipid. Traders do this, & then give it the flavor of 'old spirits' or mix it with rum, brandy or arrack, and the cheat is not discovered.

1682. 3. M. 14 } England exported 1900 Gallons Strong Water
p 135 + 138 } Aquavitae 16 hhds & 1975 gallons
" . 14. 140 Imported aquavitae & lime juice & Lemon juice
14. 135 Exported Cherry Brandy 38 Gal. 136 Spirits 67 Gal.
14. 140 Imported Dried Cherries - (what they to make brandy? or to use as cherries?
" 136. Juice of Cherries 4 hhds. (what this, &c.?

1770. Ed. Enc. XVIII. 375. 292, 966 gallons of W.I. Rum were sent to Africa to purchase Slaves, & not much else was sent thence from Eng. Colonies. Valued at 1/3 gallon at Custom house, Sterling. 1770

Cont'd M. 14. 316

194 Carriages — Continued from M.12.219

L.C.

1760. M.14.191. Oldsley, Chair & Harness 9£. L.C.
" " " Horse, Chaise, Chair & Sedan 13.7.8. L.C.
1765 " 194. Old Chaise Wheels 24/.
1771- " 195 2 old Chaise 6£. Chaise & Harness 13.6.8
" " 195 Riding Chair & Tackling 5£8
" " 196. Old Coach & Harness 15. Chaise & Harness 70/
" " 196 Horse Chair & Tackling
1769&73 " 198. Chaise & Harness 12£. Coach 13.6.8. old Chaise 60/
1773 " 198. Common Coach bed. (?)
1774 " 199. Chaise & rest for a horse 40£ (O.T. £ 5.6.8. L.M.
1774 " 200. 2 Wheeled Chaise 16£. Chariot & Harness 60£
" " " Old Carriage & Harness 40/
" " " Coach 8£. Chaise & Harness 50£. Post Chaise 10£
" " " Sulky & Harness 8£. Chaise & Harness 7£
1785 " 201. Chaise & Harness 20£.

1742 M.4.183. A "Chair" & a "Chaise" were both in one Chaise-house
1728 M.4.84 — Vinhuecas, who has a coach & horses to convey people any where; has also 4 chaises & horses to let. and says, "Coaches & Chaises made & mended".
1731. M.4.95. Hackney Coach & horses to let, to go to any part of Country. [In 1728. the Coach & horses would go to any part of country, that was, "passable for a Coach".]
1735. M.4.166. Women sometimes drove Chaises
1731 M.4.153. Chaise English built for sale
Conveyances about Boston, 1692 by law.
M.14.32. Calves, Sheep & Lambs not to be brought to Boston market alive, "laid across or hanging by the sides of horses as has been usual", but they are "to be driven, or carried in carts, sleds, panyers or boats". [These include the common conveyance of that day. Were there no sleighs? or did all have sled bottoms?

Page 219. "Waggons & other heavy carriages" ~~are~~ in 1756. 59. 60 are mentiond in 3 bottom laws as injuring the roads on Boston neck, Roxbury adjoining, & on Charlestown street. Were these real 4 wheel waggons?

In a Mass. Law of Boston was allowed to tax Coaches, Chaises
May 1743. Chariots, Calashes or Chairs, whose owners
see next page. are said to receive the principal benefit of repairs on Boston neck, for the repair of the highway on the neck. No waggon alluded to.
M. 14. 29. An Act 1749 to prevent carriages passing by the
see p. 195 state house, does not mention waggons.

M. 13. 114. A Philadelphia Stage-waggon, with horses and harness from Pa. adv. at Charlestown Mass. 1782
a nice thing to carry 3 or 4 passengers with trunks, chests, &c.
A 4 horse waggon complete adv.
[The War brought waggons into use in New England to transport on the roads — not perhaps on farms.

M. 10. 183 Mr Felton born in Brookfield 1775 — settled in Pelham 1799. (says Prescott) thinks farmers used no waggons in farming before revolution. Now & then one appeared before 1795 — very few. Transportation between Brookfield & Boston was chiefly done in sleighs in the winter when he was young.
Oxen were chiefly used for draft. He had seen oxen yoked to a waggon to carry a load from Brookfield to Boston.

1773 may 6. Mr Timothy Allen & wife of Southold were at Southampton in a Chair from Worthington's "the first Chair that has come acrbss from Murray's Ferry." J. Jekel his Diary.

p.194 1749. Carriages passing by the Province Court House, Boston
M. 14.29 disturbed the Gen'l Court; & they were to be prevented passing by chains, &c. "Coaches, Chaises, Carts, Trucks and other Carriages" Waggons not named.

Law of May 6, 1743 } Boston's expensive to keep the w[illegible] on Boston neck in repair, & Owners of carriages reaped the principal benefit. Boston was therefore authorized to lay a tax not exceeding 10/ a year on each Coach, Chariot or 4 wheeled Chaise, or 5/ on each two wheeled Chaise, Calash or chair, for 5 years. Governor's carriage, & settled ministers of Boston's carriages are free. Tax to be used to repair the road on Boston neck.
p.194 [Noted in Felt's Statistics p. 360.

Mass. 2 p.132 Carriage Tax in the province 1737, (is not noticed by Felt)

Mass. 2 p.132 } I have a carriage Tax in 1749-50, marching. Not noticed by Felt. & not in Abolition of Laws 1755.
Misc. 4. 202 It probably lasted only a year or two. pertaps [illegible] only a bill & did not become a law.
Taxes were the same as in 1753 & exemptions the same. Coach 10/. Chariot 5/. Chaise 3/. Calash 2/ chair 1/

Law of May Session 1753 } Laid a tax on carriages for 5 years, & to encourage the manufacture of Linen? They hoped to raise in 5 years £1500 but in fact raised not quite half that sum. General Court went to make up the sum to 1500 £.
See Felt's Statistics
Mass. 1. 335. The act is in the edition of Laws of 1755. 10 men
Misc 2. 210 b. c were appointed to manage the matter, to receive the money, purchase land & build or purchase a house in Boston "for carrying on the business of spinning, weaving & other parts of the Linen Manufacture." Every town must send at least one person, to be instructed in the Linen manufacture. Calashes & Chairs are all returned as Chairs. Tax the same

One Horse Waggons & Carts

M. 10. 183. Mr Felton says the first one he saw was made for a lame man — might be 1806 or 7. A few years later, others had them, and they began to make them in Prescott.

P. 426 of this. Mrs Amsden says the first one appeared in Deerfield 1809 or 1810, and occasioned much talk. See her account. Two horse waggons were very rare when she was young, more in Deerfield 1800, &c. than in Palmer. Some farmers in Deerfield had them for farm work, before 1810.

M. 10. 156. James Osborne, born in 1762, lived in East Windsor, recollects no waggon till the revolution came. There were none in E. W. During revolution large waggons, some with 4 horses, used to pass through E. Windsor, with loading for the army. Some were called Pennsylvania waggons. Carts were used in E. W. Ox carts accompanied the soldiers towards Boston after Lexington

Coaches — Cattle, Tame — a few horse Cartson E.W.

M. 13. 362. Thos. Fitch of Boston had a Coach 1720 & hired a Coach
M. 13. 357 [illegible] for 40/ a year. — Bought 2 Coach horses 1720 at 35 £ each
M. 13. 376 at his decease 1736. Coach & furniture was valued at 130 £.
2 Coach horses at 40 £ for both. £
had 1 Chaise, 2 set wheels & runners, all 90.

[Continued p. 394

Beds & Materials of Beds (Cont: from P. 131.

Curtains p. 212.

1765. m. 14. 194. Feather Beds weighing 75. 43. and 52 lbs @ 1/1. 9½ & 9d. pull.
" " " do ——— at 1/4. 10. 9d & 8d per lb.
1771 " 195 Beds, bolsters & pillows, two 287½ lbs @ 6 — 2 beds 133 lbs @ 9d.
" " 195 do ——— & " 68 lbs @ 1/. & 2 beds 105 lbs @ 10d
" " 195. Flock bed 6/. 6 bedsteads @ 3/3. 19/6. Boston. 1 bed 12/
" " 195 6 Feather Beds & Bolsters & pillows &c 12. 13 4. (42/3 each. Boston
" " 197. Beds on O.T. 71 lbs @ 10d. (1/4 lc) 62 lbs @ 8d (1/0 lc). 72 & 62 lbs @ 9d. (8d. lc
1773 &c " 198. Beds at 1/. 10d and 8d pull. among Richmen in Boston
1769 " 198. a flock bed 12/.
1774 " 200. Beds, bolsters & pillows — 70 lbs @ 1/4. 78 lbs @ 2/. 85 & 80 lbs @ 1/6
1774 " 200. Red Bed and window curtains 80/. (out of 4 leave £ 6
1774 " 200. 7 Feather Beds, bolsters & pillows 28. 16. 0. 5 Bedsteads 6
[These belong a rich men came to 4. 2. 3½ each, and if they contained only 60 lbs feathers ea, the feathers averaged only 1/4½ lb.

1785. 14 201. Feather Beds @ 1/ and 1/6 per lb. 1 bed 54 lbs @ 1/
" " 201. 1 bed 49 lbs @ 1/. 2 beds 123 lbs @ 1/1.
" " " Mahogany Bedstead 60/. Flock bed 36 lbs @ 1/4
" " " Beds, 6. & p. 50. 48. 53. 86 & 60 lbs @ 1/. 4 beds 228 lbs @ 1/1½
" " " do " " 63. 75. 46 & 65 lbs @ 1/6 — 45 lbs @ 9d. old do 63 @ 4

[Here are 15 feather Beds in 2 lots of lines averaging 59 lbs each and the price averaging only 1/1 each per lb.

1742. m. 4. 184 a cheney raised bed" for sale
1729. m. 4. 149. "Couch Bed & furniture" for sale.
1738 m. 4. 172. "Red Cheney Bed & Window Curtains"
1760 m. 4. 205. "Ready made cheney & linsey Beds" [Valuation of curtains & bed clothing, probably
Thomas Tickell. [Thomas Tickell
1719. m. 13. 358. Two wool Beds and Bolsters @ 37/. ea. — M. Fitch
" " " 2 Feather Beds & Bolsters £8. 4. 1. and £8. 7. 9. & £7. 2. 2 & pillows
1720 " 359 1 do " with blankets &c £12. 17. 6. Small one 86/.
" " 360 1 do do & ¾ blanket. 8. 5. 6. 1 F. Bed, quilt & Blanket 4. 4. 3
" " 361. 1 F. Bed, suite, print. blanket, rug £14. 11. 0. —
" " 361. Crimson Cha — bed, cornishes, &c. £22. —
1719 " 358. Feather Bed, suit of curtains, rugs & blankets £16. 17. 0
" " do do. suit of Chainy, Quilt & blankets, 20. 5. 4.
1721 " 363. Feather Bed sold @ 1/10 lb. Feather bed £7/.
[30 lbs Feathers sometimes sold for a bed: as suit crimson Chainy + 50 lbs feathers £ 15. 13. 4
1720 " 361. Fine Flanders Bolster, pillows & bed £11. 2. 3. The "Flanders"
1723 " 365. Feather Bed & Bolster. 8. 14. 6. & one 8. 18. 6. Legacy to the Tickells
1724 " 366 Raised Bed of Green Harriteen 28. 7. 10. Wool Beds
" " 367 2 Harriteen Beds both 44. 10. 10
" " 368. Feather bed & Bolster 8. 8. 0. Small feather bed, bedstead & bolsters 7. 4. 6
" " " Raised bed with cornishes, cases, &c. of Crimson ingrain Chainy + 60 lbs feathers £. 38. 18. 8
" " 368 Large woool Bed & pillow 57 3. (wool seemed to cost 8d lb.
" " " 119 yards Sacking @ 1/10
" " " Feather Bed & suit of Chainy £48. 3. 7.
1725 " 370. a Feather Bed and a 9/4 "Yarnsel" 16. 18. 11. P. 371. Feather Bed 15. 4. 0
" " " Orange Chainy Bed, Curtains, Vallance, head cloth & Tester 13. 3. 8
1726 " 372. Feather Bed for Cushing of Scituate 13. 3. 9; one F. Bed 13. 17. 9. P. 373
1727 " 373 3 Wool beds @ 1/8. 30 lbs Wool for the bed. & work on it 2/.
m. 13. 376. At Fitch's decease 1736. he had — Negro's Bedding 50 £
Raised Crimson Chainy Bed &c 35 £. Calico Bed, coverlid &c 25
Raised Calico bed, quilt, bedstead &c 22 £. Bed. bolster &c 15 £

Couches. (Cont from m. 12. p. 329

		£
1722. m. 13. 365	Couch & squob & ¼ Bocking	7. 12. 1
1724 m. 13. 367	Couch frame & squob	4. 19. 0
1736 " " 376	Cane Couch 40/.	m. 13. 182. 175 B. Couch bed.
1740 " 4. 112.	Couch Bed —	1735. Couches; Beds & Couches.
1739. 4. 105	Couch & squab & pillow	— 1731. m. 4. 94 Couches for sale
1682 14. 135	England exported 16 Couches	— 1734 m. 4. 102. Couch & squab for sale

Cont: to 1730

M.y. 20. Seafowl feathers, obtained from fowls on the coast of Massachusetts, extensively used for beds formerly.

M. 14.33. Law to prevent the destruction of Water Fowl or to prevent their being frightened away, on coast of Mass. 1717 or 18 says "they have been of great benefit for necessary feathers"

M 13.231. "Choice Water Fowl Feathers" for sale in Boston 1772
" " "Choice Feathers" kind not stated. adv. 1773.

1719 Feathers. Thomas Fitch's purchases.
M.13.358. 60 lbs best Feathers @ 2/3 — 6 lbs best @ 2/3. 6 lbs best @ 2/.
1720. 13.301. 1418 lbs. Feathers @ 1/8. £118.3.4 — p. 360. 302 lbs @ 1/8
1721. " 363. 340 lbs Feathers @ 1/8 — 70 lbs best Feathers @ 2/3. & 20 lbs @ 2/3
" " " 208½ lbs Feathers @ 1/9 — 1723. M. 13.365. 35 lbs Feathers @ 1/9
1722 " 364. 267¾ lbs Feathers and 137½ lbs at 1/6. £30.7.10
" " " 693 lbs Feathers @ 1/8. £53.5.0.
1723 " 366. 367 lbs do @ 2/2. and 419 lbs @ 1/.
" " " 140 lbs do @ 2/6 and 11 lbs @ 3/. & 11 lbs @ 3/.
" " " 150 lbs do @ 2/6. and 395 lbs @ 12/6
1724 " " 645½ lbs do @ 2/6 and P. 368. 7 lbs @ 12/6
1724 " 368. 878 lbs do @ 2/6. some 3/. 369. 383 lbs @ 2/8
1725 " 369. 572 lbs do @ 2/9. and 150½ lbs live do @ 3/.
1725 " 370. 994 lbs do @ 2/10 — P. 371. 1726. 357 lbs Feathers @ 3/
1726 " 372 306 lbs do @ 3/ — P. 373. 1727. 361 lbs do @ 3/
1727 " 373. 349 lbs do @ 3/ — P. 372 1726. 12 lbs sold @ 3/6
" " " 3½ lbs "Goose Feathers" @ 3/10. Some feathers called 3/6
Mr Fitch paid for freight on feathers several times. Where from?
1728. M. 13.374. 553 lbs Feathers @ 3/. 27 lbs @ 3/6. 40 lbs @ 2/6. 7 lbs @ 3/10
1729 " " 375 50 lbs do @ 3/6. 489 lbs 1731 @ 2/6
1732 " " 375. 150 lbs do @ 3/6. 55 lbs @ 3/6 sold to a Lancaster man
1734 " " " Feathers 3/ & 3/6 lb. Feathers 447 lbs @ 3/.
1729 " " " 60 lbs Feathers & a Flanders Tick, &c. 17.9.0

Here best feathers began at 2/3. 1719 & 20 — rose to 2/6. 3/. and some 3/6. A few lots called 3/10 — but most over 3/. or below down to 1729. These prices in silver were not more than 1/6 or 1/8 — for best feathers. The "Geese" & "Live" Feathers may have been as high as 1/10 or 2/. I conclude that most of the feathers were Sea Fowl Feathers, even those called "best." The cheaper ones worth about 1/6 to 1/3, what were they? — Beds that have been used (see opposite page) were much lower — 4. 6. 8. 1/. 1/4. 1/6 per pound and a few up to 2/. after the revolution — None had been sold over 2/ silver before. but few as high as 1/9 or 2/ — very few over 1/6. I am not sure in the country Geese Feathers were worth 18/ old Tenor or 2/5. before the revolution.

Bedscrews were imported & sold 1745 (See Sarah Dolbeare viii. 14 183) and probably long before. Cost in England 1/2 doz. sterling some sold in N.E. at 12/. doz. Sarah Dolbeare had 16 doz. 12/.
1758. M. 13. 186. Beds & bedg. Feather Beds & Curtains often adv.
" " " Iron Bedstead with Screws
1714 " 301. Mrs E. Clark — Bed & Appurtenances £9.10. Curtains Valient to same 60/ Sheets &c. 80/.
1735 4. 167. Field Bed & Bedstead. M. 4. 102 1738. Feathers 3/6. (very little down)
1728. 4. 145. "Wild Fowl Feathers" at 3/4. adv. for sale. This & &c indicates that at Fitch's feathers may have been Wild Fowl when bought at 3/. 1725 to 1729 — I think very few geese feathers from live geese were sold by Fitch.
1682. M. 14. 135. 1 ag. exported Feathers &c. 1 feather bed
14 140 Do imported 786 lbs Feathers

[Continued on p. 440, 406

198 Coopers and their wares. Casks. See M 17. 337 M. D. 4. 181

M. 2. 248. 5. 10. 449. M. 17. 97.

£
1765. M. 14. 194. A Cooper in Suffolk Co. had 322 barrels 30. 1. 1. and
and 89 barrels £7. 0 11 — (barrels in about 1/7 and 1/8 eq
11 Pierces 36/. (3/3 each.
1774. M. 14. 199. 133 new fish barrels 21/8 — (Perhaps the preceding were fish barrels.
1745. M. 14. 184. "Cooper Sheaves" — What were they? Bung borers p. 182
" M. 14. 180 Coopers Jointer Irons. Adz.
Prices 14. Pails. E. Hunt. J. 1740; 1742, 6/; 1747. 8/; (about 1/8.

M. 2. 239. Barrels.
More than a million a year are made in Onondaga County, N.Y. and vicinity. Agriculture is hardly a leading interest. Coopering & lumbering are the main business. The barrels are made for the salt manufacturers at the N.Y. Salt works, and are sold at 30 cents each, [and come to 300.000 dollars.] They are rudely made, requiring but a short apprenticeship at Coopering. The staves are of riven hemlock, heads of oak or ash, & hoops of ash. After the stuff is prepared a man will make from 5 to 15 or 20 in a day. — The barrels are carried to market in huge, unwieldy loads; the waggons being 30 feet long; and they carry from 100 to 140 barrels for a load. These huge loads are a constant spectacle north of Syracuse. They do not turn out; they cannot; all others must turn out.
P.S. Salt Barrels hold 5 bushels. Salt & barrel sold at 1.25. to 1.50. Letter in N.Y. Evangelist July 1855

M. 16 In old times, a Kilderkin held half a barrel —
383. 382/16 gallons of ale & 18 gallons beer, and 112 lbs butter.
The butter Kilderkin probably held about 1/2 a barrel.
A Firkin was 1/4 of a barrel or 1/2 a kilderkin, and held 8 Gallons Ale & of beer and 56 lbs butter.
Wine tuns, pipes, tierces & hhds were the same in 1423 as 200 or 300 years later.

Cust. & misc. 1. 148 3. Barrel of Beer 36 Gal. of ale 32 Gal. of Wine 31½ Gal.
Bung borers — opposite, & Tap borers

Coopers were sometimes sellers of Wines and perhaps of Spirits. Practical Laws. p. 81. "Merchant Cooper, Owner or Keeper of Wines" not to suffer any person to drink to excess.

Rec. III. p. 133 Coopers were incorporated 1648, viz. those of Boston and Charlestown, like the Shoemakers, for 3 years. Not renewed. The principal Coopers were Thomas Venner John Millborn, Samuel Bidfield, James Mallocks Wm Cutter, Bartholomew Barlow.

M 17. 97. 337 Coopers in Springfield & other towns 1654 to 1684
John Winters & others charged for meat & cider & vessels
barrels at first 4/6. next 4/. and next 3/9. generally 3/4
but one 3/6. Hhds 5/6 and 5/. Flour Barrels 2/6.
Cowles 4/. milk pails 1/8 & 1/10. Some pails 2/ & 2/6. 1/6
Butter Tubs 3/6. cowle 9/. Hhd hoops 4. bbl hoops 3.
Churn 4/. Milk Keelers 2/6. 9/
Running sives 9. Breaking Tub 4/6. Meat powdering Tub. 9/
Hhds generally 5/. some 4/ for pipes, &c. wooden bottles 2/6
Cans 2/6. Ladles & Skimmers Simon Cobell, coopers.
Prices 309 Cowls from 2/ to 4/ not uncommon in Hampshire 1709. 1710

M.2.287. **Joiners & Carpenters** & their tools & articles used.

1663. M. 13. 274. Tools in an Inventory — 9 Planes 10/. 16 Chisels 4/
Great wimbles & bits. 3 Squares 1/6. 6 Knives &
6 Saws 8/. Files, Rasps. Adz. hand vice.
Large Vice 4/. — Round Compass 3/. ea Square compass 4/
Lamp black — Scales & weights

1746–1749. M. 13. 156 } Their Tools — Saws. Gimblets. Hinges. Hammers. Lathing hammers
Chisels, boxrules. Compasses. Iron Squares. Crosscut Saws
Carpenters Tools generally. Files.

1745. M. 13. 180. Sarah Dolbeare } Tools. Plane irons. Steel & Iron compasses. Files Rasps
Nail, brad & spike Gimblets; Augers, chisels, Turning Chisels
Turning & socket Gouges. p 181. Chalkline. Box rules
2 foot rules with brass Square & without. Wood Square & joints
Cabinet Makers Trammels.

M. 13. 156. 1746. Brass Handles & Escutcheons, and other
Cabinet materials — Brass for Desks & Cases.
M. 14. 180 Cask & Hook case furniture, cost in England 2 pf sterling a set. 1745

Boring Instruments.

M. 13. 156 Augers, Gimblets, Tapborers. 1741 — Augers Cong 417. 1663
M. 14. 182. 1745. Tapborers, Bungborers, Spike Gimblets,
14. 180. 1745. Paperbits, Centre bits and other bits.

M. 14. 180. 1745. Iron Squares.

M. 17. 96 / 17. 336 Springfield — Pynchons Books. accounts & articles
made by joiners & carpenters. They were wheelwrights,
cabinet makers, plowwrights, &c.

Pynch p. 309. Cowls are not uncommon in Hampshire
1709. 1710. &c. from 2/ to 4/ each. Belongs to preceding page.

Misc 17. 74. On this page are Company 8, Whipsaw 14/6
Pynchon. Gimblets at 3d. 2d. 6d and 9d. — Crosscut Saw 14/
Files at 6d. 10d & 8d
Staples & Hasps & Hesps & Staples from Pynchon. cheap.

M. 14. 182 & Sarah Dolbeare. hed Staples, Rings & Staples twice & square Hasps, Rings & staples, Square & T. gudgeons & staples assorted. Box Staples
14. 182. Pegteeth Saws, crosscut saws,
14 182. Handsaw files, Flat files, Pround files. round & 3 sq. Files
14. 182. Heart & Shafted Handles, ♡ cost 5/. 5/9. 6/3. 7/3. doz. Sterling.
many sorts. some turned or all.
were they used for trunks, chests, coffins, &c?

14181. Box rules with 3 brass joints. p 184. 188 each rules.

M. 13. 156. Handsaws (this name not seen in early days much
yet used in Shakspeare "my sword hacked like a handsaw"
So in the old proverb about telling a hawk from a handsaw.

M. 14. 182. 28 inch Handsaws cost 2/6 sterling. Sarah Dolbeare
" " 26. 24 & 22 inch Handsaws cost 2/3. 2/2. 2/. & 1/9 sterling

M. 13. 156. 1746. Handles & Squares for Coffins. (what are the squares?
Also Files, &c see above.

Cider. [Continued from M. 13. 85.

making Cider — Cont from M. 9. 249.

1771. M. 14. 196. Cider 6/8 barrel (Braintree). 4 bbls Cider & bbls. 13.7.6 O.T. [about 9/. O.T. for cider & bbl

1785 M. 14. 201 Cider at Roxbury 6/. bbl.

May 1715. M. 4. 129. Bottled cider offered for sale

1728. M. 4. 86. Cider was 12/. Bbl. (ministers estimate). Worth in 6/. L.M. but Beer was the main drink, at least in the ministers family in Boston. 12 barrels of beer in a year and only 4 of cider. Cider doubtless much more used among the farmers, but probably not the common drink, even in the country towns, at this time. 1728

1806. Mass. Ag. Society} Orchards in many old towns were on the decline in Mass. Were increasing in newer towns. This refers chiefly to cider orchards — Marlboro' made 1500 barrels of cider for market. Worcester sent 1200 barrels to the distilleries which sold at 75 to 83 cts [a gallon] a barrel.

Agricultural & Political

1854 Ansel Jewett — says his father & he formerly, say 1814, and some years after, charged 1/. per barrel for making cider. At a later period 20 cents & finally 25 cents. Forty years ago there were cider mills in every street. The greater part were wheel mills, the wheel made of wood — They sometimes made cider for every 4th barrel. Cider was worth 4/. to 6/. a barrel for many years.

Cider Mill in Elm Street. [Wm Clark's account Book. In 1760 William Clark, Daniel Clark & Ebenezer Clark Jr built a cider mill & press (perhaps 2 presses) on Wm Clark's lot, where Sidney Clark's (now Bridgman's) house stands. Timber was not called any thing, but only the getting timbers, hewing, making wheel, press "3 screws" mentioned &c. Wm Clark's labor & expense was £30. 11. 8 old Tenor. If the other two were equal the mill cost 91. 15. 0. O.T. or about 41 dollars in N.E. money.

Making Cider} M. 9. 249 M. 16 284} They made great quantities of cider before and during the revolution. Wm Clark made much for many people — chiefly for people living westerly of the meeting house, or west of King & Pleasant Streets — did not take in those streets, nor South Street.

The Price for making cider from 1760 to the revolution 1775 was commonly 7 d per barrel — During the War 1775 to 1783, the price of making was usually 8 d per barrel — 1783 to 1790 price was 8.d [some at 8d in last period some at 9 in ...

They had a kind of hard, small, round apples, called Button apples, good for cider. Making cider from these was more, sometimes 1/. bbl: [about] was charged for making water cider, more for other hard apples. These Button apples, many had in all, though not one in four. [Skunk Sweetings were a common apple formerly in N.H.

Some water cider was charged 1/2 barrel for making.

Price of Cider} William Clark sold much cider — considerable went to the new settlers in Chesterfield. All loved cider — Much cider was sold at 3/4 a barrel, but 4/. was the common price 1760 to 1775. Now & then a few barrels were sold at 4/8 or 5/. — There is no allusion to a cider distillery in Clark's Book, but in 1764 he sold 5 qts brandy 5/4 and 1 quart 1/1. — Some cider was charged @ 30/. Old Tenor cider drawn, some less in Winter was sometimes 6/. barrel.

The three Clarks (opposite page) divided the time that each should use the Cider Mill, every year, in August. Each had it 2 days each week, but only one day at a time. For example in 1768. Wm C. had Wednesday & Saturday; Daniel C. had Tuesday and Friday, and Ebenezer C. Monday & Thursday. — Did they grind & press the apples in one day?! Present Wm C. Clark, 1854, says they must have had two days to complete a cheese of cider; and he thinks the difficulty was obviated by having 2 presses, as they had in his younger days, across the road. Down to 1784, no mans two days came together. They had each, M. & Th. Tues. & Fri. or Wed. & Sat.

The Old Mills were wheel mills. Had some covering, it is believed, at least the grinder.

Not long after 1790, this cider mill was given up and a new one was built on the S. side of the street where my house stands — a wheel still with two presses. [It was built 1790 - Jewell worked on the frame. making so many Casks of Button & Water Cider was a change not many times — always of a barrel. The Button & water cider were connected.

Time of making cider.

1760 to 1783. They began to make cider in August. and ended in November — occupying about 3 months — less in some years — Not a great deal of cider made in August or November. Seldom did cider making commence before August 20 & each made in August only one or two barrels or a small number. In November little or none was made after the 15th, & not very much before.

The cider making months were September & October. I noticed a few barrels charged as made August 15. very few. Button Apples & Water cider were made later — most of Water cider seems to have been made of Button Apples.

Cider Barrels were called 2/6, 2/9 & 3/. & some 2/4. probably some had been used.

Making Cider in Old Tenor about 1760 & 61. was 4½ ~~4½~~ that is 6¾d — yet in lawful money has never been less than 7d.

putting up & taking down "a cheese of cider" is in Clark's book. 1766

The new mill 1790 was built by Solomon Clark, Abner Baker & John Baker (brothers) and the

M. 3. 157. Josselyn says 1671 that "cider is plentiful" in the country — ordinarily sold at 10/ a hhd". Spiced & sweetened cider sold in Boston at 4d a qt. Cyder was bottled - sometimes mixed with raisins &c

M. 4. 191. 1743. An orchard in Cambridge making 50 bbls cider, and is not attacked by worms

M. 2. 47¾ Paul Dudley mentions the "Summer Sweeting" as an apple 1724 common cultivated by farmers for cider, molasses, to fatten swine &c Was not this the Skunk sweeting of Northampton? One of the Skunk sweetings was formerly very common in Northampton

M. 1. 24. Dr Douglass says cider from Windfalls [apples that fall or are blown off early] is begun to be made about the end of August. This agrees with Clarks account.

Chambers Cyc. Edition 1751. says the redstreak apple makes the best cider, & is a good apple for eating — Collaton has the redstreak p. 598. Belongs to Herefordshire. Is green streaked with red — sharp flavor.

[Cont in M. 16. 284

202 Candles Lamps &c. Continued from M.13.87.
Snuffers

1773. M.14.198 } A Tallow Chandler in Boston, loaf and lump
2490 lbs Tallow @ 7¼d. 230 kegs Hogsfat at 6.
2808 lbs Candles 8d (did he make his candles of tallow & lard?
Cotton wool 1/. D. & 243 lbs Cotton yarn 2/. (or wicking?
19 lbs Owl wick 1/. — 127 lbs Bay wax @ 9. (He made candles of this
Flowers 10/. Cast and also in Candles probably. Beeswax 12
1774 42 pewter Candle molds, 53 lbs 1/ Dipping Mould & Table
M.14.199 } Candles 5/. D.O.T. (8 Lon.
1774 " 14.200. High Candlestick 12/
1785 " " 201. Tallow 6d per lb.

1758. M.13.163. Tallow Candles are adv. in Boston 4/. O.Tenor (6 2/5 Lon.
1728 M.4.86. Candles are estimated by minister at 4/3 D. (say 7d or 9. Lon

1765. M.4.206. Spermaceti Candles adv. in Boston (not noticed before
1770 M.4.210 Spermaceti Candles frequently adv.
1719 M.13.358. Candles were about 50 lbs to the box; some 64 lbs to the box
probably for export - price by quantity 10d & 10½d per lb, & boxes 1/6 ea.

1725. M.13.370. 4d. Cotton Wick @ 4/6 D. Th. Filch [Th. Fitch
1772 13.169 Cotton wick adv.
1726. M.13.371. Candlesticks brass balled cost 5/. in Eng } advance was 250 per
Thomas Filch. do ironballed " 4/6 " } adv. so the Boston
do plain " 3/9 " } wholesale price
do Japanned " 4/6 " } was 19/6. 15/9. 13/1½, 15/9

1736. M.13.376. "a standing Candlestick 30/".
Candlesticks of brass & Tin. Snuffers & Stand
1758. M.13.161. Sperm, Tallow & Bay wax Candles adv
1772 M.13.246. Dipped Candles. 8/. D.O.T. (8d) by box. 5/3.O.T. single lb.
1745. M.14.180. Candle Molds at 5 Sterling (pewter or Tin?
1758 M.B.186. 24 Candle Molds — (to run 24 at once?.

1719. M.14.159. Standing Candlestick.
1727 M.14.165 26 Lamps at 2/4 by John Eliot. (Tinned brass?
1682. M.14.140. England imports wax candles.
14.135 England exports 1600 doz. Candles

Ed. Enc. XVIII. 3-5 } English Colonies exported in 1770. 379,012 lbs
Sperm Candles, mostly to West Indies. Valued at
Custom house at 1/3 sterling a pound (1/8 ct. currency.
Eng. Colonies exported Tallow Candles 1770. 59.420 lbs. mostly
to West Indies. Valued at 5d sterling at custom house (6¾d. N.E. Cur

M 13.156. 1746. Iron brass Candlesticks. Snuffers & stand
13.226. 1772 Steel Snuffers and stands — M.13.182 Extinguishers & Bellows.
M.13.182. 1756. Snuffers & stands

Prices p.309 } Lamps in Hampshire Co. one 8 at 8d. 1699; one
at Hatfield 1/. 1706. One from 6d. Lamp 1000. 1710 Hatf
Lamps 1712. Lamp 3/. Hatfield. Lamp 3/. Hadley 1745

M 17.64 Candles at Springfield.

1646. Wm Pynchon sold candles at 8½d per lb, and
1649. at 9d. Not many sold. not many used.
1653 and after. Candles were 10d per lb. but very few were
bought or sold by John Pynchon.
Deac. Samuel Chapin made candles for Pynchon
in 1661. 62. 63. 64. 1672. 73. & 75. several hundred pounds
at 2 pence per lb.
Tallow was 2 pence in Pynchon's books. & dear found

Candles. Lamps, &c.

Snuffers, M.1.2.307.

1726. M.13.372. 13 doz Snuffers @ 7/. (cost 2/ in E. & 250 just adv.
" " " 5 " Japanned Snuffers @ 8/9 — (cost 2/6 sterling & 250 adv.
1758 " 163. Silver Snuffers & Stand } adv.
1774 Con 10.422. Silver Snuffers & Stand.

Sales by Inch of Candle. (See Misc. Q 231.

At the auction "Sales by Inch of Candle" in London, "the auctioneer lights an inch of wax taper, & the last bid, before the flame expires, takes the lot." These sales include hides & leather, wines & spirits, tallow & timber, drugs & groceries, foreign fruits and preserves. These sales from time immemorial have been advertised in the Public Ledger, a paper established in 1758, & still published, though it has a daily circulation of only 115 papers.
My Tribune. Jan 10. 1855.

1774. July. Tallow Candles. Spermaceti Candles
Bayberry Wax Candles. Refined Sperm Oil } advertised in Boston.
Tallow Wick & Tallow

M.2.238 Candlestands. Were there in use formerly?

Hadley 3.96 Elkanah Smith, 1757. mending a candlestool, 4½ pence
" 97. Candlestand, new. 4/. 1765
" 101 Putting a leaf on candlestool 8d. (what is the meaning of a leaf on C.S.?)
" 102 Candlestool, new. 2/8. Candlestool new 4/. 1760
" 104 Candlestool 2/8 new. 1762
" 107. Candlestand 4/. new. 1764.
These must have been plain stands — with pine or maple? Probably not cherry.
Candlestool & candlestand are not in Webster, Todd or C. but candlestand is used under "stand."
Had 3.70. John Dickinson had a candlestand 3/. 1762.
Prince 334. Rev. B. Doolittle, Northfield. Candlestool 4/4. 1750
The first one noticed with that name
" 335 John Mullen Sp. candlestools 4/ & 4/6. 1760. Innkeeper.
307. Henry Dwight Candlestool 2/. 1732 first one so named

Hay

Continued from 11. 11. 176.

1740 Dec } 1750 Jan } — Hay was imported from England in the year of extreme dearth (1749). Sold at 10 in Dec 1749 & Jan 1750
M. 13. 153. 164 See notes of this in Ind. Hay M. 243. M. 4. 76. M. 3. 91.

1750. May M. 13. 164. "Choice Hay & Sweet Rowen" adv. by the bundle

1760 Jan. M. 4. 182 "English screwed Hay" just landed from English grass

1795 Liancourt found few barns on R. Island. Their hay was in stacks, all over the island; and it is said that haystacks are conspicuous in the landscape in 1854. Harper's May.

Straw. Daniel Clapp sold Wm Clark April 1776 a "load of Straw" for 6/.

Straw. Rochester Rural New Yorker, March 1855, estimates that 3½ tons straw are equal to one ton of hay for ordinary feeding — not for fattening. Some farmers think it is from 1/3 to 1/4 as valuable as hay by the ton. Straw brings 3 dollars a load in Western N. York — sometimes higher. Hay is $10 to 17$ at Rochester March 31. 1855 — Much of the straw is wasted or only makes manure.

Augt 1853. Hay is described by a letter writer as "the new mown, sweet scented hay, pulled by packs, pitched on by children, drawn in great loads from the meadows, and eaten by cattle".

Mass. Ag. Papers 1806. Upland in several places is said to yield one ton of hay per acre — in others 16 Cwt. 18 Cwt. & 1½ ton — Labor of mowing, curing & housing it 2. 3. 4 or 5 days per acre — average about 3 days.

Fresh Meadow Hay — in several places about a ton per acre; in others 15. 16. 18 Cwt. &c. Labor of getting about 2 to 3 days.

There fresh meadows did not include inlets which produce English grass. — meadow must depreciate.

Value of Fresh Meadow Hay called generally half as much as upland hay — some say only ⅓ as much.

The fresh meadows seem to be low lands, swampy or watery — & I judge the grass was cattle else but Sedge

Dr. Payne of Worcester says — "Our best meadows will yield of foul meadow grass from 2 to 3 tons to an acre; it can be got for 2 days labor. Other meadow grass is of little value".

Kinds of Grass mowed on uplands 1806.
Red & White Clover, Herds Grass, Redtop, Spear Grass, Rhode Island bent, Wire grass Cambridge Grass — Clover & herds grass are the kinds mostly sowed. The Hay is from ⅓ to ⅔ (or about half) from seeds sown, and the rest from grass of spontaneous growth. — Some bent, & white & dark sorrel.

The Hay Crop in U.S.
Is greater in value than the crops of cotton, rice & tobacco united. According to census of 1840, the hay crop in U.S. was 13. 248. 108 tons; by census of 1850. 13. 838. 642 tons. estimated in 1850 at 15 million tons, worth at $10 ton 150 millions dollars. N. York, Ohio, Indiana & Illinois produce the most hay. The value of the pasturage or grass in pastures is equal to that of the hay crop. Address of G. W. Wright of Indiana 1855

Hadley Coll. Misc. 9. 241 243.

Hadley 3. 94–109. Ebenezer Smith bought or sold hay 1757 to 1770, at 1/16. Cwt. 1/4 Cwt. May 1764. 1/4 for English Hay first crop. 1762. 1 Cwt hay 2/5. 1767. 1 Cwt hay 1/6.

The first settlers of Dorchester selected the plains, where the Indians had raised corn, for cultivation, and the salt marshes for hay. These marshes furnished an immediate supply of hay, & were highly valued.
History of Dorchester No 1. p. 23

They also had fresh meadows. They divided settlers salt marsh, fresh meadows, arable lands, &c. Ibid. p. 31.

Rev H. W. Beecher describes haymaking on his farm at Lenox, July & Aug. 1855. "How low and musical is the sound of a scythe in its passage through thick grass. It has a crunching, mellow, murmuring sound, right pleasant to hear. The grass, rolled over in a swath to the left, lies green & wet. Round & round the field the mowers go, with steady swing, the grass plat growing less at every turn."

The Thunder Shower by Beecher.

Clouds begin to form low, west cumbrous, that slowly roll and change their unwieldy shapes & take on every shade of color between dark leaden grey & brilliant silver grey. We catch a hasty meal. The sun is hidden. The room is dark. All hands are summoned. Long forks leap into the cocks of hay, they poise a moment in the air, shoot forward, and are caught by the man on the load. We hear thunder & lightnings flash. Some are rolling hay into cocks that stand out. All the girls & ladies come out and make lively work, raking up & dispersed grass, to save it from the rain. Long windrows are formed and it is rolled by a machine into cocks, and one gleans after with a rake. The clouds open, unfold & change form & lightnings flash through their spokes, & all moves on with irresistible march. The rain is seen in the distance, & we all run for the houses & down comes the flood.

Haying is beautiful sport, and it is brave work to pitch & load hay.

In England, in paths & lanes where hay is conveyed, streamers of hay filched from passing wains, hang on the hedgerows and bow hanging trees.

NEW POEMS AND POETS.

1. THE NEW PASTORAL. By THOMAS BUCHANAN READ. 12mo., pp. 252. Phil.: pub: Parry & McMillan.

wheel. The scene of "The New Pastoral" is laid in "fair Pennsylvania." The romantic streams and mountains in the interior of that State have a peculiar charm for the author, recalling the time when he first learned "to love and dream," "to love the simplest blossom by the road—to dream such dreams as will not come again." His poem consists of a series of sketches of rural and domestic life, mostly of primitive simplicity in their tone, with frequent touches of natural pathos, though never overcharged with the intensity of passion. The following picture, which is just in time to be verified by many of our country readers, presents a fair specimen of the natural and unpretending manner of the volume:

MAKING HAY.

Now have the flocks been driven into the brook,
And bathed to snowy whiteness 'gainst their will;
And, bleating off beneath the clipping shears,
Have yielded up the fleece. The meadow fields
Are waving in the sunshine like a sea—
A billowy deep, whose flowers are like a foam:
And all abound, behold the busy throng
Of those who swing the clover, as a path,
From scything swathes into the sidelong swath,
And sharp their blades with many a shrill whe-wet.
The air is full of perfume. Following these,
With laugh and song, gay youths, with glittering prongs,
Shake out the scented masses to the sun,
Until the noon beholds the fields half mown,
And from the hill-side calls the midday horn.
Some bands there are, in harvest plains remote,
Who hearken not the conch's announcing call;
But pass into the oak or poplar's shade,
And on the branch suspend the glittering scythes,
Which hang vibrating; then the circle draw—
The grass alike their table and their seat—
While well-stored baskets furnish forth the meal.
The spring near by its crystal tribute gives,
And deals its freshness through the rustic gourd.
When now the grass, oft turned beneath the sun,
Is dry and crisp, and rustles to the tread,
Then comes the rake, with many a long-drawn sweep,
Gleaning the shaven weed, until the plain,
Rough with the sultry stacks, appears a field
Thickly set with russet tents. And thus it stands
Till the wagons, drawn by horse or yoke
Of easy oxen, with slow swaying gait,
Their large eyes dreaming o'er the rolling cud,
Convey the winter store unto the barn.
Then what wild laughter fills the heated mow,
Where boyhood treads the sweltering waves of hay,
Climbing the encroaching billows as they roll,
Till like a tide it swells along the roof,
Molesting wasps and swallows!—swells and swells,
Till the marauding child, with curious eye,
Thrusts his adventurous hand into the nest—
The highest in the grooved rafters lodged—
And finds but fragments of the tender shell,
Which crumble in his fingers, while outside
The parent bird darts laughing its derision.

Mr. Read indulges too much in careless phraseology, which with his real power of versification has no excuse. We find, for instance, such uncouth and rugged expressions as the following: "Somewhat of song," "As it is, I sing," "A flood considerable," "All week he tends the mill," "Life wilts and withers."

11.17.98 In Springfield, in Pynchon's account
" 29) Hay from 1650 to 1675 was generally
1/. pr cwt or 20/ per ton. Sometimes a little higher, as 1/3 Cat, &c

Second Crop of Hay.
Is called Rowen in old books; also Eddish which is the grass that grows after the first crop, in hay or grass. These words I seldom used — Aftermath is a Latin word. Rowen has another meaning in Mass. c. 13. 34 § — in Barley
m 13.348

Lightning & its Effects. (see p. 72.

Mass. 2 1644 Thunder & Lightning p. 72. R. See M. 2 p. 4. 16. 32. 40. 38. 36.

Hadley 3 1678. June 13 1706. } 2 men killed by lightning in Hadley Meadows.

Mass. 13. 147. July 8 1747. } a woman and 2 men killed in West Springfield men names in Springfield deaths, p. 205.

N. E. Reg. VIII. 19. A man, woman & 2 horses killed July 15. 1685

Mass 13. 152. 1748. Damage by Lightning is noticed in the Newspapers every Summer.

June 1745. M. 4. 197. A man killed at Lebanon & one at Woodstock.

May 1727 } M. 4. 82. } damage in several places.

1727. } Mr Happening killed at Wallingford.

1749. Summer. Several houses struck by lightning. M. 13. 154

1742. M. 4. 186. Barny John Fuller of Killingly, set on fire by lightning. Aug. 13. & all burnt — 4 hay & grain.

Hist. Groton p. 157 } There was an old notion that a fire kindled by lightning could not be extinguished by waters but could by milk; and when Groton steeple, 14 yards was set on fire by lightning, July 26. 1795, some persons carried milk from their dairy rooms to put out the fire! It was extinguished without much damage but not by the milk.

M. 3. 213. 212 Morton's Mem. } Lightning did not do much damage to man or beast for many years after the country was settled by the English. Lately (1665 & 66) cattle were first killed, then one person at a time. Capt Davenport killed at the castle 1665. In 1666. 3 persons killed at once at Marshfield

Bra. District Journal } He says Capt Davenport was killed July 9. 1665
H. & G. Reg. VIII. 325 } & the storm was terrible in divers places.

Ibid p. 326. 1668 July. 2 or 3 English & 4 or 5 Indians killed at Block Island by lightning

do p. 328. 1672. July 30. Prison at N. London shattered by lightning.

" " 1673. May 18. A man killed at Wenham mahouse, & big dog. Other not hurt.

" " 1673. June 20. A man killed at Weathersfield, and another at Westfield. Some about the (not up to Westfield in Mid. No other death noticed in Westfield records, or at Sp.

" p. 324 1674. July. Near 20 cattle killed at Hempstead L.I.

" p. 332. 1680 June 8 or 10 cattle killed at Warwick

Is it true that lightning did little or no damage for 140 years after the settlement of Plymouth, or 30 years after the settlement of Boston? or till about 1660? or later? are no deaths by lightning noticed by Winthrop? Did clearing away the forest & cultivating the ground make lightning more frequent & fatal?

Hubbard's Hist. Mass 3. 225 } Edward Allen's barn burnt at Ipswich by lightning. 1670, with grain. Sergt. Perkins house at Ipswich burnt 1671.

Felt's Ipswich p. 200. notices the same. An oak shivered 1668

" " p. 201. Mr Lows killed 201. Other cases 1781 & after

No account of damage in Ipswich by lightning till 1668 & 70

See Cotton Mather, next page.

Lightning.

1781 June 18. A dreadful storm of thunder, lightning & rain at Liverpool, England. A vessel & a steeple struck.

1789. June 21. & 27. Tremendous thunder storms at Liverpool. a mill struck, a girl killed, hayloft set on fire, &c &c
Mercury of Liverpool.

1760. July 30 } Severe storm at Hatfield — Lightning & Hail.
M. 13. 194. } House of Jonathan Allis was struck & a woman knocked down who has since recovered. & much of the Indian Corn in Hatfield & Northampton (and waste by the Hail.

1764 June 27. Doct Paine's house struck with lightning in Hatfield.
" Aug 30. Mr Brecks barn burnt by Lightning [Brecks Sp. prob. 4-n
In night 30-31. House & barn not known.

1768. Lightning was destructive the season of 1768

1759. Lightning struck buildings, & killed some persons and more animals, almost every year.

1769. Lightning did much damage this year: and
M. 13. } Some hail storms. Houses struck, animals killed,
p 220 } and some persons, barns burnt.
House of Deac Samuel Ware of Brookfield struck, and his son aged 21 killed. House much damaged.
July 5. Severe storm at Northampton — rain &c. Lightning struck house of Deac Jona Hunt and killed 2 children
[See details M. 13. 220

1770
M. 13. 220 } Damages by lightning. Steeples struck, &c

1771. Damage continues. July 28, Sabbath, meeting house at Stratfield struck & John Burr Esq. & David Sherman killed.
Other meeting houses & dwelling houses struck.

1772. Many houses & barns struck by lightning.

Mathis Magnalia II. 313 } New England has been signalized with mischief done by thunder. Rarely as summer passes, without some strokes of thunder on persons, houses or cattle. To enumerate the instances would fill a volume. Our meeting houses & ministers houses have had as singular share in the strokes of thunder. [He uses the word thunder for lightning]

Mass. 4. 259 } Cotton Mather says (1698) that there is much
Sup. 206. } thunder & lightning in New England; buildings are fired, merchant, people & cattle slain — He speaks as if the damage was much greater than in Old E. but does not say so.

1767. June 6. The Ballantines Diary says there was hard thunder, lightning, rain & hail. Great damage done at Pittsfield & Northampton, to buildings, trees, & creatures. Some times buildings blown down & some creatures killed. A meeting house struck in Hartford & a woman killed. [Not noticed by Rev J. Judd.

1766 May 20. Three young men killed at Suffield by lightning.
Two were sons of the W. husband of Capt Leavitt's wife, & one a Dudley by Mother
Ballantine

Paper Hangings & Tapestry, Cont. from M. 12. 49

1757 M. 13. 162. Paper Hangings, adv.
1743 M. 4. 198. "Arras Hangings for a room" adv.
1744 M. 4 196. Paper for Rooms, adv.
176[illegible] M. 4. 208. Paper Hangings said to be made in New York
1772 M. 13. 163. a memo adv. "60 sorts paper Hangings"
1762 M. 13. 186. Set of Tapestry, Tapestry Hangings

E. Enc. XII. 540. Goatskins richly dyed formerly adorned the rooms of the opulent as hangings.

1682. M. 14. 141. England imported Tapestry & exported it p. 139, 196 ells

Watkins Cyc. Tapestry is a kind of woven hangings of wool and silk frequently raised & enriched with gold & silver, representing men, animals, landscapes, histories, &c

Bailey's Dictionary. 1737 vol II. Dornick / Dornix ("Of Deornick of Tournay in Flanders whose just made) – is a sort of stuff used for curtains, hangings and carpets"
Cong. 337. M. 12. 49

M. 14. 136 England exported Dornix Hangings 1 suit
1682-3. 135 " " exported Dornix 366 yds, 88 parcels
140 " " imported Dornix 1326 parcels
[Were they all used for hangings, or was a portion of it more linen cloth?

M 3. 83. Kalm, 1748, saw no Hangings in New York. Drawings & pictures in small frames covered the walls. Inside walls white-washed & some woodwork painted. [By hangings he may refer to those of Cloth – perhaps to all sorts.

M. 7. 244. Rev. Thomas Smith of Falmouth was the first person in the place that had a papered room.
M. 7. 246 Rev Samuel Deane, his colleague, bought paper for 2 rooms in 1766. 40£ O.T. [This seems too high – about 180 dollars. Probably 40 of lawful is meant.

1676 M. 6. 191. 5 yds blue hanging at 3/. (What was it?
1755 M. 4. 203. Paper Hangings – 1760. 4. 264 & 205, Paper Hangings
1765 M. 4. 205. Paper Rooms 22/ to 24/6. (common for a room of apartments

Prices 135. 1774. Northampton traders did not keep paper hangings to sell. Some sent by Breck & Hunt 1774 to Boston for paper for rooms – Doct Porter sent for 5 pieces of paper and binding.

Prices 227. Elisha Pomeroy of Northampton 1762, had 70 yards flowered paper at 6d. yd. Seems purchased for his own use & not for sale. He had in garret 21 yds raised paper at 3d.

Chocolate & Cocoa (cont. from M.G. 257.

M.2.242

M.4.82.1727. Woman in Boston sells Chocolate: and takes in Cocoa [cocoa-nut, beans] to grind. or "to roast, clean and grind" at 5 pence per lb

M.4.125.1712. A man grinds Cocoa with a machine, & makes Chocolate

M.4.122 1706. Cocoa & Chocolate advs. [No Tea nor Coffee advs.

M.4.169.1737. Chocolate 13/. lb.

M.4.158 1736. Chocolate 14/6 lb (about 4/6 Lon). 4.155. Much cocoa sold.

M.4.154.1731. Chocolate 10 to 60 g/. lb. Cocoa & Chocolate by 100 lb

M.3.358.1719&20. Cocoa (T. Fitch) 6£ per Cwt. (about 75 or 76/. L.C.

M.3.161.1755. Chocolate adv. 8/. O.T. (4/1. pub. L.M. 1753. advs.
3.161.1753. Cocoa advs.

1682 M.4.140 England imports Chocolate & Cocoa 138 pounds
4.138. " exports Cocoa 169 Cwt.

M.4.117. 1720. Cocoa in Boston was 5£ to 7£ Cwt. (say 62/ to 88/. in Lawful Cur
coming in. 1721 do. in N York was 6£. (so 90/. N.E. Cur. See Fitch above
1730 do. in " " 12£.

Cocoa 1720 &c was an article sent to Europe, and much used here for chocolate — In price currents of Boston & **Newyork** 1720 & 1721. Cocoa is inserted, but Coffee is in no price current for 50 years after 1720, though it was kept for sale in cities.

Cocoa furnished the ancient beverage & nutriment of the mexican Incas, and is still the favorite of Central America, Italy & Spain. About 100 millions of pounds are consumed annually by about 50 millions of men. We do not reckon it as a drink used in Great Britain.

Edenburg Review April 1855.

Chocolate is almost the exclusive property of Spanish races. It is prepared from the beans of the cacao tree which the old Mexicans called Chocollatl. It did not reach Paris from Spain until the time of Louis XIV. The physicians of France wrote books in favor of the new beverage & praised it as the food of the gods.

Harpers Mag. Sept. 1855

M.4.121.122. Dec. 1705 Cocoa & chocolate were advertised in Boston before tea or coffee, an indication that chocolate was more used than tea or coffee &c. 1705.

1771 M.13.222. There was a horse Chocolate mill in Boston
1772 " " Same horse mill & horse offered for sale with two kettles and 15 pestles.

Hadley 3.66. Eleazar Porter, in Inventory, 1758 had Chocolate to amount of 4.5.7.

Prices 98. E. Shepherd Chocolate 1788. 1/4 lb. 8d cake.
Prices 137. E. Hunt sold Chocolate @ 1/6 lb 1769.
Prices 149. do. do. at 1/8. 1782; 1/4. 1785.
" 263 T. Dwight at 1/8 lb. 1763.

Prices 226. Elisha Pomeroy. 1762. 100 lb Chocolate damaged at 1/1.
" 198 Breck & Hunt 1773 41 lb Chocolate @ 1/1. (not damaged)

Soap. [Cont. from page 273.

Hadley. Sept. 26. 1859.

In Hadley most of the people still make soap, somewhat in the old way, but they generally, or many of them, buy potash instead of using ashes. This is easier they say, if not cheaper. The men help. The ashes are used on the land. Soap making used to be a hard day — not quite as hard now. There is a soap boiler in the North village, as I understood. Mrs Newton. Mrs Sylv. Smith.

Con. 5. 372. In Cal. & Stanley's accounts. 1703 + 1704. Castile soap is 2/. per pound.

" 5. 329. Soap in Inventories 1668 and after 15/. + 10/. a firkin. Latter may have been cash, & the other pay price.

112 Curtains for Beds & Windows & Valances.

[Cont from M. 12. 248. 249

Beds p. 130. 196. Coverings p. 178.

1728 M. 4. 84. Embroidered Bed Curtains at auction
1737 M. 4. 169. "China Curtains for bed & windows"
1738 M. 4. 172. "Red Cheney Bed & Window Curtains."

Thomas Fitch. Boston.

£
1719. M. 13. 358. Suits blue Chainy laced for curtains, Sone 8.17.9. Chainy 3/16/7.
1720 " 359 Suit of green Chainy 8.18.5. Suit blue Chainy £ 8.14.2
" " " " Suit of green Chainy & a quilt £12.03.
[Chainy of Fitch is the Cheney of Others or China. Suite is a suit of Curtains
1720 M. 13 360. Set Crimson Chainy, & Testers & set rods £19.18.3.
" " " Suit of Lemon Colby Chainy £8.13.5
" " " Suit of Scarlet Chainy & Quilt 14.19.3.
" " " Fieldbed of green Chainy & Feather Bed £15.0.10
" " " Suit Chainy & Feather Bed £19.11.1
" " 361. Suit Crimson Chainy, Quilt, blanket & Tickey £19.8.1
" " " Crimson Chainy Bedt. Cornishes &c £22.19.5
" " " Suit blue Print laced, feather bed, bedstead, &c. 13.11.4
" " " Prints 2 suits finest blue £6 7/ea Large suit do. 6 7/
" " 362. Suit green Print, bound, head cloth & Tester £8.1.4
" " " Suit blue Chainy laced, & feather bed for Jona Baddock dau £17.2.6
1721. " 363. Suit of Print, 8 rugs & 3 Blankets £20.4.0
" " " Suit Green Chainy 10.9.3. 3 suites Print
" " " Suit crimson Chainy & 50 ℔ feathers 103 £ & Green Print at 3/3 7d.
" " 361. Suit Chainy, feather bed, rug & blanket £21.9.1 Print 17 yards @ 3/3
1722 " 364. Suit green Chainy 9.7.10. — P 365 p/o Crimson Chainy 7.10 £
" " 365. Suit Crimson Chainy £2.5.11 — Suit do. with head & Tester 19.7.5
1724 " 367 Suit of blue Chainy Curtains 8.11.6.
1728 " 374 Salt of Cheney & c. £14.15.1
1729 " 375 Suit of Chainy, Feather bed, & 8/4 blanket, 19.2.9
1724 " 368. Suit ingrain, Crimson Chainy £2.14.6
1724. Screws about the bed called "Tester Screws" — 1728. 3/18 £ Ceiling Screws
1726 " 372. a Suit green Chainy 10.8.10

1758. " 186. a suit of green Harraleen Curtains
" " " a suit of red Harraleen curtains
1758 " 187. "Furniture Calico for beds". [Was it for Curtains too?
1740. 4. 112. "Chaney Curtains" adv.
1735 4. 157. Window Curtains adv.
1682 M. 14. 135. England exports 6 suits curtains

1745 M. 4. 201. "A Crimson Damask Furniture" adv (seems a set of Curtains) with counterpane, window curtains and Vallens of the same damask; and Chairs with stuff back seats covered with the same damask.
1704. Con. 9. 122. Curtains 90/. Quilt do & valence 65/. — Mr Haven
" " " Window Curtains of muslin & Calico. at do.
1739. M. 4. 105. Yellow Damask Bed. [And this include curtains?
1757 M. 13. 182. Red Harraleen curtains. Green Harraleen adv. the cloth
1736 M 13. 376. Curtain Rods (T. Fitch) 20/ sett
1736. " " " Suite yellow Curtains & valence 60/
" " " " Old curtains and valence 80/

1774 Harraleen Curtains, some red, were still adv.
"Crimson Harraleen bed" means curtains or bed covering and window curtains & easy chair (its covering) were the same
1774 Suit of Harraleen curtains, 8 Quabs & Easy Chairs.
M. 13. 158. 1751. Harraleen Curtains made & trimmed adv.

Curtains & appurtenances.

1773. M.13 p. 234 } A rich man, dec'd. had Bed & Window Curtains of Silk damask.
[Curtains for beds & windows were alike in the same room, among the Wealthy.
same. Chairs & easy chair seemed to have coverings of the same.
same. Sopha, a large one, & 10 chairs, covered with crimson silk damask, & 4 large window curtains of the same.
In other Rooms: a Pheasantry.
same Sopha, a small one & 5 chairs of the same damask. (Chinese Taste.
(This seems a third room
same Copperplate Window Curtains & Chairs. (coverings).
Copperplate bed [Curtains] — all seem alike.
(4th room I think) & 4 Copperplate Window Curtains without

[Among the fashionable, the curtains & window curtains & chair coverings in the same room, were alike where there was no bed, the Sofa coverings, chair coverings, & window curtains seemed to be alike. Was the bed covering the same material as the curtains? viz the Counterpane, &c

1773. M.13. 334 } Adv. "Copperplate Furniture for beds & curtains".
[This implies that bed coverings were like the curtains

214.

Women — [Continued from M.12. 420. 421.

M.2. 214c. & 215.

M.12. 434. 435. 436.
M. 11. 270. 271. 272. 273. 278. 310. 314
M. 11. 382-383.

M.4. 151. 1730. Women often adv. Goods. See M.4. 154-53

M.4. 95. } 1731. } Women were in trade in Boston in 1731, and long before and after. Some kept public houses.

M.2. 214c.

1731 M.4 95 Mrs Hannah Boydel advertised a variety of goods
M. 14. 1732 and 1742 } in her own name, She was wife of John Boydel, Register of Probate. She kept "over against the Bunch of Grapes Tavern." She was among the sellers of garden & grass seeds.

1732. M. 1. 142. Many Boston traders were female dealers

Patriotic Gazette } may 26. 1800 } A letter from Eliza to her seducer [Rob. from a London paper says - "I have been admired, applauded, courted, but am now avoided, despised, pitied. However, in looking at my own heart, I find I have been incautious but not abandoned; indiscreet but not vicious, faulty but not depraved. Virtue is independent of human opinion & I feel my self its ardent votary. My principles were uncorrupted while my heart was warm, and if I fell as a woman, I fell with decent dignity." "You have violated all laws human and divine", &c.

Page 299 from L. 2. Review } Girls in the old nunneries were treated mildly & benignantly while boys in monasteries were treated cruelly - that of those who were Scholars. This difference might be expected to arise from the tenderness of the female character."

M. 2. 44c. Women in France, or in Paris, keep the books of 9/10 of the retail shops in Paris. Women attend the box offices at the theatres; they are sellers in groceries, hardware stores, fruit stores, bakeries, wood yards &c. They are ticket sellers at the railroad stations. They sell newspapers, act as porters, let donkeys &c. — They are street sweepers, as well as men - In the country they labor in the field and thresh & winnow in the barns, Corresp. of N.Y. Times

A spirit of caste exists in this country, and it is more among women than men. Phila. Ledger.

L. 2. Reviews No 58. p 327 } Women in Athens were literally the serfs of the family inheritance, whether that inheritance consisted in land or money. They were made with other property a subject of testamentary bequest. She was at the mercy of the nearest male relation in succession to, Yet if she committed adultery she could be put to death by her husband, without interference of law.

Women in France in 17th & 19th Centuries —

The women of our days furnish more examples, than those of the 17th century, of superior purity, noble & simple dignity, high & generous inspiration, readiness to sacrifice, domestic virtue joined to fortune's favors — Those precious imprints of virtue in 17th century, are often found only in their penitent days. They returned to convents, and their pious lives, after having indulged in the follies, & many in the frailties & sins of the world. Madame de Sevigne & her daughter seem almost the only women of their time, of rank, talent & beauty, who preserved their reputation independent of convents — There are now striking examples of female purity, benevolence & charity in the highest stations of rank & fortune in France.

Address of a Frenchman in Paris — 1854. before French Academy

H+G. Rec. M. Wiggesworth of Malden preached against men's
Registr. wearing long hair — & also against women & men
Vol E curling & frizzling their hair, & parting it with a seam in
p. 361 the middle.

p. 371 He preached to women from Isaiah 3. 16. 17. &c. He says the pride of women shows itself 1. in their gestures, 2. [illegible] in their dyes and countenances, 3. [illegible] in their garbs.
1. Woman he says, have a great hand in saving or destroying a place.
2. "The special sin of women is pride and haughtiness, and that because they are generally more ignorant and worthless being the weaker vessel."
3. Their pride vents itself in gesture, hair, behaviour, apparel.
4. This pride, especially in the daughters of Zion, provokes the wrath of God against them, their husbands and the land.

Winthrop Vol II. 216 } Winthrop's opinion about the proper employments of women, in reference to E. Hopkins's wife.

Vol. I. 240 Mass. Synod of 1637. decided that a few women might meet together to pray and edify one another; but a set assembly of 60 or more, to meet every week, & one woman to teach them, resolve questions, expound scripture, &c, was disorderly.

Vol I. 125. 1633. Dispute about women wearing veils.

m. 2. 262 Eloped Wives advertised. See Mass. 12. 434

1731. July. A wife advertised by her husband — perhaps
m. 4. 153. the first instance. nb.
m. 4. 98. 1732. A wife advertised as having eloped — with the modern formula.
M. 4. 134. 1719. John Guy of Southaven advertised his wife.
This is just noticed by this kind that I observed.
m. 4. 175. 1710. 2 [illegible] wives advertised occasionally —
m. 4. 187. 1742 2 "eloped wives" ads — one husband says "God be praised"
m. 4. 262. 1755. A man in Middletown adv. his Still House & Still and at the end, adv. his wife Bridget in same adv.

Col. Encr. Vol. 500. Women in Denmark are always under guardianship. The husband is the guardian of his wife; the nearest relations is the guardian of widows & unmarried persons.

Oct 28. 1651. 30 women of Malden & Charlestown (Mistic side) signed a petition to the Gen. Court in favor of Rev. M. Mathews. (Petition & names given in History of Charlestown page 126.

m. 2. 298. Scolds.
Con. 9. 330 "Women are by far greater scolds than men, & the reason why are, they have much to perplex them which men have not; besides they are more delicately constituted & are unable to bear up under petty trials." A Christian should not scold; religion should restrain. There is a great deal of scolding, but it is not in the streets, not in visiting parties. Women scold at home, at their husbands & children, and servants; at cats, dogs, & almost everything else under the same roof. Some scold when the weather is overdone or underdone, when the coffee is too weak or too strong. But if a visitor calls, they are gracious in a moment, & the visitor thinks the scold is an excellent woman.
N.Y. Evangelist. Feb 8. 1855.

[Cont. on page 412

Auctions, or Vendues.

m.2.212 c.230. m.11.267. Outcries. Con. 9.354

M.4.124. Aug. 1711. This was the first sale found in the Mass Letter, "at publick vendue or outcry." Various goods.
1711. Oct, m. 4.125. Sales "ashift," "by publick Vendue or Outcry," adv.
1739. m.4.106. Sales "ashift" "by inch of candle," adv. This was a very rare
1741. m.4.180. many Goods sold at auction now & then.
Women attend auctions of household goods.

1732. m.4.142. Books were frequently sold at auction, as well as household goods.

1718 m.1.104. Men & women servants from England, to be sold "at vendue or outcry." [First notice of this kind.

1714. m.1.98. Very few Goods were adv. except thus: at auction.

Con 5.156. Sales of Lands, &c. on execution in Hartford, were published on the "sign post" and previous to the sale the drumm was beat. This was called "a sale at an Outcry". There were "biddings" & somebody "bid off" the land or article.

Con. 9.260. Vendue Sales aided by liquor.

m.13.190. Auctions. Regulations of Boston Auctioneer — 1759

m.4.95.1731. Many Sales at publick vandue.

1716. 4.132. British Goods were advertised at publick vendue.
But this was rarer so early as this.

1712. 4.126. Vendue of Prize Goods captured.
" " " Vendue of English Dry Goods & other Goods. Mens Clothes, &c

1713 4.117. many kinds of goods at auction — as Coals Earthen Ware, Iron Ware, &c &c.

1714. 4.119. Mens Apparel at Vendue.
In England.

11.12. William (1700). Forfeited estates in Ireland, real & personal, were to be sold "by cant or auction". This was doubtless a common way of selling in England. [Cant is an outcry at a public sale of goods. Webster. To cant is to sell at auction.

m.4.190 1743. There were two Vendue places in Boston. One just opened. [Had there been but one auction room previous to 1743?

Con & Mass 1.137 By Rhode Island Law 1666, Goods & chattels taken by execution were to be sold in 10 days, "by publick vendue or outcry."

1712, m.4.126. Vendue of English (dry) Goods. One first adv (See above
1728 m.4 84 Household Furniture adv at auction, & before this
1743. m.4.190 There were two places in Boston for public vendues. See above

M.2.230 **Advertisements.**

Advertisements. M.2.230.

"The Newsletter was established in Boston, there were first advertisements for some years: exactly slaves and runaways.

1705. Dec. 10. First advertisement of usual articles of M.4.122. goods. They were groceries – as salt, rum, sugar, indigo, molasses, wine, brandy, meet oil, cocoa, chocolate, spices — These were perhaps the articles the most saleable. No Tea nor coffee.

1711. Oct 11. First advertisement of English dry goods, with M.4.125. hardware, groceries, &c. Some shops open 9 to 12 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M.

1712 April. Zabdiel Boylston adv. at his apothecaries M.4.125 4.127. shop, various groceries & some medicines. and again 1713. — "Green & ordinary tea" adv. 1712, for first time

1712 May. Tea advertised, & Coffee for first time M.4.126
Coffee again 1713

1713 June. The Belchers adv. from Hardware &c. first of the kind
Slaves & runaway slaves & servants are advertised all the time.

1720. Jacob Wendell was an extensive merchant. He and M.4.136. others kept various kinds of goods, English Goods, Groceries hardware, &c.

1735. } Advertisements had so increased that they occupied
M.4.157 } 2 columns, or one half of the Newsletter – i.e., one side of a half sheet.

1743. } Advertisements of new books & others had increased.
M.4.191 } often from ¼ to ½ the paper filled with ads.
" " " many advertisements from New Towns, as Elbows. Bedford, Roadtown, and others.

1744 } Of Boston Gazette, 3 columns of 8 are advertisements
M.4.197 } usually. (a half sheet doubled?) White & black servants for sale or runaway, are continued but not so many as formerly. Advertisements of proprietors or Messengers of new towns, composed large part of the advertisements. Many goods adv. and many books.

1745 M.4.209. Advertisements of slaves, servants & goods were fewer this year than before. The Whitefield controversy was rife. Louisburg Expedition and other events occupied much of the public attention.

1750. M.4.202. But few advertisements of slaves, servants, and runaways. Amounts advertising about as in 1745

1753. M.4.203 Paper remains as in years past. only half a sheet. No deaths & marriages, except a few as in past years.

1759 & 1760. } Paper mostly a whole sheet. Business & adver-
M.4.205 } tisements greatly increased. Kinds of goods multiplied. Names of dry goods almost innumerable

1765 M.4. } Long advs. of Goods. No advertisements dated yet
206. 207 } advs. about Slaves, Servants, Lave almost ceased
Papers now a whole sheet.

1782 M. 13. 116 } Advertisements not dated. many in 82 & 83: much in use in 1784
to 1784 } one sheet.

Lotteries.—

see page 316.

M. 8. 60.

1732. M. 1. 143 Lottery at Newport adv. 690 Tickets £50. 1725 Blanks 552. Prizes 138. Highest prize a house and shop in Newport. value 860£. 2d prize land 150£ 3d prize, land 140£. 4th 8 day Clock, &c value 65£ others smaller — Tickets for sale in Boston. There were several more Lotteries at Newport.

1732. M. 1. 144. a Rhode Island Lottery. Prizes to be paid in Rum in port

1733. " 144 a Newport Lottery. Tickets 10£. Highest price a lot, house & shop valued at 800£. other prizes in money

1733. M. 4. 162. 4 Newport Lotteries adv. in one paper in Boston Jan. 15

1786 or 7. Hazard. Jan 1 1787. } Schemed a Lottery published for raising 163.000 (320 acres in each township) by selling 50 townships, 6 miles square between the Penobscot and Schoodac. The prizes were lots of land containing from 160 acres to 2.560 acres, the highest prize. 2720 Tickets at 200 dollars each. might be paid for in any army notes of the State and in public Securities of the United States — Authorized by Genl Court. To be drawn first Wednesday in March. [It is presumed the tickets were not sold, & the lottery never drawn.

E. Hunt Jr. N.H. had tickets for sale. £ $ £ from Sept.

Lands called 3/ per acre. Tickets at 200 in amount 163,200

1,088,000 acres of land at 3/ — came to 163.000

M. 13. 188 1758 } April Act 1760 says first act to raise 1200£ but act of Mass in 1758 money Newbury Bridge Lottery, 2d Class, for Bridge over Parker River — adv. July 1758. 7000 tickets 2$ $14.000. Prizes $12.600. leaving for Bridge $14.000. — See below.

There was 3d & 4th Class 4th Class 1760 may. 5000 tickets at $2 10.000. Prize $9.000. Gain to be 1000$.

July 1758. York Lottery for a Bridge.

July 1758 see opposite Cranmouth Lottery noticed. — The 3d Class Prizes were published June 4. 1759. [Seems Massachusetts

M. 13. 180. In 1756 and before Lotteries were common in this and other colonies.

M. 13. 184 1758.

1759 April Boston Lottery No 7. to complete paving, &c. on the neck. 5006 Tickets $10.000. Prizes 9.000. Remains $1000. See opposite They say the way is already paved to the George Tavern. No 8 followed.

1759 Roxbury had a lottery to complete the paving $ on

M. 13. 192 their side of the line. No 1. 6250 Tickets at 2. 12,500 Prizes 11.250. Gain 1250$ — 2d Class Oct 1759. 3 Class March 1760. No 4 Sept. 1760. No 5 in 1761 No 7 last in 1762.

1759. Newbury Lottery No 2 1759; No 3. No 4. 1760. No 6. 1763. See above — Things do not agree with Statements in Act of April 1760 | Going on 1764

1759. County of York Lottery. No 1.

1759 Ct. Sudbury Lottery to raise the causeway. 5000 Tickets at 2$ $10.000. Prizes $9.000. Remains 1000$ No 2. April 1760. No 3 July 1760

1760 Lottery to drawn in the unredeemed bills of the

M. 13. 192 Land Bank No 1. 6000 Tickets 12.000$. Prizes $10.500. Remains 13. 194. $1500. No 2. No 3. March 1761. [They must raise 3500£ by act June 1760 See p. 315]

13. 192. Charlestown Lottery for Paving. June 1760. No 1.

From Hingham p. 267. 6000 Tickets $12.000. Prizes $10.800. Remains 1260. No 4. 1762. No 5. 1763

13. 192. Lottery to improve the Navigation of Taunton River. May 1760. No 1. 4000 Tickets 8000$. Prizes 7200$. Gain 800$

M. 4. 162. R. Island prohibited [Private] Lotteries in 1733. Granted April 1760 Prize

4. 155 Lottery in Newport 1732. to dispose house, land &c 350£. Drawn 1st day

Lotteries.

In Western Massachusetts. [from Sp. Repub. April 29. 1854

1782 March 6. Lottery Granted to erect a bridge over Chickopee River on the road from Springfield to South Hadley. P.S. Was to be drawn Feb. 3. 1783. Sun set on Sp. Paper Dec. 1782.

1782 Nov 1. Lottery to repair & support a bridge over Agawam river in West Springfield.

1783 June 18. Lottery to rebuild a bridge across Westfield river in Westfield near a place called Willis's mills.

1789 Feb 11. Lottery to erect a building for the free school in Williamstown. To raise 1000£

1802. South Hadley Canal Lottery Granted Feb 25. 1802 to raise 20,000 Dollars, to render the locks & canal passable without the aid of a dam. (Then were canal schemes.

Laws of January Session 1756. } Boston Lottery No. 1. for Paving and Repairing Boston Neck. The law says this neck "by reason the great number of waggons & other heavy carriages passing over it, & the seas sometimes overflowing it, is frequently out of repair" though Boston expends much upon it. Paving is the only effectual repair. 7 men appointed to raise 3000 £ by Lottery, one or more; after deducting 10 percent for prizes. Counterfeiting or altering Tickets, to be same as forgery. Managers 6/ a day — not to be paid out of lottery money — but by the Province

Ap. to Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings 2d. Series. 13. 184.

Laws of Province (March Session) 1754 } Germantown Lottery granted. Germantown was a settlement in Braintree. Some foreign manufactures had settled there, Protestants, & encouragement on manufactures "divers years past" Had suffered from fire, especially manufactures of glass. want of aids

11. 13. 63. 5 men authorized to raise 1200£ by Lottery, to erect buildings to make glass, & to repair those not destroyed. Joseph Palmer. Gent. a principal man is to give bond with Sureties that he will carry on the business 7 years (or his heirs) & employ 20 manufactures. If he fail to perform, the buildings & lands to belong to the province.

April 1758. A Province Lottery ordered to aid in supplying the Treasury. To raise 30.000£. Did this Lottery take place? Those who drew prizes managers 6/ a day. were to take the Treasurer's notes payable with interest, June 1. 1761. It was an indirect way to borrow money. Probably did not succeed.

April 1759. Lottery for Boston Neck. The 3000£ raised by first Lottery is insufficient to save the neck. Another granted to raise 1000£ — to complete the pavement, the walls each side, & to gravel the same, & to repair the lower end of Prince St. leading to Charlestown Ferry.

April 1759. Lottery to raise 1666£. 13. 4. to pave & repair the way in Roxbury from Boston Neck to the Roop. (this meeting managers 6/ a day. at the Hill. Managers appointed, &c. As in Boston "the great number of Waggons & other heavy carriages" are said to put the road out of repair. The punishment for counterfeiting tickets, is whipping, or setting in pillory.

Act 1759. Lottery to raise 827£ to raise the causeway on W. side of Sudbury river; (often the high freshets make it dangerous for travellers to pass on it) & to dig a new canal to Kings pond, with the other sluices. managers 4/ a day

April 1760 Highway from Charlestown Ferry to Ch. Neck is much out of repair owing to heavy waggons, &c. (same words as in Boston & Roxbury) Charlestown may raise 1800£ to save & repair this road, by Lottery managers allowed 6/ a day, not paid out the Lottery money. unless it is sufficient

Cont. page 370. × 316.

Commerce & Trade of Boston, &c.

M. 2. 212. 6. 246. Exports. M. 8. 5. M. 9. 110
Surplus of the Farms p. 288 of this

M 4. 94. 1731. Vessels enter'd & clear'd at Boston & other ports in the year 1730. — The places from which the 533 vessels came that enter'd Boston, are as were: 76 of the whole (84) came from Connecticut, and 66 from North Carolina. — From just 5 islands, 38 came from London, 6 from Bristol, 8 from Newcastle 3 from Exon? 5 from Scotland, 4 from Ireland, 12 entered from Madeira, 3 from Cadiz, 4 from Fayal & 6 from Lisbon — None came from France or Holland or the northern States of Europe — none from the Mediterranean. More than 100 from West Indies; many from Colonies N. of Mass.

More details M. 4. 94

Clearances included 2 to Guinea (Slave trade) 2 to Hamburg 1 to Holland, 2 to Liverpool, 2 to Mediterranean.

M. 13. 169. Arrivals at Boston 1750 & 1755 — or places from which Ships came — from nearly the same ports as in 1731

Still no trade with France, Holland & Countries N. of Holland; and none with the Mediterranean ports.

Wine Trade with Madeira, Fayal, Porto [illegible] & Spain as before

Honduras Trade as before — this was a logwood trade

M. 13. 169 — In 1759 arrivals much as before. There was one vessel from Amsterdam. Some from Oporto & Teneriffe (wine trade.

M. 4. 75. 1 Customs from Jan 1. 1731. to March 7. 1731-2. Boston almost double both N. York & Philadelphia as before

See opposite Ships from British Islands were 22 from London, 9 from Bristol, Newcastle 18, Ireland 5, Glasgow 3. Liverpool 1. N. Carolina 85 — from W. Indies, Honduras, &c. as before 5 ships from Africa. Much trade with Jamaica & Barbadoes

Philadelphia traded with nearly the same foreign places as Boston, & New York also. Philadelphia had 8 arrivals from London & New York 6. & had from Bristol 9. & York 4

M. 4. 75. 1734. Exports from Philadelphia of domestic articles, wch. Wheat, Corn, Flour, Bread, Pork, Hides beef, Skins and furs, Flaxseed, Soap, Beer, Iron, Cotton, Butter, Lumber — Imports of P. 1723. £15.992: 1749. £191.833

Am. 2. Rev. V. 436 Exports of wheat 1723 £62.473: 1749. 187.457 £ sterling

"Decay of Trade" was often mentioned. In fact to tax carriages to encourage the linen manufacture in 1753. it said — "through the great decay of trade & business, the number of poor is greatly increased and the burden of supporting them lies heavy on many towns within this province, & many persons especially women & children, are destitute of employment & in danger of becoming a public charge".

M. 13. 358 to 376 Thomas Fitch, a Boston merchant, 1720 to 1730. Sent Molasses & Rum to Newfoundland, & to other fish places. & bought fish, & sent the fish to Spain, W. Indies, &c. He sent to England Whalebone, Whale Oil, Logwood, Turpentine, Tobacco, Furs, & some other things to pay for his goods bought in England. Also bought bills of Exchange. He had a great importation of Goods from England. East India, Russian, German, French & other foreign goods came through England.

Arrivals.

1721 M. 1. 106. April. Boston News Letter says that from Oct 1. to April 1 about 6 months, we usually have no arrivals from England & know not what is doing there. The other 6 months, there is an arrival almost every week, from England

Trade by Connecticut men from Albany
Con.6.141. up Mohawk river, and to Detroit. 1766 and 1767.

Con.6. Illicit trade with the British much complained of in the revolutionary war, in Connecticut.

M.13.115. Same complaints in Massachusetts 1782 and some poetry in regard to the trade.

M.1.157. Entries at Philadelphia 1735. 19 — at New York. 211.
In Mass, R.I. & N.H. entered 761 vessels.
Connecticut — " (about 140.

M.4.72 Entries at Philadelphia March 25. 1736 to March 25. 1737 one year — 212. Clearances 215
13 Entries from London, 33 from Ireland (passengers)
Bristol 6, Lisbon 9, etc. From Boston 15.

Am.2.Rev.5.436. Vessels departed from Phila. 1723. were 85; 1749 to 1752 over 400 in a year Passengers.

Many of the vessels from Europe were in former days, as now, filled or partly filled with passengers. This was a valuable part of the trade to the ship owners & captains. The vessels from Ireland 1736 to Philadelphia must have been chiefly loaded with passengers.

Boston 1731. 1. 2 5 entries from Ireland; there were not filled with Irish goods, but with Scotch & Irish. — The numerous arrivals from New Castle & Indian Cat. passengers. Many of the Germans or Palatines came to Philadelphia. Rotterdam

M.4.75. Entries at Philadel. Dec 29 1730 to March 7. 1731-2 189 — 189 (Clearances 116
Entries at N York Jan. 5. 1731 to Feb 29. 1732 — 200
Entries at Boston Dec 24 1730 to Feb 12. 1732 — 744. (Clearances 839

See opposite

Boston foreign entries — see opposite.
From New London 119. N. Carolina 85, Jamaica 31.
Maryland 26, Newfoundland 26, New York 28, Surinam 24.
Virginia 26, Connecticut 13, South Carolina 12.
Barbadoes 20, Antigua 15, Annapolis, N.S. 14
Curracoa 10, Honduras 13 (for logwood) Long Island 8
Rhode Island 27. St Christophers 16. Saltatuda 5
These were arrivals from other places, not down here.

M.4.75. Philadelphia Entries Jan. 1. 1734 to March 25. 1735. 226 and Clearances 262.
New York Entries 209; Clearances 227
Boston not down
M.3.76. Arrivals at Philadelphia. 1735. 199; 1740. 307; 1744. 229; 1746. 273.

Ed.Enc. XIII.369 In States, were glutted with European products in 1783 (probably not direct from England.) and in 1784 England exports to U States 18 millions of dollars worth of goods, and in 1785. 12 millions of dollars — less in 1786. 8 or 8; in 1789 12 or 13 millions and in 1790. 17 or 18 millions — They took off all the gold & silver

E.E. 18.376 In 1789. our agricultural & commercial capital was not equal to what it was in 1770, but there was a yearly increase in exportations. The French revolution & the events growing out of it raised the price of our staples.

M.3.85. Kalm 1748 thought the trade of Boston, N. York and Philadelphia was about equal. [He was in error. Boston was the highest. He got his information from N.Y. & P.

Coffin's Newbury p.112. Barbadoes — much trade to that Island in early days — some years before 1671. Sugar, Cotton wool & Molasses was brought from Barbadoes before 1671.

Con.1.2.204. 1667. John Crow Jr. had much Sugar & cotton wool at Barbadoes.

See Mass 14.396.399

222 Imports from England or British Dominions.

M.2.284. Articles Ready made & Articles raised or made here, &c
See M.12.152. M.16.134

From the first settlement, not only things which could not be produced or manufactured in New England were imported, but many which ought to have been raised or made in N.E. even imported from Old England. British laws favored their own industry, not ours.

1715 M.1.100. Almost every thing was from England — as household furniture, Shoes, Ready made garments, hats. Also Beef & Butter from Ireland, Cheese from Cheshire, &c. Carriages & harness, Saddles, &c were imported.

Farmers, however, did not use many of the imported articles mentioned, but the we artizans in towns and country, & many others, must have imported articles. & neither those made in the county were inferior, the makers or producers having no encouragement.

1737. M.4.168. Hats & Breeches from Scotland.
" " 169. "Mens & Womens Clothes, made up", from England, often adv.

1719. M.4.134. Imported butter, beef, cheese, boots & shoes
1750 M.4.202. Almost every thing was imported from England as in preceding years.
1750 M.4.202. All sorts of ready made garments were imported
1721. M.4.116. Shirts, Jackets & breeches were imported ready made.

1772. dd.13.229 Porter & Beer were imported from England in large quantities, & always had been, and ale.
1760. M.4.205. Every thing almost continued to be imported & such articles as were raised by our farmers, & such as were made by our mechanics.
1760 to 1770. Almost all things imported as before, till difficulties with England.
1760 M.4.204 English Ale & Beer adv. in Boston
1765 M.4.205. Irish Butter, adv. 1760 Irish Beef adv.
" " " Paper for Rooms — all came from England
" " " Mens & Womens Hats & caps
" " " Earthen Ware of course all came from England all kinds of mens & womens wearing apparel.

1770 M.4.211. Almost every thing continued to be imported from England in 1770. It was the same down to the revolution, and after the peace of 1783. The non-importation agreement had some influence in checking consumption of British Goods, but not very much.

1770. M.4.209. Six months in 1770, were imported, contrary to N.E. agreement, much wearing apparel, mens & Womens Shoes, Castor & Felt Hats 26 firkins butter, Checks.

1749. M.13.152. Irish Beef. Irish Butter. Cheshire Cheese for sale

Imports from England of Ready made Articles, and of Articles produced here.

A writer in 1774, refers to our ridiculous imitations of British fashions and extravagancy, and to the millions we pay for British superfluities & trifles. He desired a suspension of trade, to bring Great Britain to justice, and to encourage our own manufactures.

Evening Post Sept 1774

294 **Water** for Household purposes in pipes, pumps, wells, cisterns, & springs } Cont from M.G. 313.

1737. M. 1. 165. Cisterns for Rain Water mentioned. Also Pumps.

1737. M. 4. 159. — A Cistern of 800 gallons connected with a house. was it for domestic purposes?

1729 M. 4. 90. Pumps were not uncommon in & about Boston

Bailey; Ed. 1757. p. 164. "A crank is a draw beam of a well." a Windlass is a draw beam in small ships; and Windlass or Winch "is an engine to draw any thing weighty out of a well, &c.

[The English evidently used a crank to draw water from a well, leaving a rope wound round it.

Webster has Swipe, sweape, sweep of a well. Swipe in Bailey Webster has Cord & pole (and in Bailey). Both have Bucket.

Deac. E. S. Phelps, here on a visit from Illinois, Aug. 1855 (removed from here 1831.) says he was the first man in Northampton that had a brick cistern. It was built at his residence then in South Street, by Mr Wilder the mason. He thinks it was between 30 & 40 years ago — probably 1819 & 1820. Others had cisterns not long after. Before cisterns were made, people had troughs, tubs, Casks, tubs &c. Did not some have wooden cisterns underground?

Harpers Magazine Sept. 1855 p. 497. Springs & wells have ever been the first homes of races — near them has ever been known the first pulse of awakening culture. The roving Arab dwells by the waters of the desert at first; the wigwam of the savage is built near the gushing spring. The gushing brook, the bend of a river and the beach of the ocean attract civilized men. Empires have flourished, & progress has been seen on mighty rivers. The Greeks, Romans Germans & others connected their springs & fountains with nymphs, naiads, or elfs & fairies. Rebecca drew water for the stranger at the camel's — Rome had 13 great aqueducts besides the Aqua Appia. The Arabs & natives the lands of Spain

The water of Springs is purest & clearest, when it passes through sandstone or granite. Limestone leaves in it particles which affect its taste and its medicinal effects. All Springs & wells have impurities; & the brightest and not the purest. Wells in the country have in them vegetable matter and some animal matter; in the city they have in addition animal matter. The soft water of rivers is the impurest of all, except the ocean. But man delights in the taste of muddy waters, as in those of the Nile, Ganges, Mississippi. &c. Generally however the water is clarified

Civilized nations have made the use of water a matter of fashion. It was formerly drank only by children & peasants. and adults 50 years ago seldom drank it unmixed. now it has risen to the dignity of a medicine.

Most races of men invent means to change the simple and natural taste of water by an admixture of other substances, vegetables, fruits, leaves, roots, distilled liquors, wine, &c.

Rain water caught in its fall from the heavens is the purest water we know, but rain drops absorb matter from the air in their rapid fall. Water is never quite pure in nature.

Water for Household Use, &c.

Longfellow, with "Rope Walk," describing a woman drawing water from a well with bare arms:—

"Drawing water from a well;
As the bucket mounts apace,
With it mounts her own fair face,
As if some magician's spell."

Pumps [or — Haven Records p. 503. A pump put up in 1649.

M. 17.32. John Pynchon had a pump made by Godman Stanford of Hartford in 1660. It was 27 feet long with the spout at 2 ft. from the top. 54/. The leather 2/6. Bail for the box 1/. Journey up 4/. All expense 61/6. Paid in goods.

Pratt's Hist. p. 189 — 1675. Chanticlere voted to have a house, stable & orchard for a minister.

Old Well swipes. Crotches & poles.

1856. These are seen in some places in several towns — perhaps in most towns. I saw some in August 1856 in Worcester County. They have stones, old iron, pieces of wood at the lower end of the swape to help up the bucket. I saw one old grindstone suspended at the end, which was worn down to within two inches of the eye. I think I have seen such at the end of a swape before. Some curbs, swapes, crotches & poles are seen where the house is gone, or when it is uninhabitable. In the same case there is no bucket, & the pole swings in the wind, & is swape too, & then is sometimes a long, unwieldy pole. These uninhabited houses I have met with in several parts of New England.

Prices Pr. 307, 294, p. 260. "Bucket & Hoops" & "Bucket Iron" appear in Inventories in Hampshire Co. especially after 1700 — about 4/ for a wooden bucket. 1732. Joseph Hawley had a pump — was bored by 2 or 3 men. He had "top piece for a pump" of Joseph Wash of Hadley for 10/. 1732.

Engines for raising water. — One in Boston at M. 4.158. a distillery worked by a horse. 1733.

M. 7.11. White says the wells in Selborne, England, are 63 feet deep on an average. Water is hard. He says also that the ancient setting of England was built by brooks & rivulets, that they might get water without digging wells.

Norbert F. 159) compares the scales of justice to "buckets which attend, & interchangeably descend," and draw up from the well.

[Two buckets in a well were used in Herbert's days. Also in Shakspeare's days. [illegible] found in Richard III. Act V. Sc. 3.

M. 12.239. In Oldham's time, "a good well with its curb, sweep, pole & rope" was regarded as "rural & poetical."

Prices 302. Rev. John Williams of Deerfield had "pump irons." 1729. must have had a pump.

Prices 85. E. Hunt in 1768 had a cistern 6 feet 4 inches deep & 4 feet 8 in. long & wide, & he says "it is a broken cistern that holds no water." Baker probably built some years before.

Con. 4. 155. N. Stow. 1705. had well rope, bucket with iron hoops & chain. All 17 p.

Hadley 2.114 No 2. "A days work at a well Crotch," "near the old Ward house. Crotch was the old name.

[Cont. in M. 19. 353

Turnpikes (Cont. from M. 12. 289
" from M. 8. 141.

Massachusetts Turnpike Corporations.

No 1. or oldest. Granted June 11. 1796. From a bridge in Western to a place in Palmer (See p. 253)

No 2. Granted March 8. 1797. From W. line of Charlemont over Hoosac mountain to west side of Mt. in Adams.

No 3. Granted March 9. 1797. From E. side of Roberts Hill in N.H. to East line of Pittsfield. Subsequently extended to N.Y. line.

No 4. (not so named). Incorporated March 4. 1799. From west side of Hoosac Mt. at end of No. 2. to N.Y. line through Adams & Williamstown

No 5. Incorporated March 1. 1799. From Greenfield & from Northfield to Athol; & from Athol to Leominster.

No 6. Incorporated June 22. 1799. From Amherst E. line to Shrewsbury

No 7.

No 8. Incorporated Feb 24. 1800. From Westfield W. line to S. line of Pittsfield

No 9.

No 10. Inc. June 16. 1800. From Con. line by Farm. River, to Lenox & to N.Y. line

No 11 Inc. June 19. 1801. From Con. line to Blandford & Becket.

No 12 Inc. June 19. 1801. From Con. Line in Sheffield to Egremont & to N.Y. line

No 13. Inc. June 19. 1801. From Con. line through Granville to N.W. part of London

No 14 Inc. March 11. 1802. From W. end of No. 5 in Greenfield through Green. Shelburne, Buckland & Charlemont to E. end of No. 2.

No 15. Inc. Feb 12. 1803. From Con. line in Southfield, through Sandisfield &c to Great Barrington & to S. line of Stockbridge

No 16. Granted Feb 14. 1803. From W. line of W. Springfield, through Southwick Granville & Sandisfield to Turnpike from Hartford to Hudson in Sheffield. (See No 12.)

1804. Feb 29. Turnpike from No 5. in Athol through Athol, Petersham, Barre, Greenwich, Ware, Palmer & Monson to Hartford Turnpike.

1803. June 22. Turnpike from Becket to connect No. 8. and No 10.

1804 March 7. Turnpike from Springfield through Chicopee Meadow to Con. line

1805 March 15. Turnpike from Wrightsham to Lee.

1805 March 16. Turnpike from Williamsburg, through Goshen, Cummington & Windsor to E. line of Cheshire

1803. Belchertown & Greenwich Turnpike. See M. 12. 289.
Blandford & Russell
Chester — & Southampton other minor corporations.

Most of the Turnpikes were in Western part of the State.
See Springfield Repub. April 29. 1854

Morse, in edition of 1805, mentions some of the preceding Turnpikes, p. 393: also some in Eastern part of the State. From Thompson in Con. through Douglass, to be continued through Dedham, to Boston; from Boston through Dedham to Providence; from Boston to Plymouth; from Salem to Boston; one from Newbury port to Boston, nearly completed. Others were in progress or contemplated, in various parts of the state.

Edition of 1822 says Boston & Newburyport Turnpike, 33 miles. cost $400.000. (12,124 dollars a mile). 7 from Boston to Salem 13 miles cost over 200.000 (or more than 15,000 a mile. From to Providence 40 miles, & Boston to Worcester 37 miles, also very expensive.

Turnpikes.

Worcester Turnpike was chartered June 10. 1808.

Worcester Mag. II. 13 — (1) First bridge across Long Pond was floating & cost 9000 D. (2) did not endure many years. 2d bridge, built up from the bottom, cost 13000 D & turned over into the pond before it was finished Sept 19. 1817. — 3d bridge, floating, built on the ice, winter of 1817-18. — Pond 50. 70 & 100 feet deep. 3d bridge cost 6000 D

228 Birds & their Music. (Cont. from M. 11. 322

M. 2. 234. 2686.
Nat Hist. No. 1.

Birds add much to our happiness when companions of our residences. Birds, like flowers, green fields and singing brooks, are part of the poetry of the world. They are real friends of the farmer, by wedding him of millions of insects.

1st Class — are familiar birds that live in orchards & gardens, as sparrows of several species, wrens, blue birds, robins, bobolinks, linnets, yellowbirds & others.

2d Class. are less familiar & frequent the wild pastures and woods, as the little wood sparrow, the thrushes, the towee finch, many of the sylvias & woodpeckers. Every bird is more or less attached to a particular character of grounds & shrubbery

Swallows. From the earliest period of our history it has been customary for our people to erect bird houses in their gardens & enclosures. It is said the aborigines (Indians) furnished a retreat for the martin [or the purple martin] by fixing hollow gourds or calabashes upon branches of trees near their cabins — This custom of attracting martins has of late years grown unaccountably into disuse. The morning songs of ~~martins~~ the most enlivening of all sounds from animated nature. Birds of the swallow tribe subsist upon insects that infest the atmosphere.

The wren & blue bird are encouraged by places made for them for shelter & nests. But a separate box must be provided for each pair, as they are not sociable. The wren is a great destroyer of insects.

Birds in return for our hospitality, are musicians that attend us in our daily labors & recreations.

Wilson Flagg in Hovey's magazine, 1854.

Bird Music — All welcome the birds of Spring — the blue bird, the phebe & others. Their first notes send a thrill of joy into the winter bound heart. — No two species of birds sing alike. The happiest expression is on the wing; the most plaintive on water — The bobolink sings every where — in the grass, upon a twig or slender reed, but most rapturous on the wing. The crow is a music spoiler — his cry is for plunder.

Correspondent of Evening Post. 1854

In Sleepy Hollow — the quail whistles a welcome from the corn field; the loquacious catbird flew from bush to bush with restless wing; "the woodpecker tapped a tattoo on the hollow apple tree & then peered round the trunk as if asking how he liked it; the squirrel scampered along the fence whisking his tail over his head.

W. Irving in "Wolfert's Roost."

W. I. says the Dutch in the Hollow's nailed an old hat against the wall of the house for the house keeping wren.

W. Irving's "Birds of Spring" in the "Roost" describes the Bobolink, the happiest, merriest bird of Spring.

A Naturalist's account of Birds in England in Winter, in Spring, &c. Ld. Review, No 78. pp. 417. 18. 19 &c.

Parish rewards are given for the destruction of vermin in some parts of England, including the so-called Tomtit or Titmouse, 1d a doz. They eat green peas. Ibid. p. 419. 20.

Boys in England rob birds nests as in America.

Signs of the rain indicated by Birds — Ibid. 422.

This Naturalist (p. 428) says the rook is the first bird whose notes are heard in the morning; and the robin is the next & very near the rook, as to time of awaking, though the last bird that retires in the evening. The wren is next heard after the wren the sparrow appears, the blackbird, the cuckoo, the lark in the air, the martin, & others. In winter we only hear a cheerless chirp or a hungry twit.

The Cuckoo. John Heywood thus writes of this bird 1587
Ibid. p. 427 In April the Koo-coo can sing her song by rote,
In June, of time she cannot sing a note;
At first koo-coo, koo, coo, sing still she can do;
At last kooke, kooke, kooke; six kookes to one koo.

The singing of Birds. See Putnam's Mag. July 1855, p. 374

m. 2. 214. b. Winter Birds.
Birds in Cambridge Mass, in the intense cold, latter part of January 1857.
Snow birds, Black caps (same as chickadee) Small brown birds; 11 robins appeared & picked berries from buckthorn bushes. Canada robins came also; 70 counted on one tree: they ate buckthorn berries. [What [illegible] were these? They were crested.] Woodpeckers & some others were about. [Blue Jays not mentioned]

Robins are found from Equator to 67° N. L. Audubon found them at Labrador. They feed on worms, insects, berries & fruits. They like poke berries, which tinge their stomachs red. "Some of them spend the winters in Massachusetts & Maine, in the neighborhood of warm springs and spongy low lands, sheltered from cold winds." (Audubon) 81 — The Robin is one of the earliest heralds of spring. — Robins [illegible] Brighton every winter [illegible] were there [illegible] in Dec. 1856 & January 1857. Those that winter here come [illegible] the north, & go to the north [illegible]
The snow birds
In the great bird family, none but males sing. Said to be the same with reptiles & insects. [And Woman is the only singing female.]

Birds choose mates
M. 11. 286. Chaucer says fowls choose their mates on Valentine's day. He names many fowls.
m. 2. 234. m. 2. 291 Gay has the same story about choosing mates.
[In my younger days, it was said that Geese choose mates on Candlemas day. Feb. 2. This probably came from [illegible]]

Birds — (The Journal of a Naturalist. Ld. Review No 78. 417 [illegible]) I have always admired birds — their notes, their [illegible] [illegible] all the economy of their lives. Birds [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to spring [illegible] with their [illegible] for food. Birds are [illegible] as in winter (in England) [illegible] the year [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [Cont. M. 16. 157]

Crimes in England &c and Punishments

M. 2. 251.

[Cont. from Misc. 7. 332.
[See references there.
See Holinshed. III. 1. 64.

In olden times, legislators & judges ought to repress crimes only by the severity of punishment. When an offence increased much, it was made capital. The English penal code was the most sanguinary in Europe, & called forth the mild censure of Blackstone who stated that "among the variety of actions that men are liable to commit, more than 160 have been declared by act of parliament to be felonies without benefit of clergy, or in other words, to be worthy of instant death." At length juries in many cases, juries refused to convict, & would sometimes declare that the articles stolen, though amounting to some pounds, were not worth a shilling. The man was then sentenced to be publicly whipped at the cart's tail. He was tied to the cart's tail, bare backed, and whipped, but this whipping was sometimes done very leniently. The ship was much in vogue. If a prentice had robbed his master, he was publicly whipped through the street in which his master lived, & his character was ruined for life." Women too were publicly whipped at noonday through the crowded streets of London in defiance of public decency, and to the disgrace of the national character" These brutal punishments did not deter from crime, nor excite respect for the laws — He calls this the "draconian code of the 18th century!" Capital punishments were frequent, & even often attended by disgraceful scenes. Fielding perceived the brutalizing tendency of these shameful scenes, but did not feel so much horror as one would have expected at this indiscriminate severity. He would have executed the criminals as soon as sentence was pronounced, in the sight & presence of the judges, at the old Bailey, instead of turning the execution into a holiday at Tyburn. Credit to "Sharpe's Magazine" 1854.

M. 2. 252
M. II. 317

Scolding and the Ducking Stool.

The punishment in England & Scotland for scolds & shrews was formerly ducking them in the water of a river or pond. pleced at the end of a long pole. When done under a bridge the woman was let down in a chair by a pulley. The backs of ducking chairs were sometimes ornamented with devils laying hold of scolds. Benjamin West, of Northampton has given a poetic description of the cucking stool punishment

"There stands my friend in yonder pool,
An engine called a ducking stool,
If jarring females kindle strife,
Their language foul, or lung the coif,
If noisy clames should once begin,
To drive the house with horrid din,
"Away" I cry, you'll grace the stool;
"We'll teach you how your tongue to rule."

next the fair offender fills the seat, which descends into the water & she comes up braying more than ever; so they thrice & again repeat the dose, until the water quenches her brawling fires N. Y. Papers 1854

Crimes & punishments in England

Misc. 4.74. At the Old Baily, London, for 14 months, viz. Dec 1729 to Feb 1731 — 113 persons were sentenced to death; p. 232 42 to be burnt in the hand; 39 to be whipped; and 373 to be transported (to America, I suppose.

Hist. of Liverpool } 1766. John Smith was hung in chains at Liverpool, for robbing the custom house of 400£, Aug. 23d, and was cut down April 2. 1769 — near Bearons gutter. [He hung one 2 years and 8 months.

Rebellion 1715. Several rebels were executed at Gallows Hill, in or near Liverpool.
Jan. 11. 1715 [1715-16] 161 rebels were tried at Liverpool 7 were acquitted & 154 found guilty & ordered to be executed viz. 12 at Preston, 7 at Wigan, 7 at Manchester, 4 at Liverpool [then another hung at Gallows Hill] 4 at Garstang and 4 at Lancaster. [What became of the rest does not appear. Some were reprieved.

Punishments in open court in England & America.

1718. Pennsylvania ordered that felons with benefit of clergy, should be burnt with a letter (initial of the offence) upon Ency. Meth. I. 310 the crown of the thumb "by the jailer in open court" — "as is usual in Great Britain". — [Were not some severe punishments inflicted in open court in England? They were sometimes in this country in early days.

Bailey Dict. Vol. III. and Hanging } 1 Men were first hanged, beheaded & quartered for high treason in reign of Henry III. 26th Hen.
2 Before the time of Edward II. bodies of executed felons were not allowed to be buried, but hung on the gallows. Under Edward II. were burned.

p. 233. Misc. 1.165. 3 Hanging in Chains — this practice was not used in England till time of Richard II. when some of Wat. Tyler's rebels were hanged on the gallows, taken down, chains made & hung on same gallow, there to remain as long as one piece would stick by another.

Clipping Gold

D. Israeli p. 386 Contin. E. 146 } "One of the frequent crimes of the age of James I before the forgery of bank notes excited, was the clipping of Gold."

Th. Smith. in Chron. 5, 143 144. 145 } Trials & Punishments in England in Thos. Smith's De Republica Anglorum Various Courts, &c. about 1565

Holinshed Misc. 1.6465 } Trials & Punishments in England about 1577.
"An English lawyer of yore, said it was safer to kill a man than a hare in England" Newspaper.

Ducking Stool

Records of Liverpool. 1656. "Ordered that a new cuck-stoole be made and erected at the watering place at the lower end of Mr. Crosse's field".

N. A. Review. April 1828. p. 342. Remarks on the Ducking Stool. The writ was against women only for women. Attempt to revive this in Pennsylvania in 1824 — not successful. Was done in 1782. In Plainfield, this mode of correction is settled to be contrary to the constitution.

Criminals. Their Habits.

They value above every thing luxuries & stimulants. They place their chief enjoyment in dainties and extravagancy, in exciting banquets, in smoking and chewing tobacco, in drinking, in wasteful excess of every loathsome & unwholesome sort. Criminals are generally filthy and inveterately idle. Such they are when at large. License of every kind is their passion.

Criminals confined.

M.11.297. The restraint & regularity of a prison life is an hourly penalty to such men. To be compelled to observe certain hours, to conform to certain rules, to do certain things at fixed times, is to them, a galling punishment. They have becoming taste and few mental resources, and to be debarred from the company of friends & associates is a horrid privation. Compulsory cleanliness is a penalty to those who are habitually filthy.

Edinburgh Review. 1854 vol 5

M.19. Crimes & Punishments in England.
197 S From the London Magazine for 1733.
Misc. 19.197. Condemnations and Executions in London in 1733.

The crimes were, Murder. Highway robbery, sheep robbery, robbery & stealing various kinds of property, burglary with or without robbery, horse stealing very common, robbing stage passengers & coaches. Housebreaking (some burglary?) Shop lifting. forgery, perjury, pocket picking, breaking goals, rape, setting house on fire, felony, (probably means theft) Counterfeiting coin, or coining.

About 50 were executed at Tyburn in 1733 for various offences — perhaps more.

& much larger were sentenced to Transportation, not said where. Sometimes 30 or 40 at one Session at old Bailey.

Some were burnt in the hand (benefit of clergy, I suppose) and some where whipped.

No ear-cropping noticed in 1733 in London.

Many sentenced to death were reprieved, as it was called, and transported.

p. 231 The punishments in 1730 were like those of 1733 — Death, burning in the hand, Whipping & Transportation. Some were transported for 14 years.

M 2.212.6. Reprieves to Transportation for crime.

Executions in England were for murder, rape, highway robbery, and other robbery or stealing, &c. as above stated. The greater part of the crimes would not have been punished with death in New England.

Punishment for Coining 1733. (London Magazine

Dec 19. 1733. John Brown was executed for coining at Tyburn. The London Magazine says "John Brown, the coiner, was only slashed cross the breast, and not quartered, a favor granted at the instance of friends" — [It is evident from this that quartering was a part of the legal punishment for counterfeiting coin, or rather for uttering counterfeit money. For counterfeiting only, a man was hanged but not quartered.

Cont Mis. 1-154.

Dec 19. 1733. Elizabeth Wright was executed at Tyburn for counterfeiting shillings and six pences & for having moulds & materials for coining in her possession. A man would only have been hanged for this offence, but a woman was to be burnt. She & John Brown were drawn on a sledge to the gallows, but 11 others who were hanged were carried in carts. At the gallows, all were placed in carts till prayers were ended. "Elizabeth Wright begged hard to be hanged with the others. She was afterwards fastened to a stake set up on purpose and burnt to ashes, but was dead before the flames touched her, the executioner having first thrown the stool, on which she stood, from under her feet and given her several blows on the breast."

M 2 / 140 Such is the Magazine's account of the cruelty inflicted on this female for a crime which would have been punished by simple hanging in a man. So when the unequal laws of England.

Cont Mis 1-154 She and Brown were drawn to the gallows on a sledge, when the 11 were carted, because those who coined or uttered coin were to be drawn to the gallows, according to the laws.

Elizabeth Wright was a mother with daughters. Her daughter Alice Wright aged 15. was convicted of counterfeiting shillings; her mother begged for mercy for her, & she was reprieved and transported for 14 years. A son in law of Eliz. Wright was tried for having moulds for coining, & acquitted. "His fetters were knocked off & he set at liberty." [Were suppose felons commonly fettered in the court house? or in prison?] Elizabeth Wright confessed that she had followed coining for 8 years, mostly in Ireland. but brought the money to England. Did not say she passed any.

Dec 19. 1733. William Johnson, for deer Stealing and killing one who pursued him, was to be hung in Chains, but the Magazine says "the hanging in chains was dispensed with." He was hung only.

Cromwell Remark.

When riding through London at the head of troops, with a mob shouting around him, Cromwell said to Lambert. "There would be a great crowd & much more shouting, if you & I were both in a sledge going to be hanged". Cromwell saw what the hollowers consisted of

234 Cruelty in past Centuries — (Cont from M.12.391.
M. 2. 251.

Henry VIII. put 72,000 persons to death on the scaffold.
Elizabeth had 300 heads of persons convicted of high treason placed on London bridge including her cousin Norfolk & her lover Essex. She took the foreign ambassadors to see the spectacle — many cast 240 men women & children into the flames.

After the massacre of St Bartholomew, the ladies of the Court of France went out to examine the long noses of Huguenot cavaliers who had been slain, and curiously turned them over, and made remarks about their beauty, &c. They were half naked.

When Ravaillac was tortured for 4 hours in the square of the Louvre, the ladies of the Court of Paris assembled to witness the horrid spectacle, & high prices were given for seats nearest the scene of agony.

It is hard to conceive how human beings could lend themselves to such barbarities, but the greatest and best did so, & thought they were doing God service.

Sir Thomas More flogged a prisoner with his own hands in his garden, to convert him from heresy.

M. 2. 159. We must judge those who lived in those savage times by the ideas with which they were surrounded and not by our own. Not credited.

M. 14. 358. Cruelty to the insane formerly.

Cruelty in all ages.

"Man is naturally an animal of prey, and however changed by civilization, will readily relapse into his instinct for destruction. I found my ravenous and sanguinary propensities daily growing stronger upon the prairies." W. Irving's account of hunting in his "Tour on the Prairies." Wounded deer, &c

Chron. & V. 71. 183 The Council of Orleans, 1022. condemned to the flames 13 Manichæans & they were burnt. First putting to death for heresy in France, says the Monk of St Allaur.

V. 77. Louis VII. of France 1142, burned a church, and 1300 persons were burned or stifled to death in it. He was persuaded by Pope and St Bernard to go on a crusade to expiate his cruelty

V 78 ages this King was called "Pieux" by the monk of St Maur because he observed Lent, Friday fast, attended the divine offices, & respected the clergy. Quite enough for piety in those days.

V. 91. Two men, convicted of criminal intercourse with the daughters in law of Philip III. were skinned alive, 1314.

Comp. 268

"The first Protestant that tried to preach at Metz in Germany, was by order of Nicholas Savin, Chief Inquisitor, whipped through the streets on several successive days. This done, his nose was cut off and his right hand; a red hot iron crown was placed on his head, and thus arrayed, he was burnt alive"

Cornelius Agrippa in Putnam's Mag. Jan. 1857.

[Whipping Heretics through the Streets was one of the lighter punishments inflicted on them by Catholics. This was a punishment in England old & new, sometimes.

236 Pine Logs- (Cont from m 9.106. m.11.28 & 180 m.13.204.205

m.2.292c

Springfield Mass. Gazette. Dec 31. 1782 has an advertisement of John Ely, in which he informs persons who have now, or may have hereafter, timber in Connecticut river that he "proposes to continue the business of taking up and marketing timber in the accustomed manner between Suffield and Hadley Falls," for those requesting his services.

In 1765, Ker Smith, Noah Goodman, Moses Montague, Aaron Nash & Daniel Moody of South Hadley sued Moses Miller of Springfield for taking 47 white pine logs belonging to them, & converting them to his own use.

In 1763. Timo. Nash late of Shutesbury & Elijah Alwood of S.H. vs Moses Montague & Noah Goodman, who had taken Oct 12 1763. 60 logs, white pine, of the plaintiffs, at Field called Taylor's in S. Hadley & carried them away, valued at 10/ each. no decision

1645 Hubbard p.431. } Houses burnt at various places. Some at Hartford & Hingham. In Winter of 1647 Saybrook fort "all timber & pallisado 530 Husbandmen's dwellings in New England are "60 combustible", &c.

Very Early Burnings. 1630. 31 & 32. in Winthrop

Winthrop I. 43. A hut, called wigwam burnt at Watertown & all in it
1630 It was in October 1630. Others had hay burnt in W.
Nov. Dwellings had hay stacks burnt by burning the grass.
Farmin of Watertown had his wigwam burnt.
1631. Jan. A house burnt down at Dorchester
Feb. Mr. Freeman's house burnt at Watertown in daytime
March. 2 houses burnt in Boston - from Sparks of Chimney, next day at top
April 21. House of John Page of Watertown was burnt by a spark from the house's hearth. a coal fell & kindled in the cradle.
1632. Aug. Mr. Haynes's house burnt at Watertown.

Houses Burnt — Cont. from p. 237.

1774. Nov 13. The house of Mr. Jotham Houghton of Petersham was burnt, between 8 & 9 o'clock & 3 of his children under 9 years of age. The parents were absent at a neighbors, & the 4 children went to bed in a chamber. Only the oldest escaped, aged 10

1773. Dec 26. A house burnt at Dover N.H. at 5. A.M. and all furniture & merchandize

1774. Jan. A house burnt at Gorham, Maine, in the night and every thing in it, and a boy 7 years old.

1774 Feb. "A likely male negro child to be given away."

1774. "An Address to the British Settlements in America upon Slavekeeping" had been published. It was against.

1774 Feb. "Slavery not forbidden by Scripture, or a defence of the West India Planters" in reply to the other, appeared

(These two out of place. See m.16. 350

1774 March 4. House burnt at W. Greenwich R.I. Supposed to have been purposely done

1774 March 6. Dwelling House at S. Kingstown, R.I. was burnt & most of its contents. A child touched some undressed flax with a candle.

1774 June 8. House of Rev. Jos. Jackson burnt, of Brookline. Furniture mostly saved

1762 and 1768. Fires in the woods in dry seasons. It ran among green pines furiously.

Con. 5 p.257 } Elisar Smith of Fairfield, a house burnt. 1678 May
Mr. James Treat, Wethersfield. Great loss by fire, not said what. 1679 May
Samuel Todd of Newhaven, loss by fire, not said what. 1679. Oct.

Houses burnt & other buildings

Cont from page 325.

1749. April 24. 9 dwelling houses were burnt in one day in 7 towns. "A being a day, windy time". (p 324.
M. 13. 154

1760 April 3. } 4 houses & 5 barns burnt in 4 towns in
M. 13. 194 } one day [must have been in a dry, windy time (p 79

M. 13. 194. April 5. A house burnt at Reading & most of its contents.

M. 13. 194 } A house burnt at Holmes Hole in 8 minutes from
1762 April } defect in the chimney.

1762 April } A house burnt at Dedham & most of the contents, from
M. 13. 194 } sparks falling on the roof.

" " A house burnt at Hanover from defect in chimney.

1762 April. A house burnt at Newington; one at Killingly; one at Windsor; one at Bellingham, this by sparks on roof.

1762 May. Several houses were burnt.

M. 13. 194 [These probably burnt in a dry, windy time.

1762 April. A house burnt at Windsor (probably same as
M. 13. 192 above). Caught by candle left burning near a bed. A young man & young woman (Miss Burr) were burnt.—

1759. May } Houses seem to be burnt every year.
M. 13. 192 } One in Coventry Con.
One in Lexington mass: set on fire by a pipe of tobacco on fire. — One at Shrewsbury Dec.

M. 13. 208 } House burnt in Leicester Jan. 18 in time of public worship
1767. } and contents. A house burnt on Sunday was not uncommon.
House burnt at Goshen, took on roof; at Kittery, chimney
July. House burnt at Warwick R.I. Large fire [took fire
set chimney on fire, & thence the house
Aug. House burnt at Wrentham — set on fire by a villain
Dec. House burnt at Weymouth — by a defect in oven.

1768. M. 13. 208 Houses burnt as usual — mostly in winter and Spring — some by night & some by day. One by ashes. Several persons burnt to death. One burnt at Deerfield May 12; wife perished — name Amos. many elsewhere

1769 Houses burnt as usual

M. 13. 208. } Houses were burnt in winter of 1764-5 and
1764 & Spring 1765 } in Spring of 1765. One burnt 2 persons.
They seem to have burnt very quick. In 1765. are notices of defective chimneys & sparks on roof. The fire sometimes found its way through brick or stone into the garret or chamber.
When a house was burnt in a country town, a new one was immediately erected by the neighbors & others

1769. M. 13. 219. Houses burnt as in previous years. One from flax set on fire by a candle. Seldom was much saved.

1770. Fires continue. A man & two aged maiden ladies burnt in Andover. The females used to smoke in bed.
A barn burnt — supposed to be set on fire

1771. Fires continue. Houses & contents go quick

1771 Jan. House of Timo. Nash at Upper Coos burnt & much property

1771 Nov. House of Rev. Thos Fernalden of Walpole burnt [See M. 13. 219
M. 13. 219. at noonday; yet almost every thing was consumed. Took fire in joint of chimney.

1772 Houses continue to be burnt

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Fasts in New England.

m. 2. 264.

A correspondent of the Northampton "Patriotic Gazette" may 10. 1799, says, after there had been a Presidential Fast, numbers set apart the afternoon of the fast for ball playing. He says "this shameful and vicious practice has been followed for years in this town" (Northampton). This play is not a bad one in common times, but it leads to vices and he says, "is generally attended with lying, swearing, cheating, and sometimes fighting."

The Continental Fast, mentioned above was April 25. 1799

Cough Nuts on Fast days – see Mus. cl. 12. 144.

1755 July 3d } m. 12 192 } Fast on account of the war –

m. 4. 118. Fast in Old England. See Boc. 1704. See m. 12 147

mass. 2. 247 } 248. 249 } Fasts & Thanksgivings 1652 to 1679.
289. 271. do & old ... 1681 to 1696.

Mass. 3. 107 } to 110 } Fasts & Thanksgivings 1656 to 1673.

mass 3. 288 Fasts & Thanksgivings 2 or 3 years. 1727 &c.

mass. 5. 70. 71. 66. } Fasts & Thanksgivings. 1740 to 1773 –
" 5. 78. 79. 86 } all were on Thursday.
" 5. 87. 94. }

First Fasts in Mass. Records & all down to 1660.

Rec. 1. 128. } 1634 Sept. } Day of public Humiliation in Sept. 1634. Entered on records of Gen Court.

1. 226. 1637-8. (mark) 12th of second month called April, 5th day of week (Thursday) 1638 to be kept as a day of humiliation in the Churches to seek for Gods help in weighty matters.

1. 187. 1636. (Dec.) A General Fast to be 19th 11th mo. (Jany. 19 1636-7.) on 5th day of week, Thursday.

1. 253. 1638-9 – (mark) Day of Humiliations to be 4th of 2d mo. (April 4. 1639) to seek the face of God, reconciliation with him Novelties, apprehensions, atheism, excess, superfluity – idleness, contempt of authority & troubles in other parts, to be remembered.

1. 259. 1639. (May) Day of Humiliation 13th of 4th mo. (June 13. 1639 in all the churches, for want of rain, & for brethren in distress

1. 339. 1641. (Oct.) Day of public Humiliation 4th of 9th mo. (Nov. 4. 1641) on 5th day (Thursday) in regard to wants & dangers of our native country.

II. 16. 1642. Public Humiliation July 21. (21st of 5th mo) in regard to our own straits & the sad sins broken out among us, & the distractions of England, Ireland, Holland, & other parts of Europe

II. 27. 1642. Sept. 22. Court desired to be day of Hum. if churches thought meet.

II. 38. 1643. June 1. to be kept as day of Hum. for native country.

II. 46. 1643. Oct. 5th. to be kept as day of Humiliation

II. 71 1644. July 3. (3d of 5th Month) to be kept in all the Churches as a day of Hum, in regard to England, sickness, drought, and dangers.

1644. Dec 19. (19th of 10th mo) to be a day of Humiliation in regard to native country, corrupt opinions prevailing, sore wars, wants of many, & things here

1645 June 26. (26th 4th mo) day of Hum. in all the churches

1645 Aug 28. day of Hum. for many sins, & for blessing on our forces, & for native country.

1646 Dec 24. (24th of 10th mo. 5th day of week. Thursday) day of public Hum. for troubles of native country, sad estate of churches Bermuda, weighty cause due,

1648 April 20. day of Hum. in all the churches; on account of the distractions in England & dangers, & on account of an unknown disease through this country last Summer, damage to our corn and other provisions by drought, great mortality in W. Indies, our sins, — All persons required to abstain from bodily labor that day & resort to the public meetings to seek the Lord — [first Notice of abstaining from Labor, & attending meeting.

1651. June 18. day of Humiliation, in respect to ourselves, mass 2. 249 England, Scotland & Ireland. Wilkes wrote strange opinion

1652 Nov. 18. day of Humiliation, to be kept apart by mass. 2. 249 the churches — for these reasons — loss of many by unwonted diseases; 2d unusual storms & rains. 3d Want of supply of ancient persons for public service. 4th Worldly mindedness, oppression, hard-heartedness feared to be among us — Also in regard to England & the wars there & increase of heresies and errors — that God would give us favor in the heart of the Parliament, & supply us with such commodities as are wanting, &c [Ends] Vol. III.

[This also in Vol. IV. part 1. 108. more particular

1654. The 4th day (Wednesday) next come seven night
may 14. (a week hence) to be a day of public Humiliation.
mass. 2. 247

1656 June 11. is commended to the several Congregations
Mass. 2. 249 as a day of Hum. — on account of Errors of Quakers & Ranters in England; that the Protector may be preserved, & naval & land forces be blessed; for unity & peace here; that ordinances may be more effectual to all especially children & servants

1658. "2d fourth day of the week in the next month" (Nov.
Oct. to be kept as a day of Humiliation, in regard to
Mass. 2. 247 Divisions in Churches, boldness of opposers of the truth, unseasonable rains, mortality in divers places

1659 June 15. solemn day of Humiliation, on account of England, Divisions in churches here, security, and sensuality here, sad face of rising generation, & evil threatened in this Spring season

1660 June 21. solemn day of Hum. by all inhabitants
Mass. 3. 107 of this colony, on account of the sad condition of our dear native country, & the blasphemies wickedness there, & for our own condition, & this blessing ours to be implored, and on "our poor children" — "in this wanton & decaying age."

Probably not all recorded. Some appointed by Assistant & Gov. & Council. Fast day Sept 20. 1670. is not recorded. I found it on a printed sheet.
After 1660 see Mass. 3. 107. Mass. 2. 249. 267.

[Cont. on next page but one

240 The World grows worse — so said.

M. 2. 215. 2140. M. 19. 34.

That the times grow worse; that the moral world is ever increasing in deformity, was the Doctrine of our great grandfathers, of those who lived in the days of Enoch Boas, of the ancient Israelites & other ancients. It has had the assent of ages, but the assent of ages is not always a proof of truth. If it were true, the present generation of men would be like the Princes of Egypt men.

Human nature is always the same. Antediluvians, Jews & Christians have been the slaves of passion. The same motives produce similar volition & practice. Egyptians, Persians Mahometans exhibited specimens of fraud & cruelty — The degeneracy of the age has been and is a favorite theme. We forget the vices of antiquity, and think those of our own time.

Pat Gaz. July 16. 1794.

Inauguration of President 1845 & 1857.

A man who witnessed both at Washington, says temperance, education & Christianity, have purified the visages of the populace & politicians, in some respects there has been a favorable change in the looks of the people in the 12 years. There were in 1857 fewer red, carbuncled faces & gouty forms in Pennsylvania Avenue than in 1845 though Gothouse politicians are not yet defunct.

N.Y. Ch. Inquirer March 1857

Fasts in Europe — (Continued from M. 12. 147.

Alison's Sermons, contain a sermon on the General Fast 1801. in England, after the peace of Luneville & during a threatened invasion.

Sermon on the General Fast Oct. 20. 1803. An expected invasion
Sermon on the Fast Feb 27. 1806. Conquests of Bonaparte.
Sermon on the General Fast Feb. 9. 1809. The same.
Sermon on the Fast Feb. 1811. The war & conquests.

M. 4. 19. Fast in England & Wales June 4. 1705, on account of war with France and Spain. Thanksgiving 8 days after, April 12 in May was Thanksgiving in Wales same days for Queen's victory.

Herbert I p 173 Herbert fasted on Friday — was abstinent in diet, and in company, recreation &c. with acts of mortification. Fasting Days contain an obligation, the says, to eat less than on other days; to eat no pleasing or over nourishing things; to eat no flesh. He regards mainly the two former; "as to eat little & that unpleasant, is the natural rule of fasting; though it be flesh. Fasting is the afflicting of our souls. The parson fasting & in health, eats fish or roots, little in quantity, & for quality unpleasant. If his body be infirm, he eats meat in fasting.

N.E.G. Register I. 87 } Rev. John Lothrop's records at Scituate and Barnstable. 1634 to 1653.

He gives the Days of Humiliation (so he always calls them) The greater part or many were days of Humiliation only in his church — but their local Days of Humiliation are not distinguished from others of the Colony. The reasons given sometimes distinguish them.

M. 12. 144. Cakes on Fast Days.
M. 2. 237 Shrove Tuesday in the old Church was called Pancake Tuesday, in some parts of England. The people might not eat flesh, & they therefore ate pancakes & fritters. On rich & poor, an old poet says, feasted with the selfsame dish, and filled their paunch with pittles & pancakes. Am. Qu. Review III. 434
[Is this the origin of our cakes on Fast days?

Fast in England, Oct 7. 1857, on account of India. The London Times published abstracts from 164 discourses preached on that day. But the main object of the fast is to excite the war spirit, & induce men to enlist into the army of India — The Bp of Norwich failed in an attempt to have his clergy unite in a prayer meeting with the nonconformists & most of them refused. Intelligence to India.

Fasting.

Herbert } Welcome, dear feast of Lent; who loves not thee,
II. 90 } He loves not Temperance or Authority.
The Scriptures bid us Fast; the church says now.
[He would obey the authority of the church. Where doctrines disagree, he would follow the Church. Herbert was half-papist, or more; yet a very good man. His fasting was real abstinence — not half way work.

Hosea — — "Thy fulness there are clutish fumes,
Sour exhalations and dishonest rheums."

Fast in England

There was a fast in England Oct. 7. 1857, by the queen on account of the rebellion & troubles in Hindostan or India. On the 12th Sept. she with the advice of the Privy Council "resolved & commanded, that a public day of solemn fast, humiliation, and prayer, be observed throughout England and Ireland, on Wednesday the 7th day of October" that we and our people may humble ourselves before God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins, & put up prayers & supplications to implore the divine blessing and assistance on our arms for the restoration of tranquility" "and we strictly charge and command that the said day be reverently & soberly observed by all our loving subjects in E. and I. as they tender the favor of Almighty God" — and we have directed the abps and bps of E. & I. to compose a form of prayer suitable to the occasion, to be used in all churches, chapels & public [illegible]

242. Niagara Falls. (see M. 2 41. 294c. M. 12. 299.

Pat. Gaz. Nov. 1. 1799. A N. York paper states that Ralph Earl Jacob Wicker and Hezekiah Hutchins all of Northampton arrived at Rome N.Y. Oct 12 Saturday, and on 14th pursued their journey to Niagara, to take a painting of the Falls. The map is to be exhibited in the Capitals of America & Europe — to be on a large scale.

Ibid March 3, 1800. H. Hutchins and J. Wicker give Notice (date Feb 28. 1800) that a view of the Falls has been taken "during the last summer," by the celebrated Ralph Earl & Mr Jacob Wicker & will be exhibited in the Hall of the Tontine Building from March 10th 16; then to be conveyed to cities & towns from this to Philadelphia. They praise the painting, especially the skill of Mr Earl, who is said to be an American.
Price of Admittance, Adults 25 cts; Children 12½c

M.C. 1.80 Silk Worms in Northampton.

Joseph Clarke was engaged in this business before 1796, some years. Rev Noah Atwater did something at it, but in 1795 (after partially) his eggs all died. In 1796 he let his mulberry trees to others. For sake of these leases he wrote to Mr Clark June 24 1796 for information how he succeeded & how. He spoke of the silk for the loom or needle; & whether he would take balls & prepare the silk for use. Bridgman's Scrap book

Sermons. (Continued from M. 9. 90

Religious Services. p. 346.

In Catholic Countries, the Sermon is almost a distinct Service. With the Dissenters, it occupies by far the largest portion of their religious ceremony. With them the congregation is fresh & their attention has not been exhausted by the previous long service

In the Episcopal Church, the long service has already severely tried the physical powers of the preacher, and filled up so much of that proportion of time during which the mind can dwell without weariness on the same subject, that the Sermon is necessarily contracted into a very short space. The attention of the audience has been exhausted by the previous long service. These short discourses to a weary congregation are not favorable to pulpit eloquence.

London Quarterly Review. No 58. 295

Old Latimer went forth with plain & honest good sense, homely illustrations, & struck at the root of every prejudice to combat the absurdities & falsehoods of Popery, with vigor and boldness, He wields a rough wedge fit to cleave the stubborn block of popery.

After the ancient faith was overthrown by him and others, the doctrines of Christianity were supplied in the Homilies, which were enjoined to be read, by authority.

M. 7. 282. "This related to the cultivation of a native talent for preaching, and doubtless furnished a precedent for written discourses". "The Homilies are simple expositions of doctrines, profusely illustrated by quotations from Scripture".

Ibid p. 298.

"Either heaven or hell and redemption eternity are subjects awful, appalling & splendid, or they are without meaning"

Ibid, p. 305.

The preacher's language must be strong, vernacular, Saxon English. Johnson's Latinisms are the most uninteligible part of our vocabulary to the common people, & must be carefully avoided.

Ibid 306

Evening Services.

The custom of having services by candlelight in the evening began with the Methodists; the old dissenters fell gradually into the plan. The established clergy considered the practice heterodox and fanatic. But after some years, the practice was adopted by some of them in large towns, (to counteract the dissenters,) before 1823

Ibid 61 p. 236.

Coffin's Sketches 367. In old times the ministers usually preached an hour by the hour glass, in N England. The hour glass was set running when the sermon began. An hour, or a glass, was the common length, but sometimes the glass was turned, & many a second hour used.

M. p. 346. Cotton & Mather says "Basil, Austin, & others used to preach about an hour, sometimes longer. The sermons in New England are about the same in length."

Continued p. 346 & M. 16. 306

m. 2. 260 **Drunkenness** in N. E. + Drunking
Continued from M. 12. 387. with Europe &c

Patriotic Gazette, Jan. 9. 1800 } Candidus in a communication says many in Northampton instead of applying their talents to the good of themselves, their families & society, prostitute them at the shrine of drunkenness & debauchery. They have projecting pockets & trembling hands on Saturday nights, and may be seen at the grog shops at light in the morning. He says there are at least 160 persons, who obtain little more than a bare subsistence for themselves & families, and yet drink not less than half a pint of spirits every day the year round, which costs them near 30 dollars. ... a day makes about 23 gallons in a year. They pretend that a laboring man cannot live without ardent spirits. This is idle & preposterous. "It is a melancholy sight to see the number of unhappy persons in this place (Northampton) who have brought ruin upon themselves by contracting in early life a habit of indulging themselves in the free use of ardent spirits."

1773 May 11. Capt. Moseley chosen representative at Westfield. "He invited all drunks Rowlers to drink his health" and I went down. All confusion. No order or head of any kind. I staid till 11. Half of Westfield are like Bildad; in noise every one exceeds decency." J. Judd, Jr. Diary.

Drunken Officers. Pres. Dwight. Travels II. 186 mentions the common intoxication of British Officers at Bagaduce fort in Maine 1781 — Were not the other British Officers generally of the same sort? Were not American Officers very similar, or many of them? [This is stated intoxication among British Officers, in America 1854.

Deeds 263. 1706. 4 young men of N.H. were presented for being at Nathaniel Dwight's inn at an unreasonable hour "on Thursday night after December Court" & for using abusive words. They were discharged on paying cost.

Deeds 267. 1706 Wife of Samuel Stebbins confessed **drunkenness** & was fined 5/. for use of poor of Northampton. Who was this?

Deeds 281. James Guernsey fined 5/. for drunkenness (Suffield) or to be set in Stocks an hour & pay cost

Deeds 278. 283. a Hadley man & N.H. man presented for drunkenness and acquitted — yet both had to pay costs. 1708.

Deeds 300. Nathaniel Morgan fined 5/. for drunkenness 1712

Deeds 302. two men at Sp. fined 5/. for drunkenness 1713

N.H. I. 373. Jacob Warner of Hadley acknowledged that he had been overcome with drink. Jos. Hawley Esq. fined him 5/. 1708

Ed. Enc. VII. 775 } **Drunkenness**, its history, its effects, &c.

M. 2. 144. "Honest Water never left man in the mire" Shakspeare

Opium Drunkenness, or Eating. [N.Y. Evangelist Feb 1. 1855

This is an oriental vice. The followers of Mahomet being forbidden to use intoxicating drinks, resorted to opium. It is smoked in the east as they smoke tobacco. Its use is not confined to Turkey, India, China, but has passed to the cities of Western Europe & to the U States. Much is used in England & many eminent men chew it as well as, poor opera tives. Much is used in New York & other places — much more than is generally supposed. Sedentary & professional men and some few others chew opium — but most of opium eaters are among the poor & uneducated. Opium makes an idiot, not a maniac.

Drunkenness &c.

Selling Spirits without license.

Deeds 248. 1701. Joseph Williston fined 4£ for selling strong drink contrary to law. 40/ to Josiah Marshfield. the informer, & 40/ to Springfield School.

" 248. 1701. Josiah Marshfield fined 4£ for selling strong liquor without license. 40/ to Jos. Williston the informer, & 40/ to Grammar School. & cost 9/.

" 267. 1706. Wives of Ebenr. Miller & of William King of N.H. were fined 40/ each to N.H. Grammar School for selling "strong rum" contrary to law.

" 284. 1709. Thomas Ingersol of Sp. fined 40/ for selling strong drink without license, 1/2 to informer & 1/2 to Sp. Grammar School: to pay cost 22/.

" " Nathaniel Dwight fined 40/ for same offence 1/2 to N.H. Gram. Sch. yet both were licensed retailers — (not innkeepers.

" 304. 1713. Atherton Hathorn fined 6£ for selling liquor without license. 1/2 to informer. 1/2 to poor of Springfield.

" 304. 1713. Capt Thomas Baker fined 48/ & cost 8/6 for selling a dishfull & a spoonfull of rum to the Indians. He appealed.

N.H.I. 372. Capt. [Benona] Clapp fined 4£ by 3 Justices at N.H. for dealing contrary to law. 1701. 1/2 to Nat. Dwight the informer, and 1/2 to use of School in N.H.

Drunkenness in Europe.

The northern nations of Europe, Danes, Dutch, English, &c use strong drink, & guzzle beer, till stupefied and drunk. Their Bacchus is a disgusting monster. But French, Spaniards and Italians drink wine, & do not become intoxicated so often as the others. Their Bacchus is more graceful, though voluptuous.

Camden, about 1600, asserts in his History, That the English learned to get drunk in their long wars in the Netherlands, "learned to drink others healths to impair their own" — He says before this, they had been the most sober of the northern nations. In his day the vice was diffused over the nation, and was restrained by severe laws, he says.

Tom. Nash, who lived under Elizabeth's reign, says. Drunkenness was hated by the English till they mingled in the wars of the low Countries; in his day it was accounted honorable; ie. "superfluity in drink is counted honorable". Nash describes many kinds of drunkenness "ape-drunk" — "lion drunk" — "swine-drunk" — "sheep-drunk" — "maudlin drunk" — "mastiff drunk" — "goat-drunk" (when he is lecherous in his drunkenness) "fox-drunk" (when he is crafty in his drunkenness).

Cromwell & the Puritans sensibly abated the nation's drunkenness, but after the restoration, the debauched cavaliers were worse, than ever; & King Charles was induced by Clarendon to issue a proclamation against drunkenness.

The drinking customs of old times are now more generally prevalent than in 17th century; and pauperism, crime and immorality curse & disgrace our time & nation, and other nations —

N.Y. Tribune Jan. 1853.

M. 7. 382. Howell account of Wine drinking in England. 1634

7. 378. 382. Nor account of a drunken frolic, & Thos. Heywood's account of the same.

Samuel Ward, father of the Cobler of Agawam, was minister of Ipswich, England, & published a sermon. One is "A warning Piece to all Drunkards & Health drinkers" He says in it — "I see men walking like the tops of trees shaken by the wind; like a nasty ship reeling on the tempestuous seas; I mean drunkenness, which was wont to wait for this twilight & seek nooks & corners; now it dares the sunlight & flies abroad as much in every street as in open markets & fairs without fear or shame" — & lived under "Elizabeth" & James I.

Cont. in vol. 5. 2.

246 Coins in Circulation before Banks were chartered.

M. 2. 246 — Prices p. 81. 71. 285. Leon 6. 131. 315

Hamp. Gaz. Oct 18. 1786 } A Boston vessel carried to England in 1786 (returned in Oct 1786) silver & gold to the amount of 200,000 £ sterling. It consisted of 46,125 silver dollars, 1229 Joes or Johannes, 800 crowns, 2087 guineas, 116 half guineas. 85 pistoles, 264 pistoles in silver, 1 moidore, 556 ounces of gold. (London paper [Probably the 200,000 £ should be 20,000 £. It was to pay for British Goods — Such exportations & large importations of British Goods produced distress & insurrection

Hamp Gaz. Nov. 22. 1786 } Same M. 11. 153 } Congress established a mint Oct. 16. 1786, agreeable to resolve of Aug. 8. 1786 — A pound troy of uncoined gold, 11 parts in 12 fine & 1 part alloy, to be valued at $ 15.00. 7 dimes 7 cents in money of U States; as established by resolves of 8th August last.

Uncoined silver, a pound troy weight of the only foreign silver coin, 11 parts fine & 1 part alloy, to be valued at the mint at 13 dollars 7 dimes & 7 cents & 7 mills in money of U.S. established as aforesaid. — (Gold about 15 22/100 times as valuable as silver

The mint was to coin gold, silver & copper money. 5 per cent of copper coins to be received in all payments due to U States, but no other copper coins to be received.

Bad copper coins and the imported, & made in the states. Foreign copper coins not to be current in US after Sept 1. 1787, and copper coins struck by any state not to pass at a greater value than 2¼ pounds avoirdupois for a federal dollar.

Felt's Currency p. 202 } The law or resolve of Aug 8. 1786, referred to above, ordered that the money of accounts should be dollars, dimes, cents & mills — no such law till now. Coins to be — of copper, cent and half cent. — of silver, dollar, ½ dollar, double dime, & dime. — of gold, eagle & half eagle. 100 copper cents to weigh 2½ lb avoirdupois. 18 uncoined silver $ to be $ 9.92, & gold $ 209.77. Oct 16. 1786. The 9.92 was altered to $ 13.79 &c as above.

Here seems to be the first Law relating to Federal money. Notices of U.S. and Massachusetts copper coins. 1787. are in Felt p. 205. 206

Amer Almanac for 1761, puts down gold & silver as follows;

Gold ounce,	3. 17. 8½ sterling.	38 £ O.T.	£ 5. 1. 4	lawful
Silver ounce,	5. 2 "	5 0/. O.T.	6. 8.	lawful
English Shilling	1. 0 "	16/. O.T.	— 1/4.	av.
Spanish Dollar	17 pwts 12 grs.	4 5/. O.T.	6/. N.E.	lawful; 8/. N.Y. 7/6 Pa.

Gold compared with silver was 15 5/11 to 1. or about 15/5 times as much as silver. 1 pwt silver 2/6. 1 pwt Gold 38/. Old Tenor. 16 15/

"Dollars" are used sometimes in contracts & accounts — Com. 138. before the revolution, but this is seldom.

Mass. 13. 362. 364 } 1720 & 1722 } Thomas Fitch uses the word Dollars and not pieces of 8 — He says there are 10 royals in a dollar. He estimates hard dollars (struck in Bilboa, &c) at only 48 & 49 pence sterling, or 4/0 & and 4/1. They were not perfect I think.

M. 13. 185. Dollars were used some in reckoning money after 1750

1857. Mention is made of 190 gold Eagles (1000 $) in a "shot bag" — no it was 50 double eagles. Coin was carried in shot bags when I was a boy.

Coins in Circulation formerly.

Money tendered on a debt in Connecticut 1765

Con. 6. 131. 12 Guineas 16.16.– 7¼ Crowns 6/8. 205 dollars 61.10.0
do 2.8. Change 1/8.
12 Half do 28.16. — all 112.0.0

Con. 6. 315. Money used to get arms in England. 1773. for governor's guard. Hartford.

	£		£
131 Silver dollars	39.6	19 Crowns	6.6.8
2 gold Johannes.	4.16	2 half Crown	0.6.8
1 " Do. short wt.	2.7.2	4 Moidores	7.4.0
Change in silver.	0.2.3	3 Coppers	0.0.2

Con. 11. at end. In Edmond Rippney's will made in England 1631 he made legacies in pounds & shillings, and in marks and nobles. But these were not all coins – if any. He also gave to one man "a sovereigne of twenty shillings." It seems there was a coin called a sovereign in England 1631. Bailey says the Gold Sovereign in time of Henry VIII was current at 22/6.

Value of Pieces of 8, 1668.

Marblehead, on a petition against Imports, 1668, suggested that Dollars Mexico & Seville pieces of 8 might pass for six shillings each, & make money more plenty. Salem petitioned at the same time, & proposed to make money more plenty, "by raising pieces of eight to 6/. each, or to equivalent to other money."

This remark of Salem indicates that merchant, considered our money as being in 1668. 25 per cent less valuable than sterling, i.e. a piece of 8 worth 4/6 sterling, was worth 6/. our coin. Perhaps the expression above, "or as equivalent to our money" does not mean that it took 6/. of our coin for a piece of 8.

Col. Records of Mass. Vol. III. part 2. p. 539. Oct 1672. Gen. Court complied with above requests; say pieces of 8 be more valuable to carry abroad "than they will yield to mint into our coin", & so they are carried out of the country. Ordered "that those of full weight & good silver, that is, 6 shillings of New England money, of Mexico, Seville & pillar, & all lesser pieces, shall pass current at 6 shillings a piece, & lesser pieces proportionably – all of full weight to be stamped N.E. by John Hull & Robert Saunders &c. The law says "few or no pieces of eight are of that weight" &c. & six shillings in N.E. money. Therefore they are to pass only for as much as they weigh, & their value is to be stamped on them.

1642. S. of P. Part. 26. Gen. Court ordered that Rex Dollars of 2 & 4 guilders and "rydalls of eight" (pieces of 8) should pass at 5/.

1667. M. 6. 210. About Boston, a man had in his pocket 4 dollars 1 royal and a pistole – what dollars were these? probably Rix dollars.

1745. M. 4. 199. Money stolen from a desk – a moidore a ¼ moidore, a half crown, 4 English shillings, a number of bits and double bits.

1765. Copper Coins. Coppers, half coppers and Irish half pence m. 13. 208 all mentioned. A large quantity stolen in Boston.

1769 m. 13. 222. Coins in N. York – Johannes, Moidore, Guinea, Eng. Crown, Eng. Shilling, Pistareen.

[Cont. in M. 18. 370

Highways or Roads.

Continued from M.9. 308. 309. 310. 311. 326. 327. M.12. 130. M.4. 43. 44. 47. 48. 49. M 14. 114 115. Hadley 3. 128. 129.

From Boston Westward.

No1. The only road to Albany from Con. River, Mass went through Westfield, and what is now Blanford, Great Barrington, &c to Kinderhook, for a century. So the only road from Boston to Albany came to Springfield, Westfield, &c.

There was a path cut through from Northampton to Albany about 1753, but there was no road that was used much by horsemen, or even footmen, until Chesterfield, Pittsfield & other towns were settled on the route, or after 1760 or 1762. In the war of 1755 to 1763 the route from Deerfield by the forts at Charlemont, Fort Massachusetts, Hoosac, &c was much more travelled than the route from Northampton to Albany; but in this war most of the passing was through Westfield.

Road to Northampton & Albany.

I find no road to Northampton through Ware Belchertown, &c. in the almanacks of 1759 to 1766 though there had been one there for a century, but it was not on the long route, or the road to Albany, and so was not noticed — The Almanack

No3. has a "Road to Albany" through Northampton & Pittsfield for the first time in 1766 (Have not 1765 Almanack however) making two roads from Boston to Albany.

See M.4 / B. 49. This came from Brookfield, 66 miles from Boston, thro to Cutler's in B. 3 miles; Ware, Downing 6.0; Loyes 2; Belchertown, How 5, Dwight 3, Graves 4; Amherst, Smith 4; Hadley, Kellogg 4; Northampton, Lyman 2. (Boston to Northampton 99. Brookfield to N. Hampton 33. Did not go through Western 1766; but in Low, 1776, there are two roads, one through Weston and one not.

No 2. The Road to Northampton and Albany in 1761, 1763, and 1764 in the Almanacks, did not go through Worcester nor Brookfield, but came through Watertown 10. Sudbury 10. Marlborough 10, Shrewsbury 10 Holden 10 (or 6 & 4) Rutland 5. (Boston to Rutland 55 in 1761. and 57 miles in 1763, and 56 in 1764. At Rutland a road diverged

Turnpike in Stone Book M. 12. 248 went to No. 4 & Crown Point in 1761. 63. 64. 66. and Watertown was Waltham after 1761.) — From Rutland the road went to Rutland West Wing 7. Hardwick 10, Greenwich 6

2.50. Pelham 6, Amherst 5, Hadley 5. Northampton 3. (From Rutland to N. H. 42 miles in 1761 & 63; in 1764 West Wing is Oakham 6 miles, & whole distance 41 miles.) From Northampton to Hatfield 5, Deerfield 14, Charlemont 18. Hoosuck (Williamstown) 18. Albany 40. (Northampton to Albany this way 95 miles. This road to Albany is omitted in 1766.

No. 3 again. This in 1766 went from N.H. to Chesterfield 14 m. Tupper. No. 3. Miller (Worthington) 7. & Marks 6. Pittsfield, Gutridge 9. Hutland 4 Albany Ferry 25. Northampton to Albany 65. Boston to Albany 164.

From Boston Westward — continued.

No 1. or Old Road to Albany through Springfield and Westfield, was called 1761, — B. to Springfield 96; Sp. to Sheffield (G. Barrington) 49 miles; Sheffield to Albany 52 miles. So from Boston Albany 197 m.
1763. B. to Sp. 96. Springfield to Sheffield (Burgett) 46 miles Sheffield to Albany 51 m — so from Boston to A. 193
1764 do Sp. 97. To Sheffield, 46 m. 46. To Albany 51. all 194
1766 do Sp. 94. To Great Barrington Court House 43. (and two more places on B. 53 & 56 from Sp.) G.B. Court House to Albany 47 m — so all from Boston to Albany 184.
1769. B. Sp. 93. G.B. Court House 136, Albany 183.
1783 Thomas. To Springfield 96. To G.B. 44. To Albany 48. so from Boston to Albany, 188.

"Greenwoods" is next tavern beyond Blandford from 1761. to 1786, & this side of No 1. or Springfield 6 miles. 6 miles beyond Blandford Tavern, & 6 miles, & in 1761. 12 m. 2 Taverns in Greenwoods 1786. 6 & 10 m. beyond Blandford.

"Nobletown" was next beyond Sheffield. 11 m. 1761. & in 1763. & 64. or 11 miles to first tavern in N. and 15 to Second tavern in Nobletown (from 2d Tavern in Sheffield.) In 1766. Nobletown taverns are by same 1769 & 70 miles under Sheffield & Great Barrington, 10 & 13 miles from Court house. In 1786, Nobletown 3 taverns are 9. 12 & 15 miles from G. Barrington

No 2. Road to Albany through Northampton & Deerfield. See preceding page (Does not appear after 1764

No 3. This Road by Northampton, Stockbridge, Pittsfield is the latest of the three, and seems to have superseded No 2, and partially No 1. being much the shortest. First appears 1766. Is in Low 1776. For some reason is not in I. Thomas 1786. [Sandisfield about four years next west of Chesterfield, 7 & 13 m. West of Ch. is Worthington.

Road to No 4 — In 1761 diverges from Rutland, 55 m. from Boston to Rutland West Wing 6 miles. [The road to Northampton went to another part of West Wing 6 miles — now Oakham. This west wing or road to No 4 called Oakham must have been Barre.] next Petersham 12, Pequage (Athol) 6, Roxbury Canada (Warwick) 9, Winchester 11. Keene 14. Walpole 20, No 4. 10. all to No 4. from Boston 143. Crown point 78 further
1763, to Rutland 57, to No 4. 88 — all 145. 1764 all 144.
1769 & 1779. To Petersham 12. Athol 6. Warwick 9, Winchester 11. Keene 14. Westmoreland 11. Walpole 9. Charlestown 10. 1786 all 142
1786 This road not down — superseded.

Road to Charlestown or No 4. 1786 — Watertown, Waltham, Concord 10, Acton, Harvard 8½, Fitchburg 5, Westminster 1. Ashburnham 2. 2. 3. Winchendon 3½. Fitzwilliam 7 & 5 Marlboro 8. Keene 6, 8 — 5. Walpole 4. 2. 3. Charlestown 5. 3. 3. From B. to first Tavern in Charlestown 107 miles, or to last Tavern 113 miles. Last Tavern to Crown Pt. 83 m. or 80 from Riv.

Another Route to 1786 — Charlestown Ferry to Menotomy 6. Lexington 5. Lincoln 4. Concord 3. Acton 5, Littleton 5, Groton 8. Shirley 4. Lunenburg 5. Fitchburg 4. Ashburnham 7 — the rest is before.

Dartmouth College 32 miles above Charlestown 3 Taverns.

250 Highways or Roads.

Turnpike, p. 226.

Roads to Deerfield — (see Mss 9. 310. 311.

No 1 1761. Road to Deerfield by way of Northampton — p 248.
E — could not have been the common road. I think
E same in 1763 and 1764.

No 2 1766. Road to Deerfield — Waltham 10, Lincoln 6, Stow 5,
Bolton 3, Lancaster 5, Westminster 9, Templeton 5,
Petersham 2, New Salem 9, Shutesbury 5, Montague
Deerfield — Boston to Deerfield 92 (figures make 91.

No 3. Another to D. Waltham 10, Sudbury 9, Marlboro 12
Shrewsbury 10, Holden 5 & 4, Rutland 5, Oakham 6
Petersham 12. New Salem 9. Shutesbury 5, Amherst 5
Sunderland 5 & 8, Deerfield 1 and 6. — This
route 107 miles — French kept first tavern in D. (
South Deerfield) and Hoyt second one

Another Road to No 4. in 1766 — see preceding page.

p. 249. Cambridge 7. Lexington 6. Concord 6. Acton 5. Littleton 5.
Groton 8, Shirley 4. Lunenburg 5, Fitchburg 4.
Ashburnham 8, Winchendon 4 & 6. Monadnock 8,
Same in 1769 & 1770 Swanzey 4 & 5 Keene 6. Walpole 15 and 3.
No 4 & Becket 71 — all 120.

Coy's Hill & Western.

This Hill was crossed near the present factory village & Warren
and travellers did not go through Western, until a
few years before the revolution. The Springfield road
from Boston went through Western, but the road
to Northampton came through Ware, further north, &
not through Western. This is according to the Almanacks;
Jona. Judd Jr. in going to & coming from Boston, did
not cross Coy's Hill into or from Western until
Hadley 2 / p. 1147 Oct. 1773, & he then calls it "the new way over Coy's Hill"
he went & returned that way then. Thought the better than old one.
In 1774 may, in returning from Boston, he came to Holden
Rutland, Hardwick, Pelham, Amherst & Hadley. Says
this road is not as good as the other, but he travelled
60 miles that day. (See this road, p. 248.

Am Museum Gov. Livingston of N.J. said (years before 1791)
Nov 1791 that highway work in N Jersey was a "ridiculous
frolic of a number of idlers" & generally ended
in leaving the roads only not worse than they found it.

Mass 4. 223. Roads or paths in war of 1755 to 1763
from Con. River towards Albany

Mass. 4. 222. Roads from Con. River going East, north of
Belchertown & Brookfield.

Mass. 4. 154. Road from Lancaster to Sunderland 1733.

Hadley 2. 146. Road from Hadley through Belchertown to
Brookfield line 1732 Alterations 1737. N.H.P. 246. Had. 2. 161

do do Road from Brookfield to Springfield 1732.

do do Road from Swift River hill to Brookfield line 1763

do 1147. Coys Hill Road, first laid, June 1769.

Deerfield.

No2 In West's Almanac 1769 & Ames's 1770. Roads & Dwgfld are as opposite, except there is Sunderland instead of Shrewsbury in No.2. viz N. Salem, then Sunderland 9, Montague 4, Deerfield 5. all 43 miles.

No.3 1769 & 70, there is Weston between Waltham & Sudbury. Marlboro' has Howe 8 & Williams 4; next is Northboro 5 & Upton Shrewsbury 5 & 1. Sutton Furnace. Holden 5 & 4. Rutland 5 Oakham 6. Rutland District 4. Petersham 6. N. Salem 4. Shutesbury 5. Amherst 5. Sunderland 5 & 3. Deerfield 14 & 6. All 106. miles.

Roads through Rutland, to Petersham & to Deerfield 1769 and 1770, and to No 4. went from Rutland to Oakham 6 m. and next to Rutland district 4 m. & to Petersham 6 m. & 72 miles to Petersham from Boston, & this came to Sam Tavern in Petersham. According to this the road depended or diverged at Petersham, not Rutland. P.S. It was the Northampton road that diverged at Rutland. That did not go to Petersham. That was known after 1764 or 65

Road to Mineral Spring, Stafford, as in Almanacks of 1769. 1770 and latitudes but not in 1766.

Old Bay Road from N.H. & Hadley to Boston. I found on examination Aug. 1854. that the present road to Belchertown is the same as the old Bay road most of the way. where it enters Belchertown & turns south (or a little east of where it enters) it joins the road coming from Amherst & East Pelham — at this intersection the guide board says "11 miles to Northampton." The road then runs South between the ponds & the high lands westerly there for a mile or so. Must always have run here, as there is no other place for it; and east of pond there is only room for the rail road. There is another pond south of these and west of road not very near it. After passing by all the ponds (perhaps not by all of the S. E. pond) the road turns S.E. ascends an elevation higher than the rail road goes on to Belchertown Center. The original Bay road did not go to Belchertown m. house that now is, but turned off about 3/4 of a mile this side & kept on lower ground east of present road (where Dea Lyman kept a public house in 1718 after; in Mathews settled on this ground) and crossed a low & gradual ascent over the meadows and went to Swift River & Ware. this road is still travelled by some from Ware village & other parts of Ware to Northampton; but is more hilly, though shorter than the road further South, and west. The road by the meeting house, though taken by travellers to Boston many years before the Revolution, & probably many years before the Mt. Lyon Hill road was laid.

(Not Book VII. 208)

Later. Mr. Gray of Pelham & a man in Belchertown, told me that the old Bay road did not go between the ponds in B. where it now does, but went through the easterly part of Holyoke range where the hills are not high, taking a road from Ware, & enters the eastern part of Granby, west of all the ponds & runs S. easterly by the west pond, W. of E. Mt, crosses rail road, goes up hill & meets present road from N. Hadley said to pass by Bridgman houses. Mr Gray says he remembers when the present road was laid from the road through the range to the present Amherst & Pelham road (& along on present guide bo. ● (11 miles to N.H.) & between the ponds as he thinks it was in 1827. Can this be? He must be mistaken in part. P.S. Deac. Bridgman now of Amherst, tells the same story about the old road.

See next page

Highways.

N. Hampton No 2. p. 388 } Old Roads from N.H. to towards Westfield.

N.H. No 1. 488. Road on the Main N.H. Fence removed back 1758
" " 463. Roads in meadow. 1795
" " 458 Roads at Welsh End, Round hill &c.
" " 455 Early Highways to the mill. also N.H. 1. 450
" " 453. Road in Pynchon's meadow. & N.H. 1. 447
" " 457. meadow Highways 1697.
" " 448. Highway through Pastures into Hanham 1721

Mass. 4. 214 } Highway from Westfield to Sheffield & 485 of
4. 178 } Sheffield, that is N. Sheffield. 1737. 1754

Col. 1. 334 } 4. 215. Road from Pittsfield to Northampton. 1753. 1754
Col. 5. 272 } 4. 215. Road from Hatfield to meet the preceding. 1754.
4. 215 Road from Deerfield to Charlemont 1754

Hadley 2. 147. Road through Hockanum Dec. 1. 1761.

N. Hampton 3. 87. Road from Northampton to Shirkshire (Norwich or Murrayfield) 1770 & to Blanford.
This was a County Road.

N.H. 3. 78. Town Road to Shirkshire was laid 1762

N.H. 2. 43 County Roads in & about Northampton.

N.H. 2. 43. Road from Hatfield to Springfield &c. 1730

N.H. 2. 43. Highways in centre of N.H. 1763. & 1767.

Deeds p. 245. A Committee to lay a road from Hadley to Brookfield, & if they can find a convenient way to Marlboro. to lay that out also.
May. 1701. 3 Northampton men ap. No return. Records of 4 days missing.

Deeds p. 296. Long Meadow Road & Residences removed to upland in 1716

Deeds p. 289. Road viewed to go from Hatfield through Hadley, & "by the old road under the mountain as formerly to the Mountain gate". of Thos. Selden's land cannot be procured reasonably for a road. Then on to the Falls, a little above the island in Chickopee river, in old road, & by Henry Chapin's house, & on to Springfield Street 4 rods wide in Street — on to Mr Nathaniel Bird's mill & thence Southerly up the hill on the plain or Backside of Long meadow to Enfield — to hold a right in old road in the Town Meadow till the new one on the hill be made passable for cart & horse. To South line of Enfield.
Viewed the Landing Place on Mr John Chapin's land and the way from it to the County road & found it convenient.

Deeds 291 Layers Committee. Report 22 May. 1710 — we did all of us view & old road & Williamansepe brook or sandy hill above it: down Chickapee plain to Japhet Chapin's barn — thence down Ch. river S. and to Henry Chapin's & on to Mr brook & over Sp. upper Causeway to upper end of St. Down Street & down through [long] meadow on the old way to Fishwalw. This is to be the way till the way from Pecowsuck round on the east side of Long meadow be made feasible. On to Enfield S bounds.

May Court 1710 approved, except an alteration at End Brook, & another ordered by them, over the road at Pecowsick is to run up the hill & go through the new settlement of Longmeadow upon the upland

Highways—

Con. 6. 179. Highway through the Green Woods in Cos.

6. 263 to 6. 266. Best route from Hartford to Albany in French & Indian & Revolutionary wars.
New Road laid 1760—not completed till 1764. Pig iron from Salisbury carried on it 1766 & before. Road bad: horrible, bad in revolutionary war.

Con. 6. 266. Road from Sheffield to Simsbury wanted by the people at Hollatonnuk 1733.

Con 6. 267. Highways in Connecticut—way of repairing them to the revolutionary war & later unjust & unequal—repaired according to polls & not according to estates. The poor did as much as the rich—when they began to lay a tax on polls & estates for highways 1774, non residents estates were exempted—and the grossest injustice.— Half the state followed the old course, unequal & unjust as it was till after 1788. Non residents did nothing. Lower House opposed the change.

M. 15. 354. Side Walks in Northampton—or none formerly.

10. 177. Mrs Stodden says there were no side walks formerly.

10. 177. Mrs says roads, where exposed to running water, were gullies or ravines. There were no convex roads, or roads rounded on the top. Some of North ampton street, or places in them, were hollows or gullies. The road to Pittsfield was full of hollows or ravines and also in places full of stones. Hard travelling.

P. 421 & this. Mrs. Amsden born 1776 says roads in her younger years were many of them rough & stony with many ravines or gullies. Some of the gullies were stony & some sandy. The roads on the pine plains were sandy, but not stony and in general not gullied out. She never saw a convex or rounded road till they began to make turnpikes.

p. 424 Her father had a chaise & she describes the jolting, jerking shifting, up & down & sideway motions of carriages on some roads

p. 426. Many streams were forded formerly, where there are bridges now.

p. 421. Roads were in a transition state before & after 1800. The Turnpikes led to improvement in roads.

p. 421 & p. 246 & M. 12. 238 Mrs Amsden mentions a horrid place in Western, stony & rocky, which was much talked about. It was on the Boston road— It was this road I believe that led to the first Turnpike Incorporation in Massachusetts, from a place in Western to a place in Palmer.

The Deer, in selecting their forest runs, are said to have indicated to the Indians the place for their trails or paths, and these were the first primitive highways of the English Settlers. The Buffaloes choose the most feasible routes among the Rocky mountains, & these become the paths of the emigrants in many places.

Old roads in French & Revolutionary wars, were as Dickens describes roads in many parts of England "through pits of mire, & pools of rain, along deep ditches, over roads, that were poached & ploughed to pieces by artillery & heavy waggons, trampled by men & horses & the struggle of many wheeled things that should carry wounded men & men to Waterloo."

see p 396.

Meeting Houses. (cont from M 12, 116 to 119.

Andover. Mass Church organized Oct. 24. 1645

First ~~Meeting~~ house built 1646 – had 2 galleries

2 house built 1711 – 50 feet by 45, which stood until 1753, when a larger one was built, 1753–54. The second meeting house had stairs into the galleries from the lower floor: mens stairs & womens stairs

Jan. 7. 1712. "Voted that those persons who have pews sit with their wives." There was a protest against this.

Jan. 14. 1713. A committee "to seat and dignify the seats." The 2d and 3d seats in the centre of the house were Nos 1 and 2 in point of dignity. The front gallery seat was No. 3. The man who paid the highest tax had the highest seat. Respect was also had to age, posts of honor, and a liberal education, in assigning seats.

1766. Women who marry or associate with negro or mulatto men, to be seated with the negro women.

1769 March 20. The parish voted that they "disapprove of the female sex sitting with their hats on in the meeting house in the time of divine service as being indecent."

1799 Voted to procure a bass-viol. There was much opposition.

1822 Stoves first put up. A vote to have stoves was attempted in 1817 and 1819, but could not be obtained.

1728 Silver Tankard given; and two more in 1740
Bell given 1755 (not first one) Clock given 1761. still runs
1768 Silver flagon given. 1790 Bible given & 1846 another
1801 Silver flagon given.

Mass. 1. 190.
Hingham meeting House 1682 had gallery on 2 ends & one side.

M. 1. 190. In Burlington, Mass. meeting house, built 1732, the front gallery had the precedence of the 4th seat from the pulpit, just as in Andover, as he above.

Pulpit Cushion

M. 13. 363. Thomas Fitch sold or gave Velvet for a pulpit Cushion, 1721. which came to £7. 14. 0. Sept 175

M. 13. 364. A pulpit Cushion for Newtown 1722 cost 9 1/2 (Mr Fitch paid that sum – others may have paid part. Sept 175

Charlestown Mass. History 1879.

1666. Youths were rude & irreverent in the meeting house; there were 3 pews made purposely for them. Under 15 years of age; they required to sit in these pews, both Servants & Children under 15 years. Also Breeches Scholars were to sit in pews appointed for them. Where did young females sit?

A man at Charlestown was "to look into the meeting house and clear it, to ring the bell to meetings and to keep out dogs in meeting time" – 5 pounds for this £4 years

Old Meeting house. Rev. Dr. Humphrey recently stated that when he was young he attended meeting in a meeting house that was never finished; it was open to the roof & in summer swallows came in & built their nests upon the rafters.

L. 2. Rovinson
M. 61 / p. 250 } In England, the dissenters strictly adapt their buildings to the purpose of preaching. "Hideous & unsightly as these long brick barns are, they are usually well calculated for their purpose; and the preacher can fill the space crowded by his auditors, & they are so arranged that no room is lost." — The case is different with many clergymen of the establishment, who wish to fill with their voice the nave, the long drawn aisles, the deep recesses of an old church, when a wide scattered, often not numerous, audience, require a robust exertion of the preacher in order to hear him." "Many of our old churches were built rather for the long processional services of the catholics than for preaching."

Miss Caulkins p. 108. 109 1651. 1652 } Newlondon
The people first worshipped in a large barn & paid 60£ a year for the use of it, having fitted it up for worship. Voted 144£ for a new meeting house, Dec 16. 1652. It took 2 or 3 years to build it. First raised & covered, then floored & glazed, next pulpit & seats made & a gallery after this. — Miss C. supposes the meeting house had a cupola, or steeple, but none is alluded to. Nobell preached in this house.

Mun C p. 190. 191. 192. } Newmeeting House resolved upon Feb 1678. Old one too small & decaying — New one near the old one, on the top of the hill, or near the top — here the people on East side came to worship. "The people of New England seem to have had a natural taste for a church set on a hill." New one was to be 40 feet square, studs 20 feet high, with a tunet answerable; 2 galleries, 14 windows, 3 doors. The buildng was "to get up on all the four gables of the house comely pyramids; as many lights in a window as directed. To be built in 1 year. 240£ to be paid in wheat, peas, pork and beef, & the town to find nails, glass & iron work & roples for rearing; and boat & cart the timber, & provide help to raise it. — This house was not completed till 1690.

[The four Gables" show the form of the roofs of the old meeting houses in the 17th century, or of many of them. Each gable end was surmounted by a pyramid, & in the centre of the roof or one of the 4 roofs which was a belfry, or turret.

Mun C p. 198. Rev. Mr Sallonstall's family; in what manner his family walked to the meeting house: & that of his son Gov. S.

p. 199 2d Newlondon Meeting House was burnt 1694
p. 200 A new one built 1694-1698 — People seated 1698.
Sexton was to sweep & clean it every week, & open the doors and ring the bell for all public meetings, & ring the bell at 9 every night; — his to receive for this £5.10.0 yearly.

M. 4. 153. 1731. The Place of meeting houses made Strifes and contentions in Mass. It seems they did not resort to authority to fix the place, as in Connecticut.

West Groton. Great Strifes in Groton about where the meeting house should be.

M. 1. 108. Congregational meeting house raised at Providence — the first, Sept 15. 1722. Collections had been made in Mass. One in Newport before.

Meeting Houses & Meeting

Dan. described in "Danvers Celebration" 1852. p. 76
in Poetry, by Andrew Nichols

"A quer old sombre structure, nearly square,
With a four sided roof, surmounted by
Its own epitome, a square belfry."
A little bell hung in the belfry, & was rung by
a depending rope in the broad aisle.
The walls were plastered, i.e. over spread with "lime & hair"
but no plastered canopy overhead. There
naked timbers met the eye; and four
ornamental posts, depending from the lofty
tower, pointed downwards to the central floor.
On one side of the aisle were seats for men, and on
the other "seats and a sheep pen for good old women."
They had to warm the feet "a sort of basket tub
Dan. 12, 223. of braided straw or husks, in which was
placed a heated stone" — an article now obsolete,
[It seems only a heated stone covered with matting
made of straw or husks.
Side galleries for boys & men & young women.
A cockloft negro pen where the slave might sit.
Deacons seat beneath the pulpit, the faces
reflect the light that falls from the pulpit.
Good parson Clark [Rev. Peter Clark of Salem Village]
"gave full two hours to sermon & to prayer"
The long psalm was lined out by couplets and
sung. or "by lined out couplets sung"
"The tune more modell'd by the nose than tongue"
In cold weather the long meeting was penance like
[to some]. When the morning meeting was over, men
and boys who could not go home came as far as, repaired
to the public house & ate their luncheon brought from
home. Some, it says, bought toddy or well spiced flip; some
bought gingerbread or biscuits & gave some compensa-
tion for room & fire. Here they criticised the sermon
and discussed the various topics which comprised
the lore of village farmers, & got the news, and
acquired knowledge.

"Albeit, reverence for the holy day,
Quite absent not, thoughts & vanities away."

Girls & women spent the noontime at the dempsy's
and gathered round her fire, but they supplied the wood.
Men ate their bread & cheese; they talked freely,
and discussed some of the scandals of the day
until the little bell called them into the
meeting house again, to shiver two hours more
Some would home on foot in the snow; some were
two on one horse; others many in a sleigh.
The home fireside glows warmly; supper is prepared:
they read bible, psalm book & catechism
and secure "a weeks supply of tough, theology food,
hard to digest."

Old South M. H. Boston.

Wisner says the first church, built about 1669 "was built of
p 10 cedar" (can this be?) "with a steeple, galleries, square,
pews, & the pulpit on the side.
p. 26 The second Church (opened, not dedicated in 1730 — now stands.
Had two galleries as now; pulpit higher than present one
with a sounding board; pews for elders & deacons in front
of pulpit; long seats each side of middle aisle for aged
people; rest of floor, except aisles, covered with 96 pews
most of them square; 3 doors; men & women must have been
seated together & apparently their children. Also children & servants
in the galleries.

Meeting Houses
Groton Mass.

Hist. Groton p. 139 and after

First meeting house built in 1666 — Husband & wives seem to be apart but near each other —

materials for the House 1666.

	£
Thatch 5.0.0. Thatching & cutting withes 33/.	6.13.0
Wages for those who attended the Thatchers	5.14.8.
Earth, clay & stones for daubing the wall & under pinning	3.0.0
Daubing of meeting House walls	4.12.6
Lathe & nailing on 40/. 40 ds Nails 72/3.	5.12.3
Nailing on the Clapboards 30/8.. 600 ft/plank 38/	6.4.9.2
Getting, laying the Sleepers 10/14. (pulled 6½ C. 69/—	1.0.4
Sawed Boards 705 feet 52/10. (7/6 100 feet.)	2.12.10
Laying lower floor 5/6 per 1000. 28/2. (even 5000 feet.)	1.8.2
making Doors and 2 pairs Stairs 20/	1.0.6
Laying ..... boards on the Gallery floor	2.0.0
making shuts for windows & place to put back by the pulpit	0.10.0
making & pulpit 60/. Glass for windows 65/.	6.5.0
200 boards, more nails, & more labor	1.8.0
Footing in Town book 50. 16. 10. Some error.	£46, 5. 11

This burnt by Indians 1676.

2d house built 1680. 1681. &c. Frame cost 32. 19. 8
Covering roof & ends, windows, doors, stairs & pulpit 44. 2. 5.

3d house built 1714. 15. 16. &c. 40 by 35 feet. Large addition 1728. 29. &c.
The new pews all around the inside or might be to be built in undivided, 1730 — who are "highest in pay" men might make glass windows for their pews at their own cost. — Bell voted 1732. Town before. Not done voted 1752 to weigh 500 pounds. No belfry

4th house voted 1752. 50 feet by 65, & 26 feet post & a belfry at one end. Built 1752. 53. 54. 2d porch voted 1764 (or 3) May 1754. Committee to get a barrel Rum, a loaf white sugar, and 28 lbs brown sugar, & to provide victuals & drink for 100 men [This must refer to the raising.

Pews to be all round the house by the wall, one tier, and a second tier on the floor except at ends of the seats. Some pews in front gallery 37 pews on lower floor to be offered to highest payers of taxes, they to pay towns 133£ 6. 8. If they refuse, other paying less tax may have them. Those who take the pews & pay the 133⅓ £ to have them for their families. (Here are private pews & families sitting together) Pews confirmed 1755. Cost of House £905. 19. 10½ — so stated 1759.

1756. No tobacco to be used by chewing or smoking in the meeting house, in time of worship or in time of intermission — those in seats & pews to go out in a certain order. The pew next to pulpit stairs to be reserved for the ministerial pew, 1754.

This house was several times repaired; seats were moved & pews put in this place, on all ground floor & most of a gallery. All remodelled 1839. & still used

Dorchester Meeting House 1743.

M. H. 21. Raised June 29 & 30. 1743. 68 by 46 feet. & steeple at west end. Steeple 14 feet square; 52 feet high to t. 10 of tower; & 52 feet more to vane. 2 arch at E. end 14 feet square. all cost 3300 0. Town bestowed for a visitation & for raising £44 all cost £567 £ 10. 11 0 s. 3 d. Then 4 for L — so house cost about 3000 dollars Useful. No formal dedication — only a sermon suitable to the occasion

Dorch. in M. H. 246

258.
M.2.298

Drought & Short Crops. (Con. from M.g. 290-350.

It seems by Ames's Almanack for 1763, that there had been 3 years of plenty, viz. 1758 & 59. 60. and two years of Scarcity, viz 1761 & 62. and the 7 years of drought & famine were equal in Egypt in time of Joseph. Ames prophesied that it would be so here, and that 1763 would be the third year of Drought & Scarcity. I have seen no evidence that he was right.

See 1761 below. M.g.290. & supposed

1854. An extensive drought in Northern States & some western ones in June & July. Not so severe here as elsewhere. Meadows not injured. Great injury done in Mang States.

Continuation of this drought. Began in June in many places; in others in July. Down to August 20, it had prevailed 6. 8. and 10 weeks, or from 6 to 10. Extended from Canada to the Mississippi & beyond that river, or from N. part of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Not any rainfall beyond Mississippi, below or South of North Carolina, nor in N.C.

Note Book VII. p171.

Continued in some places into September or down to September. much burning of woods accompanied it. Streams low & mills interrupted.

Con. 6.129. Great Drouth in Southern Connecticut or about Saybrook. Summer & fall of 1773

Con. 6.138. "Late Droughts that have been in the land" are mentioned in Connecticut Sept. 1764.

"A drouth frightens once, and a wet season starves them in". This is said to be proverb, but I never heard it before. (a newspaper.)

Con. 6.38. Scarcity in Connecticut 1669 in consequence of short crops in 1668; or none to spare from Hartford County Assistants mention "continuation of blasting, caterpillars &c. year after year, notwithstanding all their festoons"

Con. 5. 310. Hartford & Windsor in a petition March 1670, mention "the blasting of the harvest past" of the corn, refering to the harvest of 1669. Above refers to 1668.

Misc. 1.131. Smith of Falmouth says there was the greatest drought ever known in New England, July & August 1746 (a great one 1749.) I do not notice this drought in other records.

There is a common impression that our summer droughts are more frequent and longer than formerly. There is no warrant for this impression in any Statistics extant.
Newspaper.

1728. M.4.143 } Gov. Talcott & Con. in his Fast-Proclamation mention, "the Earthquake, "a scorching Drought on our land" (in 1727), "a severe and long winter" of 1727-28—

1826. Isaac Stearns of Mansfield, Mass. says there was severe drought & rain of consequence from April 20 to June 24. 1826— (in N.E. Farmer Aug. 1854.

M.10.148.

Drouth of 1761. Mr Ballentine mentions great drought and fire burning over land. Past throughout the Province Sept 3.

Deanes N.E. Farmer. 1790, says Drought oftener troubles New England than old England, owing to the greater heat of our summers, & more fair weather. Almost half of our summers are complained of by many as being very dry.

1675 Nov 3d Scarcity of bread &c. provisions
Rec. Mass V. 65 feared by reason of the war. No provisions to be exported except fish & mackarel. [what is meant by fish?

1675. Fast Thursday Oct 7. One reason for it is, the land threatens us with
M.S. 185] a scarcity of provisions.

Droughts
in 1761. and 1762. See Misc. 9. 350
in 1749 " see " 9. 350. 290

p. 258. Holmes says a great drought of summer in 1761 and 1762
Great fires in woods of New Hampshire 1761
Great Drought in 1749 if insects abundant. Hay very short.
Some brought from Pennsylvania and from England
Great distress in N.E.

The Calender, &c.

[Cont. from Con. 9. 283.

M. 2. 238.
Almanacks, M. 2. 230.

Old & New Style.

Old & New Style. [m.

Hadley 3. 127. The author of Mrs Porters (interleaved) Almanac for 1752, was ignorant of the change in style that was to take place that year, and filled up his Almanac as usual, and all beyond Sept 3, was useless. He had something against every one of the 11 days taken out which had no existence "Hot." "Thunder", smoky air, fair weather, &c were to occur; Sept. 6. & 13 were to be Sundays; and Courts were to sit on several of the 11 days, & Commencement at New Haven Sept. 6. (which was in fact the 20th)

M. 2. 203. Montaigne's account of New Style in France

M. 13. 168. New Style in the Newspapers of 1752

Ibid. New Style Christmas in England. 1752

Hadley 3. 127. New & Old Style in Mrs Porters Almanack. 1752

M. 16. 145 Winthrop in his History used the common names of the months, & began this year March 25, until he came to January 1634. He then began to number the months, and January was 11th month, February 12th, March 1st, &c and he began the year March 1st. (Savage seems to make him begin March 25. Savage says the custom numbering the months, &c. continued for nearly two Generations. Note to Winthrop F 153.

F. 333. Note. Winthrop in 1640 used numerals for the days of the week, as 2d day (Monday), 3d day (Tuesday), 6th day (Friday.) He uses "Thursday or 5th day" in 1633

In 17th Century or before 1700 there were only 10 days difference between Old & New Style. Savage remarks that Dec. 4. 1633, corresponds to our Dec. 14, and in 1630 the Dec. 24. was our Jany. 3: Nov 27 was our Dec. 7. &c

N. E. 118.

M. 1. 184 Rev. Thomas Smith of Falmouth, dated in Sept. 1752 as others, our September 1. 2. 3. 14. 15. &c.

Remarks of Mr Wisner, on Old & New Style in his History of the Old South Church, page 69.
He is right in saying that to conform old style to new, in dates of the 17th century, we must add 10 days or carry the date forward 10 days; in 18th century we must carry old style dates forward 11 days; in 19th or present century, old style dates (as in Russia & Greece) must be carried forward 12 days, to conform to new style or our dates.

The Calender, Months, Years, &c. See Ed. Enc. VII. p. 247.
Indian Months. See Con & misc. I. p. 361. 362.

Francis's Watertown } His account of the Styles p. 21.

Wills & Admons. In the proof of the will of Edmond Pynney, with Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 7th Feb. 1631. the date is thus recorded - "Septimo die mensis Februarij Anno domini juxta cursum et computacionem ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Millesimo sexcentesimo tricesimo primo". - It was in 1632 as we now date, for his will is dated Dec. 7. 1631. - This old style, beginning the year March 25 is here called "according to the way & calculation of the church of England."

"In England 100 years ago, the clergy complained that the people, by retaining the old style of chronology, could not be brought to observe the Church fasts and feasts." Nat. Intel. 1856.

Chron. V. 169 Of the various Priestly Councils held in France and Germany, none bore the date of the Incarnation (or birth of Christ) till one held in Germany in 742. Monk of St. Maur

V. 172 - A Council was held in England in 800, and it is dated "Anno adventus DCCC."

262 Card Playing. (Cont. from M. 11. 195. 314

Playing Cards is mentioned several times by J. Judd. Jr on 1768 while he was teaching school in Hatfield. Dec. 1768. "Oaths at Cards" are noticed "200" is mentioned. "Oaths at Cards" &c.

Jan. 19. 1769. "Spent the evening at cards" &c.

M. 13. 231. Playing Cards, viz. Merry Andrew, Highland, Harry VIII & Great Mogul, advertised in Boston 1772.

M. 13. 113. Were often advertised 1782. French Playing cards adv. 1783

13. 239. Playing Cards adv. 1778 - perhaps from France.

M. 4. 209. From Jany to June 19. 1770, 7967 packs of cards and some packages, were imported into Boston.

M 13. 209. Playing Cards advertised now & then in Boston 1765, and in preceding years.

M. 13. 187. 1758. Backgammon Tables, Cards & Dice, adv. [M. 2. 251

Pynchon (Records) Sept. 1662. John Stewart of Springfield was fined 5/ for playing cards, and 20/ for allowing cards to be played in his house — Pynchon charged him the 25/ in his account along with iron & steel.

Massachus. St. early Law

Rec. I. 84. Mass. 1630-31 } All persons that have cards, dice, or tables in their houses, shall make away with them before next Court. under pain of punishment —

Rec. II. 180. 1646. Playing for money or moneys worth — forfeits to the value of that so played or gamed for.

Printed Laws. Playing at Cards or dice in any place is forbidden — fine 5/.

Printed Laws. 1670 } To bring cards or dice into this colony — person to be fined 5£ or stand at who has them in custody to be fined 5£. Justices may order corporeal punishment.

M. 4. 206. 1765 Playing Cards advertised in Boston.

1774. Caleb Blanchard advertised, "Superfine large Cards." Merry Andrew, Harry the 8th, & Great Mogul Cards.

1675 Oct 13. } Laws of War. None to negligently or sinfully
Col Rec V. 30 } play away their arms at dice or cards,
or otherways: if they do, to be kept as pioneers & scavengers.

M 2.260 Drovers
or those who drive cattle & sheep to market.

1771. Feb 6 } Sergt Searle and Martin Burt set out for
J. Judd's Diary } Boston with a very large and good drove,
which they have collected. [Hogs upfoot I think.
[What annually were these, drawn to Boston in mid
winter & not stall fed? They came home Feb 20.
Searle went again with a thousand. Got home March 16. Divided
most of their meat.

Old Laws. 1641. } When leading or driving cattle considerable distance,
p. 42 } and they be weary, hungry, or lame, he may rest and
refresh them in any open place that is not corn or meadow
& inclosed for some particular use.

M. 13. 215. That Hogs were driven from Walpole, N.H. to Boston
and butchered in P. March 1768.

Drovers & others who sold cattle in Boston, Charlestown
Salem, Marblehead, &c. formerly sold them on credit,
& had to sue them to get their debts. Such actions
by people on Con. River against men about the Bay
were not uncommon. — Such an action by Robt
Bla[illegible] & Jo. vs. a Boston man for cattle sold 1713. Sd such actions
frequent 1742 & before & after. N.H. 2. p. 118

N.H. 2 } 1740 Oct. Butchering gave notes for beef & were sued.
p. 248 } Hon. Hoar sued a Charlestown man in 1740, who owed him 50£

N.H. 1. 513, 515 M. Dan'l Clark & Gad Lyman drovers cattle
to Boston (stopped at Cambridge, probably Brighton now)
when they sold them, second to get cash — prices low.

N.H. 1. 513, 514 Gadet Lyman went with a drove of hogs 1753.
M. Dan'l Clark went with hogs 1754 & died Feb.

J. Judd's Diary } Sept. 1789 Rufus Lyman & Sylvester Judd drove
sheep to Boston, bought in Keene & elsewhere. J. Judd
Jr concerned — some money paid down
Another drove — owned N.H. Jenny Oct 6. Sylvester returned
Oct 25 — made out poorly with the drove (not all sheep, I think)

Small Animals driven or carried to market.

M. 14. 32 Calves, sheep, lambs in 17[illegible] century, were often brought
to Boston market, "said across or running by no direct course
as has been usual". By a law of 1692 this was for bulls, calves,
and these animals brought alive to market were "to be driven,
or carried in carts, sleds, panyers, or boats", to prevent cruelty.

264 Mass 2 vol

Contributions (Charitable) See Mass 3. 274. 1

July 23 1770 J. Judd Jr } A contribution in Southampton for Marblehead amounting to 54/3— (What had happened at it?

M. 1. 114 Contribution for the Poor of Boston at Falmouth £ 47.10.9 old tenor July 2. 1752.

Church Book & Mr Williams See Mass. 3. 274. } Feb 9. 1783. Northampton contributed 20 dollars towards building a house of public worship at Charlestown. A brief from the Govenor was read 3 Sundays before

Ibid } Aug 31. 1794. Northampton contributed $70 to aid the sufferers by the great fire in Boston, which happened July 30

Ibid } April 3. 1803 Collection of 100 Dollars for Sufferers at Portsmouth.

Ibid } Aug. 4. 1811. Contribution for Newburyport Sufferers mass 3. 274 $36.83. Subscribed £204. 17. Total $61 dollars

Con. 9. 179 } Contributions for a fire in Boston March 20. 1760. by some towns in Hampshire Co. — from Pres. Stiles.

Hist. Groton p. 259 } Contribution in Groton for sufferers by fire at Montreal £3. 6. 5— September 1765.

do p. 260 Contribution for distressed people of S. Carolina and Georgia in 1781. 25 dollars in money & 4 dollars new emission, equal to 1 dollar. [See Mass 3. 274

" " To Sufferers by fire in Boston 1795. 16 dollars (was it not 116?

" " Groton voted from the Treasury 200£ to relieve sufferers by fire at Newburyport 1811.

" " and town made contributions for several individuals

Mass 4. Orchester People have frequently contributed to relieve private as well as public misfortune & distress

p. 8. 9. 1664. to relieve Mr Thompson of Braintree 8. 3.

" 1666 to " poor christians in England 40. 13. 9. p. 10. 1668. for Scots

10 1667 to " " people at Cape Fear 4. 16. 0 Hill, needy 6/-

10. 1667 to " Kings fleet at — Islands about 23. 0. 0

11 1670 to " Mr Flint 5/3. for his labor.

13. 1677 to " Mr Hubbard from Blackpoint,

13. 1677 to " aid in a meeting house at Rehoboth about 9£

13. 1677 to " and for Deacon Cooper of Reh.

13. 1683 to relieve Hatfield Captives, 8. 5. 7—

13. 1688 to " Mr Emerson of Concord or Hudson, for income tax 5. 142

14 1681. to " persons in Roxbury whose houses are burnt, 6£

14. 1683. For Captives in Mr Graves's Ship (in Barbary prob) 12. 10. 10

14. 1683 For a Captive from Portsmouth, N.H. 4. 10. 1

14. 1684. For a Captive, Moses Ayres 6. 2. 8

14. 1685 For a boy with the stone 21/7. For a Captive 2. 10. 11

14. 1685 for Geo. Bowen of Roxbury, captive with Turks 2. 14. 0

14. 1685 for Tucker a Captive 3. 1. 6. For Peter Talbot 50 lb.

14. 1685 For Simmons Bond 33/10.

14. 1684 For prodmore Kings Cabin Shelpies 4£ 6

15. " To redeem Captives from New York 18. 18. 0. 2. poor women 53/

17. 1691. For Robert Graves in Slavery 4. 19. 0.

17. 1695 For persons in Slavery among Turks 9. 6. 9. many

20. 1700 For St. Christophers by a Brief 10. 6. 10 in Hamden who gave

1682 May. Grain contributed in Springfield towards Redemption of Deerfield's wife 2 bushels Wheat. 3 of Indian corn mostly from Mr Pynchon.

1687. Contribution in Springfield towards relief of King's fleet — Pynchon & others.

1741. M. 4. 180. Collections to aid sufferers by fire in Charleston. S.C. Brief dated April 30 [Conn M. 19. p. 104.

M. 2. 263. **Executions. in N.E.**

M. 4. 18. 1741. Men were taken to Execution on a cart—true cart-job.

Shaw was hanged at Springfield Dec 13. 1770. Thursday. at Hatfield 2 days after, "conversation runs altogether upon Shaw and the collection: some say 12 a 14,000 were assembled; others say 8 or 10,000." J. Judd Jr's diary

M. 1. 99. } A man executed at Newport, R.I. and then
1715. } "hung up in gibbets" for murder of wife & sister.

M. 1. 116 } Of 3 men executed in Boston for piracy, one
1726 } was "hung up in irons as a warning to others."

1715. M. 4. 119. Sermon at execution of a woman—published (The clergy always improved such events to warn people against vice & Women common at an Execution

1723. July 4. A negro executed (Ind. at Boston) for firing a house in the night.

1733. M. 4. 156. An Indian executed for murder (at Boston, Ind.
March 30. and his body granted to students in physic & surgery. They have been dissecting it some days. [Seems like something new.

1733. M. 1. 146. A woman executed in Boston for killing her bastard child.

1734 I. 149. Negro executed for a rape. Surgeons dissected body.

Worcester Executions

M. 4. 167. } Hugh Henderson executed at Worcester for house breaking
4. 261 } (Nov. 24. 1737) He was Scotch-Irish. See Litchfield.

M. 4. 183. 185. Jabez Green of Brookfield hung at Worcester for murder, Oct 25. 1741.

M. 4. 201. 1745. A negro was hung at Worcester Oct. 17.

M. 4. 167. A woman hung at Boston Sept 27. 1733 for concealing birth of child.

M. 4. 165. 1734 Executions, which attended now & then, always produced some publication — a sermon, or confession, & sometimes a piece of poetry.

M. 4. 195. 1744 John Stevens executed at New York for counterfeiting 6 pasing bills of N.Y. Aug. 24. Other colonies addicted to hang counterfeiters.

M. 4. 200. 1745. A woman to be hung at Windham for murder of her bastard child — Said not to have been an execution in Connecticut for 50 years [or since 1695 — a mistake. See Mrs. Thompson 1706]

Harper's Mag. Aug. 1855 } When André was executed, he walked to the gallows with others preceded by a wagon containing his coffin. The wagon stopped under the gallows, & André stepped into the hind end, & then on his coffin. Then the rope was adjusted to his neck and to the pole above, and the wagon was suddenly drawn from under the gallows, and André was swinging in the air. In a few minutes he hung still.

H. & G. Register VIII. } 1663. Woman hung in Con. for adultery & murder of child.
Brodshaw's Journal } 1667 man hung in Con. for killing wife, & trying to kill child.
1668 Woman hung in Mass for murdering child.
1670. Oct. man hung at Boston for frequent theft — first one in N.E.
1670. Oct. Indian hanged " " for killing wife
1671. May. Indian hanged for killing an Englishman, between Scituate & Boston
1671 June. Indian hanged, & hung on a gibbet, for killing a maid.
1671 June. Indian hanged for shooting at Roberts the master of a sloop and killing Eaton's brother in between — and Dedham; and his head set on a pole on the gallows.
1672 May. Mr Davy's man hanged for killing his maid! [illegible] Davy
1673. March. A man hanged at Rhode Island for killing his mother
July 1676. A soldier in the garrison at Northampton in the Bay Colony was condemned by a council of war and hanged [or 25 or 26 or 28.
Sept 1676. Two men executed at [illegible] for murdering Indian Squaws &c.

Con. in M. H. G. 197

Ordinations. [Cont. from M. Q. 348

Worthington.

There was some difficulty about ordaining Mr. Huntington at Worthington because he had not had a liberal education, June 1771. Mr. Hooker of N. H. was consulted. June 13. Mr Judd of Sh. and Mr Ballantine of Westfield visited N. H. about this ordination June 19. But they did not stultify themselves so far as to refuse to ordain him. Mr Judd assisted at the ordination June 25. 1771. Wednesday.
J. Judd Jr. diary.

Whately.

Rev Rufus Wells was ordained at Whately on Wednesday Sept. 25. 1771, under the Trees. A good number there. & all things well performed. J. Judd Jr. was there & says "we met under the trees; it was a pleasant day; I went into no house, but returned directly to Hatfield, & supped (or dined) at Gabbuds In the eve. sing. they had a fiddler and danced till 9. that is, the party with J. J. Jr.

1752. Sept 27. Ordination of Mr McKenstry at "Chickabee". Eldad. Porter Jr & Betty Porter went. (It was Sept 16. O.S.) Mrs P.
Rev. Jona. Judd attended. see his diary.

1755 Feb. 26. Wednesday. Rev Samuel Hopkins ordained in Hadley
Time of ordination set at a church meeting Feb 10.
A Fast Tuesday. 18. Mr Parsons & Mr John Woodbridge preached.
At Ordination. Mr Hopkins sent preached. 1 Thess. 2. 7 to 12
Rev Stephen Williams gave the charge Mrs Porter
Rev J. Judd attended & went 25 Rt. Came hom. 27th.

1756. Feb. 25. Ordination of Mr Howard at Coldspring. Mrs. P.

1761. July 1. Mr Jol. Wright ordained at Hatfield. Mrs. P.
Rev. J. Judd went, & Rev Mr Hopkins of Hadley
Rev. J. J. preached from Prov. 11. 30.

1761 May 27. Mr Olcott was ordained at Colt. (Charlestown N.H. Mrs P.
Mr Hopkins went.

1771 (Dec.) Rev. John Hunt ordained & Rev John Bacon installed to the pastoral care of the old South Boston. Mr. Hunt preached.

m. 13. 227 Rev Jonathan Parsons ordained at Lyme March 17. 1731
m. 4. 95. p. 427 of this. Mrs Amsden's acct of old Ordinations

m. 4. 82. Rev Samuel Allis ordained at East Enfield March 15. 1727

m. 4. 91. Ordinations were commonly published in Newspapers

m. 4. 91. Rev. Geo Beckwith ordained at Lyme Jan. 22. 1730

m. 4. 105. Rev. Elias Haven ordained at Wrentham in the open air Nov. 8. in a valley - a great assembly.

m. 4. 105 Rev. Jacob Bacon ordained at Upper Ashuelot Oct. 18

m. 4. 82. 1737 / 1739 } Rev Timothy Woodbridge ordained at Hatfield. the 2d Wednesday of December (was 14th) Wednesday

m. 4. 107. 161 / m. 4. 1739 } Rev David Parsons ordained at Amherst Dec 7

m. 4. 166. 111 / m. 4. 1740 } Rev Edward Billing ordained at Coldspring May 7

m. 4. 171. 1740. Mr Chester Williams ordained at Hadley. Oct 8. 1740.

m. 4. 171. 1740. Rev Eliu Pratt ordained at Sharon Con.: April 30

m. 4. 161. 1739. Ordinations commonly on Wednesday.

[In new places the church was commonly gathered the same day with the ordination. It always

1752. July 6 & 7. Council at Dudbin. [to dismiss, not to ordain

P. 12. God's blessing is better than the ordination of pope, bishops, or priests.

M.1.117. Rev Jonas Edwards ordained at N.H. Feb. 1727. Sermon by Rev. Wm Williams of Hatfield.

M.4.156. 1732 Mr Philemon Robins ord. at Branford, Feb 7.

M.1.161. 1736 } Rev Joseph Ashley was ordained at Arlington (Winchester) Nov. 24 1736. 46 houses in W. in 1736.

M.1.154. 1735 } Rev. John Sargent was ordained at Deerfield for Housatonnuck Indians, Aug. 31

M.4.150. 1729. Rev John Wadsworth ordained at Canterbury Con. Sept 3. 1729.

M.1.156. 1736 } Rev. Jonathan Hubbard ordained at Sheffield

Mr Rand of Sandwich preached.

M.1.156. 1736 } Rev Robert Breck was ordained at Springfield Jan. 27. 1736. Mr Cooper preached.

Statement about him p. 156. M.1.

M.4.159. 1736 } Rev David White ordained at Lambstown Nov. 17 a church gathered.

M.4.156. 1733 } Rev Elnathan Whitman ordained at Hartford South Church Nov. 29

M.4.192. Rev J. Bass ordained at Elshford, Con. Sept 7 1743. in the open air. A great concourse of people.

M.4.195. Rev Richard Salter ordained at Mansfield June 27. 1744

M.1.146. Rev Mr Thompson ordained at Dublin for the church there at Nutfield Oct 9. Nutfield, N.H. arrived in the autumn of 1733.

M.4.186. Rev. Elisha Marsh ordained at Narragansett No. 2. Oct. 20. 1742. Sermon by Rev Wm Cooke of Sundown.

M.4.186. Rev Ebenezer Gay ordained at Suffield Jan. 1. 1742.

M.4.174. Rev. Samuel Cooke ordained at Menotomy Sept. 19. 1739.

M.1.110. Rev. Warham Williams ordained in W. Precinct of Waterbown, June 11. 1723 Rev. Wm. Williams of Hatfield preached. 2 Tim. 1.14

M.4.175. Rev. Thos. Skinner ordained at Westchester in Colchester Con. April 16 1740

M.4.164. Rev. Samuel Mosely ordained at Windham Village Con. May 15. 1734

M.4.201. An Orchard-Ordination at Salem Oct. 1745.

M.1.311.312. Method of ordaining in New England. Cotton Mather.

Days of Ordination

Nearly all the ordinations on this & the preceding page took place on Wednesday. There is one or two on Thursday and one on Tuesday. Nearly all the ordinations that I have noticed from 1697 to 1744 were on Wednesday.

M.7.244. Ordinations in old times - rare & attractive occasions.

M.18.23. Ordinations formerly were occasions of public interest, and celebrated with considerable expense. Rev Jos. Stevens's ordination at Charlestown, Oct 13. 1713. cost 50£ - equal to half a year's salary.

M.18.18. Ordinations at Newton cost 13.6.8. in 1758 or more

M.18.16 Ordination at Littleton 1733. cost £23.18.2 in bills

M.18.23. Installation. See its Origin according to Burlington & Bagus.

Folt 242. Ordination of John Rogers Ipswich 1692. cost 24£

Ordination of Nathaniel Rogers. Ipswich 1727 cost £55.10.5

[cont on page 341

Travelling in N.E. before Revolution.

I find by Mrs Porters interleaved Almanacs that she was usually part of two days in riding to Pomfret, Con. when she had a daughter married. Not far from 50 miles, I suppose. But to her native place, East Hartford, she & her family rode in one day, about 45 miles — Sometimes to Pomfret in a day.

Merchants & others rode from Connecticut river towns, or from Northampton, to Boston in two days when they started early and were not hindered. In general, however, they took part of the third day between Boston and Northampton, say 10 or 15 miles more than two days. Frequently did not start in season, or were hindered, or came out of Boston a few miles only the first day, just at night — This appears from the diary of Jona. Judd Jr: & he was usually in company with others. Men took some pains to go in company, and not alone. J. Judd Jr went to Hartford easily in a day, or less than a day, or to Wethersfield. J. Judd Jr came up from Boston once on the Rutland road to Amherst & Hadley, & says he travelled more than 60 miles that day. I think however that 45 miles was considered a fair days travel when a man rode 2 or 3 days in succession and that 50 miles was a fair ride for one day only, and sometimes for two successive days. Men travelled faster & further on the Con. River roads in a day than on the hilly Boston roads.

1755. April 21) Mr Eleazar Porter sr. & daughter Betty aged 22 set out for Boston. He came home April 30. His return was not till June 6. — Mr Porter sen. & son Eleazar went to Boston May 26. (Election 28th) Eleazor came with Betty June 6. and Mr Porter, senior, came June 20. Mrs P.

[This was the way of travelling — all on horseback. Man & daughter each had a horse, & women rode to Boston with ease.

1756. March 16. I went to Hartford with Mary Clark and son Elisha. Lodged at Col. John Pitkin's. E. H. [East Hartford] Here one man & 2 women rode to E. Hartford easily in a day. Mrs P.

1756. April 28. Dan. Joshua, Nehemiah Williams, Scarborough, and Penelope Williams went to Pomfret. (& went through Coventry added.) They all rode to Pomfret in a day. The next day was Sabbath.

1756. April 15 Mrs S. Williams of Lebanon & 2 daughters came to Hadley. 16 went to Hartford. 22d Returned. Horseback.

1763. Rev. Mr Judd & wife used to ride from New London to Hadley & back.

1763. May 23. Mr Hopkins, Eleazar Porter & his wife set out for Boston. Women made nothing of riding 100 miles.

1763. June 20. Mrs Porter rode to Hartford in a day & Elisha & Molly. Elisha & wife rode to New London several times.

Expenses on Road to Boston 1774. by Robert Breck. to buy Goods

Prov. 135 | Cost on road to Boston 1 9
" at Brackets in Boston 10.1
" on road home 10/3. horse 1/11.3
Horse to Boston 100 miles at 2. 16.8
£2.19.9

Many sent to Boston by Merchants for goods, gardiners &c

Safety of Travelling formerly. [N. Webster's Treatise on Slavery 1793]

In the northern States of America where there are few Slaves, & those chiefly resident in large towns, a man may travel months after months, alone & unarmed, and except on the great roads & in the vicinity of the populous towns, he may leave his baggage on his horse or in his carriage in the open highway, with great safety, or even in the bar-rooms of a public inn."

Scarcely a robbery has been committed, except in or near great towns, and most of these offenders have been foreigners, who had become villains at home.

I observe that in early Stage travelling, many persons had a portmanteau, or Saddlebags, and not a trunk. They used the same they had in riding horseback.

Travelling in Washingtons administration.

Travelling in the U States had not then begun, as we understand it, and each portion of the country long retained its peculiar, social characteristics. Newspapers were few & their circulation limited. Books were rare; the arrival of a guest from a distance was a welcome event — Wealthy citizens travelled in the summer with their families, those of N. York as far as Albany; and a few of Boston scattered themselves for recreation along the shores of Massachusetts Bay. N.A. Review & Prov. Journal 1825

In consequence of the facilities of travel and intercourse, society has become pretty much the same, over all the country; and political and sectarian distinctions are nearly lost sight of. Ibid

Removing to the Ohio

It took Mayor White & party two months in 1787 to go from Danvers, Mass, to a point on Youghiogany river, 36 miles above Pittsburgh. A month later, Gen. Rufus Putnam accomplished the same journey in 6 weeks. In 1798 Nathaniel Doane was 42 days in travelling with his family from Chatham, Con. to Cleaveland. In those days it was a three months journey from N.E. to the Western Reserve, Ohio. The travel must over the Alleghanies. It was a journey of 2 months in 1819. [Mr Walk has 3 & 2 months are exaggerations] Mr Evangelist 1855

Philadelphia to Pittsburg. 1811

Distance 297 miles. Stage fare 20 dollars, and 12½ cents per pound for all baggage over 14 pounds. Charges by the way 7 dollars. The Stage travelled it in 6 days.

Waggons charged 5 dollars per cwt for persons & property, and the way charges of a man were 12 dollars. A waggon was 20 days on the way. Melish's Travels 1811. Port Folio Jan 1813

Travelling.

In 1811. the stage was 6 days from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 297 miles, & the fare was 20 dollars, and 12½ Cts per lb for all luggage over 14 lbs. Charges by the way about 7 dollars. — Wagons charged 3½ per Cent. for persons & property from P. to P. A wagon performed the journey in 20 days, & the charges of a man by the way were 12 dollars.

Melish's Travels in Pat Gofo. 1813.

M.12.388. Travelling from England to France

In the time of James I. Lord Hay was sent ambassador to Paris, and Sir Robert Drewry and Mr John Donne accompanied him. They reached Paris the 12th day after they left London.

Sr Robert sent a servant from Paris to London who was to go & return speedily - "to hasten back" - He returned the 12th day. He went to London and back to Paris, in 12 days or a little short; he returned on the 12th day. — A single man, with nothing to hinder, & with directions to hasten, was 12 days in going from Paris to London & back.

Walton's Life of Donne

Travelling in England 1756. (Thackeray's Virginians

The high road in England 100 years ago was alive with travel and traffic, & the country inns swarmed with life and gay city. [He says the high road is now a grass grown desert. This is owing to railroads.] The ponderous wagon with its bells & painted team; the light post-coach that achieved the journey from Salisbury to London in two days; the string of hackneys that had not yet left the road; my lords gilt post chaise and six, with the outriders galloping on ahead; the country squire's great coach & heavy Flanders mares; the farmers trotting to market, or the parson jolting to the cathedral town on dumpling, his wife behind on the pillion; all these crowded sights & brisk people greeted the young Virginian.

272 **Soap** — (Continued from M. y. 220
M. 11. 16.16.14

Families commonly made Soap in the Spring. See Marshall M. y. 220.

1752. Mrs. Porter, wife of Eleazar P. Esq. "made soap three days, the first week in April."

1756. She made "three great Kettles of Soap, first week in April", and one more in May, & some in July

1765. Wm Clark sold soap to the Chesterfield settlers 18 lbs 2/6 and 57 lbs 6/9 — about 1/2 d O.T. or 1 1/2 d per lb. also 32 lbs Soap 1765. 5/. [almost 2 d per lb.

M. 13. 240. Boston fixed the price of soft soap, April 1777, at 20/ per barrel and 1 3/4 d per pound. indicating that old prices, 1774 were about 7 lbs. & 1 3/8 d per lb

M. 13. 375. 1729. 2 Boxes Soap 136 lbs at 10. (a little 4 3/4 & 4 1/2 l.m.
" " 1735 Soap @ 10 lb.

1772. M. 13. 216. Soft Soap 1 year old adv. at 20/ barrel. (Potash used in making.

1742 M. 14. 178. 31 1/2 lbs Castile Soap @ 3/6. (say 1/2 l.m.

1682 3. M. 14. 135 to 142.
England imported Soap. also exported 2 Cwt hard soap
do exported 300 lbs Soap. and 6 casks soap.

M. 16. 383 **Soap barrels**, 1532, to be as in old times — to contain 32 gallons, & to weigh not over 26 lbs when empty. Half barrels 16 Gal. & to weigh 13 lbs. Firkins 8 Gal. cask 6 lb [A firkin of soap was then only 8 gallons — about as a firkin of beer. a firkin of butter 1662 held 56 lbs.

M. 16. 379. **"White Ashes."**
1548. White Ashes are not to be exported from England "being very necessary to make Soap and Salt Peter, and for whiting linen cloth, and dyeing and scouring woolen cloth and other things". Penalty for carrying them beyond sea. 6/8 a bushel.
[Were White Ashes, wood ashes?

M 13. 164. 1753. Castile Soap adv.

M 17. 81. **Soap at Springfield.**
In 1653. 54 & 55 John Pynchon sold much hard Soap at 1/2 lb. Almost all bought some at 1/2 lb.
There is no allusion to soft soap in these years.
In 1658. 59 & 60, J. Pynchon bought 6 ft. kins of soft soap at 18/ a firkin, of Henry Glover of New Haven, & sold it in Springfield.
In 1664 to 1671, he had of Gleanes 49 firkins at 17/ and 28 firkins at 16/. Had 2 firkins of J Gilbert 61. 62
1670 S. Hobdel brought up 20 firkins at 6d
1675 T. or S. Miller brought up 18 firkins at 6d
1675 Pynchon had of Alex Bryan of Milford 19 firkins 15/
Some hard soap & some Castile soap was sold at 1/2, down to 1677, but chiefly soft soap was sold by half firkin and firkin.
Why did not the people make their own soap after 1660, or after they had plenty of grease? Did they not know how?

Soap.

The Chinese are a filthy race" and never use soap" to says Ed. Encyclopedia V. 151.

Soapy articles used

1577. M. I. 76 } Holinshed says, "in some places women do scour and wet their clothes with hogs dung, as others do with hemlock and nettles, but such is the savor of the clothes touched withall that I cannot abide to wear them on my body, more than such as are scoured with the refuse soap than which, in my opinion, there is none more unkindly savor".

Ed. Enc. XVII 300 } gives the manufacture of various kinds of soap
302 } as Hard white Soap from Oil. Pure white soaps from Tallow.
Hard brown & yellow Soap from Tallow, &c.
1st Black or green Soft soap — of Tallow, hogs lard, & other oil
2d " " " " . of Tallow, whale oil,

" 303 "Both the vegetable & animal kingdom have supplied the inhabitant of different countries with a substitute for soap." — Encyc. mentions the soapttree of America, used by the natives; & an insect in Africa, used by the natives to make soaps.

Woods Botany. Saponaria officinalis, or Common Soap-wort or Bouncing Bet, the juice will raise a lather like soap & take out grease spots

Ed Enc XVII. 302 Yellow Soap - to make 26¼ Cwt of hard yellow soap requires 13 Cwt Tallow, 3¾ Cwt Rosin, 1 Cwt Palm oil, 6¼ Cwt Barilla, 1 Cwt Potash, 5 Cwt Lime. all 30½ Cwts — This gives 26 Cwt 1 qr 11 lbs of soap and 5 Cwt 3 qrs 4 lbs refuse. Of the soap 8 Cwt 2 qr & 24 lbs is water, leaving soap without water 18.0.25

Hard soaps should contain 30 per cent of water. but by fraudulent practices may be made to contain 60 per cent

Soap & civilization.

Liebeg says "the quantity of soap consumed by a nation would not be an inaccurate measure whereby to estimate its wealth & civilization. The wealthiest & most highly civilized nations consume the most soap. This consumption depends upon feelings of beauty, comfort and welfare attendant upon cleanliness — In the middle ages the rich conceal'd a want of cleanliness by a profusion of costly scents & essences"

abridged from his Letters on Chemistry

Shaving Soap

Prices 284. 1747 Alex. Hawley. Cake of Soap 6/6. (about 10d L.m.
" 210. 1767 T. Dwight sold Soap at 10d cake, very many
" 203. 1783

Con 7. 157. J. Ashley. Hartford. 1705. 1 bbl Soap 33/.

Soapmaking - in families, was an important operation, Mrs Allen Clark says, in Hadley, & when a woman had had good luck in making soap, she was congratulated by her neighbors - She had been anxious beforehand - some had trouble. Making Thanksgiving cake was another important operation & women had fears, & rejoiced in success. [illegible] & old tradition from witch times, that [illegible] & practiced in soap-making. Mary Joseph son of James Eastman] put a horseshoe into the soap to keep off the witches, the mother was not concerned in this.

[Cont on p. 281.

274. Catechism. Catechising. [Compare M. 12, 74
M. 2. 240.

1756. June 21. Monday. "Mr Hopkins began to catechise the children" at Hadley. Mrs. Porter.

M. 10. 186. Mr Williams of N.H. formerly asked children the catechism in the meeting house; children in the alleys. They went through in three Sabbaths. Afterwards Mr. Williams did not hear the children in meeting House but elsewhere — Mrs Cook, widow of Elijah.

M. 10. 156. At E. Windsor, the catechism was attended to on Saturdays, but children did not say the catechisms to the minister in the meeting House nor elsewhere. Jacob Osborne.

Mr Osbornes daughters say that in West Windsor about 1800, & after, they were catechised by the minister in the meeting house, but not on Sundays. Other days were appointed.

M. 10. 176. Catechism was not said in the meeting house in Bolton

10. 185. In N. Bridgwater, the minister did not catechise the children, in the parish where Mrs Bryant lived. Parents & school teachers attended to the catechisms. All were expected to learn it. Children repeated it at school on Saturday.

M. 10. 114. Rev. Nathan Williams of Holland used to Catechise the Children but not in the meeting house.

M. 1. 315. Mather says 1719. that the Assembly's Catechism was mostly used. Some pastors have young people answer the catechisms publicly P.M. before sermon; others choose week days & make an exhortation or short sermon. Some pastors have youth come to their houses for catechising; some teach from house to house.

M. 3. 159. When Lechford was here, or 1642, children were not catechised in churches, except at Concord. But Gov Court enjoined catechising in June last. (1641 or 2.

M. 4. 10 Council issued an order requiring all elders to catechise the younger children. 1669.

Mass. Rec. 3. 328. 1641 June } Gen Court desired "that the Elders would make a Catechism for the instruction of youth in the grounds of religion".

Francis's Watertown p. 44 } Watertown, 1679. Selectmen "agreed to go two and two through the town to see that all children be taught to read the English tongue & some orthodox catechism." They would take the names of all youths from 14 to 20, "that they may be publickly catechised by the pastor in the meeting house."

First Church of New Haven, p. 9. By Rev L. Bacon } The Westminster catechisms were composed 1647 & published in 1648. "The Westminster Assembly was not highly esteemed or honored by the New England churches in that day." Mr Davenport & Mr Hooke made a catechism for the New Haven church. The pastors & teachers of many churches in New England did likewise — Mr Bacon names several Catechisms mentioned by Cotton Mather — as Norton's, Mather, Cotton's, Davenport's, Stone's, Norris's, Noyes's, Fiske's, Elliot's, Seaborn Cotton's, Fitch's. "Gradually the Westminster Shorter Catechism came into general use, & others were superseded or forgotten."
Davenport's Catechism is published by Dr Bacon p. 27 1672.

276 Labor and Wages [Cont from M. 12. 157. 213
M. 7. 794 + 26.

In Haying & Harvesting, 1854, there is a complaint of a scarcity of laborers in all the Western States; and laborers are not plenty in the eastern States, and wages are high. Many of the Irish are inefficient laborers, in many kinds of farming business, but farmers & others are necessitated to employ them.

In Northampton, in Haying & Harvesting, July 1854 men get $1.25 to 1.50 for a day's labor; good hands can get 1.50; and now & then 2 dollars a day is paid

In Western States & other Farmers have to give, $1.25 $1.50, and $2. a day for laborers in harvest. Hands said to be scarce. This is the almost universal complaint, notwithstanding the immense influx of foreigners — A large portion of foreigners remain in cities & Yankees, many go to California, Minesota and other new & distant places; and Manufactories employ vast numbers of both natives & foreigners.

J. C. Bates in his Ag. Address for 1823. says the income of the common laborer does not ordinarily exceed the expenses of his family; and the income of the farmer does not exceed the interest upon the current cash value of his capital, added to the income of the laborer — like in Massachusetts.

P. 356. The husbandman's summer labor in Hadley is called only ½ a day in Hadley 1755. [This must include haying & harvesting, & was over ½ a day I think. Perhaps summer labor was 3/8 cash or near it. 1/9 to 2/3. or 1/10 to 2/2. [Major Hawley
M. g. 154 { gave for haying & harvesting 1750 to 1760. ½. 2/1. 2/2 + 2/4 a day
Some other labor was ½. — probably not cash.
M. g. 152. { Deac Hunts was rather higher but not cash. day ½. to 2/5
most of summer labor was ½ & some fall & spring.

1779 April 19. William Clark hired John Hendrick Slaughter (probably a deserter or prisoner from British Army) & paid him for 7 months work in Cash, Clothing &c £ 11. 8. 0. or 38 dollars. This was mean specie, & was much of it paid in specie, apparently. He had shoes, hat, shirt, great mittens, &c. He had a frock, and overalls & for trowsers, had checked shirt, woolen shirt, & got near peace prices.

1781 March 17 He began to work for Clark again & remained till fall. Wages not given.

Wm. Clarks account Book 1765 to 1783. Various charges for Labor.

Framing at a "Linton" 1755. 12/ a day O.T. (some enormous) and 2 days Labor 1756, is charged 12/.

"Barking" for John King. 1756. 3 days @ 16/ O.T. (2/1½ d. m.

1757. He framed for Major Hawley 5 days at 18/. O.T. (2/4½ d. m.

1765. Planting a day 2/4. Hoeing corn 2/4. a day. (Just charged 2/

Sowing plowing by a man was 1/. a day.

1759. Framing on Deac Eb.r Hunts Corn house 3 days @ 2/8.

Sundries { W.C. butcher went up many animals for others — killing & dressing hogs was 7 & 8 each; killing cutting & salting 1/. killing & dressing a Steer or Cow 1/4 & 1/8. Cow common 1/6. killing an Ox 2/ & once 2/5.

1762. Scoring timber 2 days @ 2/ — Framing Lento 1 day 2/.

1763 Scipio (for. Hunts negro) has 2/4 a day at times.

1763 Ploughing Land — some 4/8 dere — some 6/ an acre

1774. Sowing & harrowing 2/ per acre. — man plowing 4/8 an

1762. Barking (peeling bark) for John King 2/5 per day.

1766 Barking is 1/4 & 1/6.

" Carting a load of bark from Shingle Hill 1/4.

Sept. 21. 1762 Picking corn one day 2/5. Mowing Peas & Oats 1 day 2/8.

Aug. 24. 1774. Hen. Reed cutting Stalks one day 2/.

1765. Killing & salting 2 hogs 1/8. — killing an Ox 2/1

1768 Killing & salting large hog 1/. — killing & salting 2 hogs 1/6

1768. 2 days framing for Joel Hunt @ 2/6.

1763 to 1766.

Scipio, Joseph Hunts negro, was credited for mowing at 2/5 to 2/8 per day. (2/5 was 18/. O.T.

1768 May. Wm Clark worked 2 days at framing Daniel Clarks kitchen at 2/4 a day — and 2 days shingling @ 2/4 d.

1764. 1 day Reaping 2/5

Sept. 1767. John Alword Cr. by 4½ days work @ 3/

Sundries { Killing, cutting & salting fat Animals Wm Clark did much of for the Neighbors & some out. Killing & cutting an Ox 2/8 & 2/5. Killing a Creature 2/. Killing, cutting & salting a hog 1/ & 10d.

Carting Loads of Hay from Old Rainbow 1/7½ each (12/. O.T.

Carting Stone 5/ a day. Carting Stone 1/6 a load.

1769 Cradling Oats a day 12/5. Hoeing Corn 2/. a day. again 2/.

1771. 1 day Planting corn 2/.

1771. Cradling Oats was 1/4 & some 1/6 an acre (common August.

1771. June 13. myself Elihu Root & Daniel Elmer hoeing corn one day for Thos. Starr. & horse to harrow all 6/

1771 June 27. myself & Daniel hoe corn 1 day & horse to harrow and William to lead — all 4/4

1769 Wm Clark worked on Thomas Starrs house. — Scoring timber 2/2 a day. Framing 5 days @ 2/8

Joel Hunt framed one day 2/8.

1773 Killing a Calf was 8d.

1770 Carting Loads of hay, &c from O. Rainbows Med. Meadows Mumbam bridge, &c was 1/. a load. Carting part of manure for 17[illegible] from Pinchings rise — for 1/4 & 1/8. Grass from Grass Hollows 1/6

1775 Reaping 2/5 a day. Planting 2/. Oxen 2 days 2/5 for both.

1760. Scoring Timber & Hewing Timber was 18/. a day O.T. or 2/4½

Hoeing corn was commonly 2/. a day.

Cont. page 372

Time of Planting, Harvesting, &c (Cont from M. 14. 99. M. 12. 230. 231

Harvest of 1854. (Cont of this harvest is in M. 12. 231. 230

Ohio They were harvesting in several counties of Ohio southern part, the last week in June, or June 28. (q. 30 as Preble county) about Marietta; Butler County; Fairfield Co. Southern part of Indiana.

Pa. About Lancaster, Pa. began July 3 on three Counties in Columbia Co. Pa. They were cutting July 15. Harvesting going on in some counties July 17.

N.Y. Wheat ready to reap about Ithaca July 12; Reaping was begun in Monroe Co July 14. going on about Palmyra July 24. Commenced at Kalamazoo July 7

Michigan. Harvest going on at Niles July 8; Commenced at Lansing before 7th.

Ohio. Harvest commenced at Springfield July 7; At the same before 7th. In midst of Harvest about Columbus July 8; Harvest ended Greenbrier Co July 13 Do in full Harvest Co July 18; about Zanesville July 21 Harvest in before July 1.

Delaware. About Dover, wheat mostly harvested July 1.

Canada West. Wheat Harvest began at Bradford July 6.

Illinois Wheat harvest began at Joliet July 5. At Galena to July 17.

Missouri. Wheat harvest done at Independence, Missouri July 1

Maryland. Harvest finished in Talbot Co. before July 8.

Weevil has done great damage to wheat in several States.

Complaints of heat & drouth in several States, in the early part of July

Virginia. New Wheat was sold at Fredericksburg, July 8. $1.50

Harvest was not finished July 12, at Winchester, W. of Blue Ridge.

Long Island. Jamaica. Harvest mostly finished July 18.

N.Y. Wheat Harvest finished about Seneca Falls July 17

" Co. " do. about Havana July 15. In Livingston Co July 20

" Wheat Harvest going on about Lockport July 17; & about Niagara Falls July 19 to July 17

Wisconsin. Wheat Harvest had begun in S. part July 12; In some parts

Michigan. do do going on in Michigan July 14. 15. 16 &c

Not finished at Niles July 15. but nearly so Same at Marshall.

going on in Allegany Co. July 19.

Indian corn every where promising. Grass in many places not good. Rye in many very good.

New Hampshire. Wheat Harvest on uplands began July 18. In the meadows, later. Nearly all cut before July 28 in the

New Hampshire. Rye Harvest began on uplands July 7. In the meadow near 10 days later. — Not much cut on the Plains till July 11. all cut in meadows before July 26

Upper Canada, Toronto, &c. In midst of Harvest July 21

Sandwich Islands. Wheat at Maui ready for harvest June 3

Pennsylvania. Harvest finished in Franklin Co. July 18; in Lancaster Co. on in Clinton Co. Harvest finished about Pittsburg June 28 Finished in Blair Co. July 18. In the midst, Crawford Co. July 21 about Reading harvest nearly done July 21.

The Drouth, long & extensive continued down to July 21 or 22d, in several states, Scarcity of hands for haying & harvesting in every direction — Hires in the world in July, in some States.

Rockville Co. Connecticut. In the midst of Rye Harvest June 21.

Wisconsin. They were in the midst of the Wheat harvest in many parts of the State July 28 & August 1.

They were harvesting Spring wheat in Wisconsin August 10. but here almost through.

In Oregon they were harvesting Wheat Aug 12 & before.

1854 The grain crop of wheat in England was mostly harvested Aug. 24 except in Northern parts. The harvest was going on in many places Aug. 24.

1854 Sept 2. A London paper says the harvest makes rapid progress S. of the Trent (S. of Nottingham & Derby) & will soon be finished. Harvest has commenced North of the Trent and will be mostly completed in 10 days, ie. in England. [This seems later than preceding account; ie, the harvest is later. Thus accounts differ.
There has been a great crop of wheat in England: and it is good in Prance, &c.

M. 14. 214. Time of Harvest in England 1662 was Aug. 15 to Sept 15 old style. / Say Aug. 5 to Sept 5. New style. Spinners had to harvest.

Plowing &c [Wm Clarke's Book 1755 to 1787
William Clark commonly began plowing in April after the middle.
Planting Corn. I have but few minutes. In 1780 he planted corn the first week in May.
Reaping was done in July. Sowing Oats early in August.
Flaxseed was sown the latter part of April — one year April 20 but generally later.
Mowing was done in July & August — chiefly on first crop. Some in June. Some in September first or second crop.
Picking Corn. Only one or two notices. Those began the latter part of September — say last week.
Peeling Bark was done in May 3 or 4 years — that was probably the usual time — about the middle
Time of making cider (See p. 200.
Time of Butchering Animals. (see p. 127. M. 14. 210.

Time of Planting.
Mr. Morton whose residence was formerly in Athol, (he was born there) says it was the way to get through corn planting before Election day (last Wednesday in May). There was some pride in this, & men who had not finished by that day, were laughed at or joked. [In my native town Westhampton, it was the rule to get through planting before Election day, & then the boys had Election day or half of it for play.] Morton says they then worked in the kitchen way between planting & hoeing, & washed & sheared sheep. (Washed them Election day when he lived — not when I lived.
Planting, I think, was earlier in the river towns, most years.

M. 4. 128 July 7. 1713 is said to be "a busy season for harvesting" (Same as July 18 now.

Nat. Hist. a. p. 72 In 1647 Danforth began to "shear" rye July 14. (July 24 N.S.
" " " Sheared Summon Wheat first week in August (Aug 13 N.S.
" " " mowed Barley same week
" " " began to cut peas in field July 5 (July 15 N.S.

Time of various operations on an acre of corn, raised at East Otto, Cattaraugus Co. N.Y. in 1856, which produced 152 bushels of ears, 76 bushels shelled corn by a scaled half bushel, which weighed 53 lbs to the bushel. Yellow Dutton corn, 8 qts for the acre
Lot ploughed & dragged last of April & early in May 1856: Corn planted May 17; appeared above ground May 22, 4 stalks left in a hill; rows 3 feet 2 inches each way; 11 bushels manure (128 feet) put in and hilled; I time 11 cultivated (cultivator used) June 12 & 13 hoed; July 6. 10. cultivated & hoed again. (only 2 rowings) Sept 12. 15. 16. Cut up & shocked. Oct 13 to 20 husking 6 days. Dec 2 days shelling with machine. Corn worth 76; stalks 2.00; all 96
Cultivation & other labor 23.00 Contents in M. 16. 76.
Expenses $20. Interesting entry.

Surgeons, Physicians, &c. [Cont. from page 51.

Buchan's Medicine p. 405. — Wounds.

"It is a fact that no external application whatever contributes towards the cure of a wound, any other way than by keeping the parts soft & defending them from the external air, which may be as effectually done by dry lint as by the most pompous applications, while it exempts from many of the bad consequences attending them". — So "internal applications only promote the cure of Wounds as far as they tend to prevent a fever, or to remove any cause that might obstruct or impede the operations of nature. It is Nature alone that cures wounds; all that art can do is to remove obstacles and to put the parts in such a condition as is most favorable to nature's efforts".

Ointments, herbs or plasters possess no healing power.

Soft lint & calls cadis.

"Nature should never be too far exhausted" by bleeding &c

Am. Review Vol. 1. p. 104. 1801 in "Miscellanies" } says Buchan's work "is the most popular book of the kind in this country".

Same p 100 } Lectures on Diet & Regimen, by A. F. M. Willich of England; much of it calculated for the use of families, was reprinted in York, 1801. It treats of air, weather, cleanliness, dress, food, drinks, spices, exercise & rest, sleeping & waking, evacuations, affections & passions, organs of sense, of the eyes. It is not composed for those actually sick; is not a book of medicine, but of counsel & direction to those in health. Dr. Reverdy prefers it to Buchan.

Tooth powder. There was a common bread dentrifice
m. 2. 210 which Willich approves, made of hard toasted bread reduced to fine powder. The Reviewer says the bread should be toasted or burnt to a black coal, for tooth powder. — Buchan says "all brushing & scraping the teeth is dangerous" & they not brush teeth.

Tea, Willich goes against. Ed. Tea. would substitute English
m. 9. 319. plants, as balm, peppermint, sage, peach, almond, & wormtree leaves — and flowers of the lime tree, black thorn, pinus pinea, pinus pinetis folia, Hasperlas odorata, the Reviewer adds New Jersey Tea leaves & flowers of Sassafras.

Tooth Drawing & Bleeding ~~and bleeding~~ are much practised by mechanics as well as persons of the medical
m. 2. 210, c. m. 12. 120. profession.

Buchan. p. 266.

Medicines. Diet

The ignorant imagine, that every thing that is called a medicine possesses some wonderful power or secret charm, and think if the patient swallows enough of drugs, that he must do well. This mistake has many ill consequences. Medicines may do much good when administered with prudence, but must do mischief when put in place of every thing else or administered at random. The diet is the first thing to be attended to in the treatment of diseases.

Abstinence alone will often cure a fever. } Buchan p. 104. 110

Sp. 330. Inventory of Medicines kept by Joseph Ely 3d of Springfield in 1744. A better variety than was kept by any of them persons in the Old Country. He was an apothecary, not a physician, I think. Not called Dr. or Physician

Ed. Enc. X p. 418. Account of Hippocrates – his appeal to nature and to the vis medicatrix of later writers. In fevers he regulated diet, and prescribed abstinence.

A Good woman who had just lost a dear friend said – "Thank God, every thing has been done for him that was possible for he has been bled 27 times" Am. J. Revelw No. 4 p. 446

Moliere says: – "with all that your daughter may die; but you will have the consolation that she died dans les formes" that is, according to rule. Ibid p. 444

N. A. Review No. 6. p. 135 } a reviewer of Bichat speaks of the uncertainty of medical science, the vascillating state of theory and opinion, the successive systems that have been adopted, & then discarded, the theories which have been exploded, the opinions which have become obsolete, &c.

Ibid. Vol 7. p. 373 } "There is no one subject, except perhaps the wonders of the invisible world, upon which the credulity of mankind has been so unremittingly called into exercise as that of the efficacy of external & internal applications of medicinal substances to effect the cure of disease" Physicians have their proportion of these credulous who are so easily deceived; & it displays itself in treatises on Materia medica — Bichat remarks: – "the materia medica is an incoherent assemblage of incoherent opinions, and of all the physiological sciences is that, which best shows the caprice of the human mind. It is not a science for a methodical mind but a shapeless assemblage of inaccurate ideas, of observations often puerile, of deceptive remedies, and formulae as fantastically conceived as tediously arranged."

Proctors Address at Denver 1852. p. 45 } celebration } "I have good reason to believe that prescriptions of nauseous drugs have essentially diminished, & probably will continue to do so as people grow more enlightened. There is no science in which so little is certainly known as that of medicine."

"A New Lecture on Heads by George Alexander Stevens," London printed. Boston reprinted 1772. 56 pages. A satirical & comical work. The Original "Bullum versus Bolum" is here

He represents the Physician as wearing a large wig, as approaching the sick room "in all the parade of pomposity." He carries a sword, but leaves it in his carriage, & does not bring it into the house. "Physicians wear swords to shew they have a commission to kill" he says. On entering the sick room the physician takes off his glove deliberately, feels the pulse scientifically, smells to his cane significantly, puts on the appearance of thinking contemplatively, writes his prescription galenically, & receives his fee methodically.

He says quack doctors made a parade by affidavits not sworn to, by cures never performed. Sextons, grave diggers & undertakers look upon quack doctors as their greatest benefactors.

M. 13. 206. Apothecaries 1764 & for 70 years or more preceding almost always advertise their medicines as "Chymical and Galenical"

[Con. p. 315.

282 Dictionaries.

m. 2. 250 "A Selected Pronouncing and Accented Dictionary" by Rev. John Elliot of East Guilford; and Samuel Johnson Jr. author of the School Dictionary. 223 pages, 16 mo. Suffield, Con. printed for Cooke of Hartford 1800 — The N.Y. Review, 1800 (in "Miscellanies" p 210 speaks of the book as possessing little or no merit.

"The Columbian Dictionary of the English Language" (with a long Title) by Caleb Alexander, A.M. 16 mo. 536 pages, was published 1800. Reviewed unfavorably in N.Y. Review 1801. p. 217.

Ellis's Roxbury p. 51 In the school house in Roxbury, 1652, there was to be "a deske to put the dictionary on". It is evident from this that a dictionary was kept in some of the early schoolhouses of New England, for the older scholars to consult. This was when the studies at R. were English, I think.

Costly Dress & regard to new Fashions

M. 2. 260. 263

Winthrop I. 275. 1638 } These things, "costliness of apparel & following new fashions" were complained of as general by the court, 1638. Elders sent for, & conferred with. Little was done "for divers of the elders' wives, &c. were in some measure partners in the general disorder."

M. 3. 253. Johnson. in 1651, complains that "pride & excess in apparel is frequent in these days." He has some verses on the subject, in which he refers chiefly to the "meaner sort." Men were prosperous and proud ways.

M. 8. 235 Gen. Court. Oct 1675. complain of "proud excesses of apparel, hair, &c."

M. 4. 50. In preamble of law of 1651, "intolerable excess and bravery" of apparel are mentioned, especially among those of mean condition

M. 4. 262. Reforming Synod of 1679 mention among the evils that have provoked the Lord, that Pride in apparel greatly abounds; Servants & poorer people are very guilty; many not of the meaner sort have offended.

Hamp. p. 120. Laws, new ones. against excess in apparel and against periwigs Nov 3. 1675.

M. 2. 260. Dress of all alike in U.S.

"In almost uniform dress of the people in U.S. is most striking to a European just-landed. The pilot & his crew, the banker, the scholar, the artist, the master and servant, from Maine to Louisiana, have a sameness of attire, which is unpicturesque, but eloquent to the philanthropist — The countries of the old world are extremely unlike the U States in this respect. Different classes and different provinces differ very much in their dress, and have a poetic effect. Spain is especially distinguished by this variety of costumes. Am. Qu. Review 4. 124.

284 Homespun. Do despised. p. 61.
M. 2. 281.

Noah Webster in his Agricultural Address 1818. says "In New England most of the cloths & coarse fabric are manufactured in families, and chiefly by the industrious females." "In some towns & probably in many, a piece of coarse foreign cloth is consumed by the inhabitants;" spun other articles besides wearing apparel, are also manufactured in families

M. 10. 115. Mr. Joseph West, born 1766, in Tolland, Con. says nearly all the family clothing of the farmer, linen and woolen, was made at home, before & after the revolution. See his account

p. 420. of this | Mrs Amsdens account is the same as to the people of Palmer. They made most of their own cloth, & exchanged their own with the merchant for calico, &c.

M. 17. Homemade Cloth in Pynchon's Books.
304 Tow Cloth, Flaxen Cloth, Linen Cloth were sold in Springfield from about 1660 - perhaps before Also sacking — Prices from 2/ a yard to 3/. & some 3/6. Linsey Wolsey also was sold in early days, & some later. Perhaps the ealy was imported.

Bounty on Manufactures.

Rec I. 303 } Oct. 1640 } To encourage the manufacture of linen, woollen & cotton cloth, 3 pence in the shilling worth of such cloth, shall be allowed. The cloth to be spun & wove here, & materials raised here, except cotton. This for 3 years.

Rec I. 316. 1641 June. 5 men or their families had made 83½ yards cloth valued at 1/. pr yard - so allowed ¾ pr yard.

Rec I. 320. 1641 June. People disliked the law and it was repealed after 10th Aug. 1641.

Rec I. 57. 1643. Nicholas Bibby allowed 3d/. for making cloth before the allowance was revoked

Children to be employed.

Rec II. 8. } June 1642 } Many parents & masters neglect to train up their children in learning & labor, and other employments profitable to the common wealth. Selectmen (two of the) to manage the prudential affairs are charged to redress this evil, or be fined: they are to take account of their parents, masters & the children concerning the calling & employment of the children "especially of their ability to read & understand the principles of religion & the capital laws of the country." & they have power, with consent of Court or magistrates, to put forth apprentice the children of such as are not able or fit to employ & bring them up. Such as keep cattle they are to set to some other employment meet for them, as spinning upon the rock, knitting, weaving tape, &c. They are to provide that hemp & flax be sowed in their towns, & that tools & implements be furnished to work out the same. Boys & girls not to be suffered to converse together, so as may be occasion any wantonness, dishonesty or immodesty between them.

Homemade

Ill. 12.54. See references to various kinds of yarn in early days, in New England
Also cloths of cotton & linen, of wool, &c.
Ill. 17.393. Cloth made of Cotton alone, or cotton & linen mixed.

Morse's Geography, 1805. page 256 } Household Manufactures in U.S.

Coarse cloths, coatings, serges, flannels - great quantities
Linsey woolseys.
Hosiery of wool, cotton and thread.
Coarse fustians, jeans & muslins.
Checked & striped cotton & linen goods.
Bedticks, coverlets, and Counterpanes.
Tow linens. Coarse shirtings, sheetings,
towelling and table linens.
Various mixtures of wool & cotton & of Cotton & Flax.
In many instances, these articles are made in the household way, sufficient for the family, & also for sale
In a number of districts, it is computed, that 2/3, 3/4 or 4/5, & even a greater proportion, of all the clothing of the inhabitants, is made by themselves.

Old Houses & other Houses [Cont from M.12.270

Remarks of J.G. Bates in his Ag. Address. 1823, about building large houses, & the folly of it. men get in debt to build these houses, and are hampered or ruined. "We build for the summer, and to keep cool 1/3 of the year, we have full employment the other 2/3 to keep warm!" "A different practice would have put a new face upon New England!" —See address in "Pamphlets, Variety."

Noah Webster in Appendix to his Treatise on Slavery. 1793 estimates the number of houses in Connecticut at 33.000 and he values them all at only 170 dollars each £5.610.000
[This seems very low. Were the old houses so cheap?
Barns he estimates at 25000 at 40 dollars each — £1.000.000
says barns are not much used in a few towns in the eastern & southern part of the State — [not in Rhode Island?
Shops, stores & warehouses for merchants & mechanics 1000 at 100 dollars £.100.000
mills, forges & furnaces — 500 at £300 ea. 150.000

M.3.222. New Haven men at first built great Houses ... case to be paralleled in this country.

N.H. 2.364. Handsome Houses in Northampton 1781. (Huckley and painted Houses.

Misc. 10.173. Painted Houses in Northampton 1794 (

Thos. Mather House built by a Pomeroy (N.H. 2.364

Old House

An old house, say 50 years ago, or a few years after 1800. It was a large, square, cheerless looking house, painted white and with no blinds. Lombardy poplars were on 2 sides. The hall was wide & long with a door at each end, & the cold wind whistled through it. There were rooms each side and at the end, & stairs on one side. A well of hard water was near the kitchen door; & on the back side was a large hhd to catch rain water, a great manufactory of musketoes. When this failed, soft water was brought from a spring. Hall floor was scoured white & sprinkled with clean sand. In the sitting room was a tall old fashioned clock, with a shell & moon to ornament its face. The moon was intended to follow the moon in the heavens in its waxing & waning but it did not always do so. Windows were covered inside, or could be, by wooden shutters. The whole house was terribly cold in winter. No stoves then. Green wood was burnt, & it smoked much. The kitchen fire place was very large. A huge log lay behind, on it a small one, & smaller wood, round ends split, lay on the andirons & some on the top of the upper log. When well on fire, it sent forth much heat, but hardly warmed the room. The backlog furnished abundance of coals in the morning when raked open, started the fire, & diminished the cold of the room. The coals were glowing & were very convenient to boil a kettle, to bake biscuit or potatoes in the iron bake-kettle, & do other cooking.

Corr of Evangelist 1854 Sept 2

Old Houses & other Houses.

Pelham p. 2 } Pelham's settlers were, by agreement of proprietors 1738, to have in 3 years a house at least 18 feet square and 7 feet stud, made habitable, and 3 acres improved by ploughing or mowing.

Hyde's Ware, 14 } Some Ware settlers 1737 were to have a good dwelling house 18 feet square & 7 ft stud at least & a family dwelling therein within 3 years and "six acres brought to English Grass or broken up by ploughing".

1854. Wm. Clark's Old House, Elm Street, built about 100 years ago, or between 1740 & 1750.

This house now standing was two story, with two large rooms in each story. The house now measures via the part first built with two rooms in a story, 38 feet 8 inches outside of the boards on corners, in length & 20 feet wide. The old chimney in the middle is 9 feet wide, making the front entry 9 feet long & it is 4½ feet wide; the stair way adjoining it, is 8½ feet wide, including partition between, making both 9 feet by 8. The two rooms are 20 feet one way (the thickness of walls out) and are 14 feet 4 inches the other way. [14.4 + 14.4 + 9 make 37 feet 5 inches, and outside walls & other partitions make about 15 inches — There is a cellar under N.W. Room to the fire sill, as usual in old houses. Stairs from front room under chamber stairs. Front of chimney is jamb under 2 stories.

All: Addition or Leanto was built at a later time. And is 11 feet wide, & as long as the other part. It contained in the middle a kitchen of 20 by 11 feet, and a bedroom now at each end, one 8 feet 4 inches by 11 feet & one 9 feet 4 inches by 11 feet, & walls are about 6 inches each. Perhaps one was originally a buttery. Now the buttery is farther back. The leanto has another row of rafters, of the same pitch with the upper rafters; & the kitchen fire place was made by carrying the chimney back at the bottom 2 feet or more. The brick chimney here is about 9 by 12 feet. projecting a little into the kitchen. — Gasket & trim over chamber stairs have been removed. [Heard old man for work on his "Leanto" 1762 & 63. 3 or 4 days. Said [illegible] - pumpt. Kitchen]

Chambers 15 years ago were boarded on the old & had no plastering. The garret floor over head — The leanto chamber is 38 feet long, & a section of it is a right angled triangle — will take in a good deal of rubbish, or may be used for sleeping &c. [56 years ago lower rooms were like upper were added about 1798 & planted]

Height of lower rooms is 7 feet from top of sill to bottom of girts; the floor to come out of the 7 feet.

The house has a projection of 3 or 4 inches — made by leaving the posts, not by setting posts. Had a bead at in one or both front rooms

Vol. 2. 487. The house built by Ebenezer Clark Jr. soon after 1740 where our grandson Jared Clark now lives, was very similar to the preceding, but has been altered over, & is now shaped differently. It had the same upright part the same kind of Leanto added, afterwards, the same huge chimney, &c

Both of the preceding houses, & most others of those days had oak sills & posts, but yellow pine & other wood beside oak in the upper parts. — All the fire places had great oak mantletrees.

Daniel Clark's House. He moved into it from Pancake plain in 1746. So Solomon Clark said. He 2 years old. Had originally only 2 rooms, huge chimney, small cellar & shallow &c. House built on back like those of Ebenr Clark Jr & Wm Clark. Kitchen & added

Continued on page 358.

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M.2.210.
M.15.220.

Surplus of the Farmer,

sold, or exchanged for other articles (not all exported)

[See Exports M.9.118.111. Remittances M.9.259.

mass. Ag. Society Papers 1806

The surplus articles were in 1806. Pork, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Hay, Corn, Barley, Cider, Apples, Fruits of all kinds, Vegetables [many of these were carried to Boston market, In Middlesex some hops. In Worcester &c. Polish, horses, mules; In Barnstable Onions, flax, flaxseed and rye.

Jewelry. Ornaments. Toys (Cont'd from page 99.)

Philip Stubbs, in Anatomy of Abuses, 1583, says women are "so far bewitched but they are not ashamed to make holes in their ears, whereat they hang rings and other jewels of gold and precious stones", but this he says, "is not so much frequented among women as men". Fairholt p. 257

Necklaces do not appear on the necks of females (Dict. I. 251) in Fairholt until the Tudors, 1485. This, he says is an "early specimen. Lockets or some oval thing hanging to do something round the neck appear under the Tudors. A splendid necklace 1473.

"Chain of Gold about the neck" is in Henry VIII. the sumptuary Law 1542. Fairholt 248

Chains of gold appear earlier - 1439 & 1450, but my case A Pendilant, he calls what appears to me a Locket. Anne Bullen has a row of pearls about the neck and a pearl pendant. Queen Catharine Parr wears beads — Queen Elizabeth wore strings of pearls & pendants, hanging down to the waist. Others also wore rich necklaces - some were jewelled. Great display under James I - ceased under Charles I & in Protectorate, and were never worn again in greater profusion than now (1846.)

Gold Chains were fashionable in 1550, on the neck:

290 Price of Board. (and the Value of Eatables, &c. consumed) Continued from M.Q. 147

Noah Webster in his Treatise on Slavery, 1793, says the diet of all the families of New England, including men, women and children, "rises to near half a dollar a head, per week, or to near $26 a year. He estimates men's diet in one or two places at 35 Dollars a year, or about 4/. or 67 cents per week. He says half a Dollar a week is not enough for the diet of a man though he once calls the board of laborers from 25 to 30 Dollars a year. ——— [His 4/. is too high, I think, as he is only estimating the cost of materials (and perhaps the labor of cooking, &c.) Elsewhere he estimates the board & lodging of the male laborer at 5/. a week — I cannot reconcile his statements on this point. In one place he estimates the consumption or subsistence of all kinds of Whites or free people in the U.States, great & small at 35 dollars a year. He does the same as to Connecticut, but includes in the 35 dollars, the repairs of utensils, and buildings, physicians bills, &c. (quite a draw-back.

Hadley p. 124 } 1752. Court ordered children of widow Elizabeth Graves (Combs) to pay her 2/6 a week, & men 6d a week more. Later ordered them to pay 2/8 a week to maintain her.

Deeds p. 264 } Children of Widow Katherine Marshfield ordered by Court to pay £7.10.0 a year (6 of them 25/. each) to maintain her — about 2/10½ a week. — 1706

[2/8. to 3/. was a fair price for board or subsistence if seems, in 1706. The 2/6 + 2/8 in 1752 was not full price. Found it some

1692. In Fees of officers, Goaler was allowed for diet 2/6 week
Mass. 2. 134.]

1753. + 1757 } In Fees, Goaler is allowed 3/. a week. The
Mass 2. 134 } board of prisoners "in close confinement" was less expensive than common board. (See M.Q. 363.) But 3/. was the price for all.

1759. Boarding prisoners confined for debt was 3/6 a week
p. 312. In 1744 it was 8/. (say 2/8 Lawful currency). [This was prices creditor was to allow when he paid, to keep debtor in jail. But in fee table 1760, Goaler was to have only 3/. for diet of prisoner

1772. William Clark charged Elihu Root for his board 24 weeks 4/. per week.
1773. Charged him 4/. a week for 12½ weeks
1782 W.C. boarded Luther Clark some weeks @ 4/
W.C. boarded others at times.

1785 Dec. 2. Justus Clark had boarded with Wm Clark 1 year and 7 weeks previous to this date at 4/8 a week.
His workmen had at various times 156 meals @ 6d. 78/
1786 Luke Lyman & hands & Mr Wildes men worked for Justus Clark & occasionally had dinners at 6d
[Did Justus Clark build the b. ice ? 1785 & 86 ? [L.L. worked other 1787 April

1783 } Timothy Jewett boarded with L. Thomes Stevens
1784 } 12 months after Aug 23. 1783; He gave him for 52 weeks board 4/8 a week or £12.2.8. Paid Thomas Rye at 3/. wood by load 4/8 & 6/ for tallow at 6/. labor, &c Canon Wheel 18/. —
Mr Jewett 1791 charged Wm. Edwards for work on the Tannery 4/. a day and part of the time 4½d for dinners. It seems that E. was expected to furnish dinners.

Price of Board.

Sublee. Diet in England.

Con.g. 22/1
M.7.123 } In 1610, laborers in Rutland Co. were allowed 4d a day (working days) for food, or 2/ a week. — Women in mowing
1610. hay & reaping were allowed only 3d a day for food or 1/6 d week — Haymowers & reapers had —
Artificers — some kind, had 6d a day or 3/ a week and 5d or 2/6 a week, & some 4d a day or 2/ a week for food.

The food & common laborers was estimated higher than their pay without food. Some artificers allowed more for labor than for diet; some had the same for each

1682 & 1685. Labor & food of most persons were the same in
M.7.134 some places — board 2/ 2/6 & 3/ a week & labor the same.
but some women's labor only 1/6 a week & food 1/6 a week.
1685 Indworshire. laborers had 2/6 a week for labor & 2/6 for food.
Women were always allowed less for diet than men as well as less for labor.

1725. Lancaster — Board or food was 6d a day or 3/ for most
M.7.164. some had only 5d a day or 2/6 a week, and women were allowed only 4d for food or 2/ a week — common had only 4d a day for food.

Con.Com. 1. 151.152 } The wages & food of laboring men (place & time not given) about for common laborers & food 3/ a week (or 3/6 summer & 2/6 winter) & labor 3/.
Before 1745 Others — food 3/6 a week, 4/ & 4/6 summer; winter 2/6. 3/.
3/6. 4/. 4/6 a week for food — some artificers higher. 5/
some only 4/6 for food — labor & food generally the same — the man who had 2/6 a week for wages had only 2/6 a week for board (these winter prices) and he who had 5/ a week for labor had 5/ a week for diet.

Price of Board.

In 1854 the price of board in many New York Hotels was $2.50 per day. In 1855, some of these raised the price to $3.00 per day. Others continued at 2.50, and some fell back from $3. to 2.50. — Board was much less at many boarding houses — $1. per day, or less.

Meals at some country inns have been advanced to 75 cents, and lodgings 75 cents.

1855. Board at private houses in Springfield is 3.50 per week as a medium, including lodging but not washing. Some pay more, and some workingmen people get comfortable board for $2.00 a week & some for $2.50, including washing. So says sister Irene Matthews.

See above. Diet in England.

M.16.360. In 1445 the food of laborers called 1d a day or 6d per week
16361. a week. In 1495 food of laborers " 2d a day or 8d. week
16.116. { In 1610, food of workmen called 4d & some 3, a day or 2/. & 1/6.
In do food for artificers " 6d & some 5 " or 3/. & 2/6
16.116 In 1661. food for workmen 6d a day or 3/ week [Tailors 4 or 2/
" " In 1661 food for mower 8d " or 4/ "
" " In 1682 & 1685 see above — food same as labor, 2/. 2/6. 3/.
" 117. In 1725. See above. Food 5d or 6d a day. Women 4d.
Some labor same as food — some higher
" 116. Before 1745. See above. Labor & food about the same
(food 2/6 to 5/ a week. [Women less than unusually
The allowance for food was according to the amount of wages. He who had small wages had a small amount for food. Hence women had less for food than men

Cont. in M.16.291.

Schools (continued from Misc. 12, 287.

Noah Webster in his Treatise on Slaves. Appendix, 1793. estimates 1000 school houses in Connecticut @ £20 ea (dog-cheap) 1000 school masters in winter for 4 mo. at £10 per month or 40.000
1000 female teachers in Summer for 4 mo at £3 month } 12.000
12 cords of wood to each school at £1 cord — 12.000
Books, Slattenary &c. for 45.000 children at 25ds ea. 11.250

Nothing said about the board of teachers. Did men get 10 dollars a month and board? I think not, in common district schools the 10 dollars seems to include board. But did 3 or 4 dollars a month for females include board? The time that females taught, to earn 12 dollars, is not stated. Did they keep for a dollar a week or less, & board themselves? They belonged to the places where they taught.

Misc. 14 34. } Mass. Laws. 1720 } Children of Poor, bound out apprentices — must be taught to read & write if males, but only to read if females. — Females were to be taught to read but writing & cipherig not deemd essential for them, & cipherig not always required for boys.

M. 12. 108.

Deeds 250. Westfield, 1701-2, was fined 5£ & cost 5/ for being without a School master 3 or 4 months. Fine to go to support a school in Sp. W. side of river.

Deeds 281. Enfield fined 5£ for want of a school. Persons to tell in to what school the shall go.

Deeds 290. Suffield voted to assess one penny a week upon each scholar that attends school, & the rest by a school rate to be assessed as other taxes.

Edwards's Life p. 475 } Rev. Jonathan Edwards, at Stockbridge 1751. proposed to teach Indian Girls to read & spell as well as boys, & also to teach both to write. He would teach boys a little arithmetic (perhaps he includes girls.). He would teach Indian children to sing, as a means of promoting refinement & good morals. He would teach them Scripture History & Church History & other History; something of sacred Chronology & Geography.

He mentions some of the "gross defects of the ordinary method of teaching among the English." One gross defect was that children were habituated to learning without understanding. "So far as my observation extends" he says, "children are taught to read without any knowledge of the meaning of what they read." "In like manner they are taught their catechisms, saying over the words by rote". This he says is true of the plainest catechising, adapted to the lowest capacities.

He mentions the "Psalter, Testament or Bible", as reading books in Schools.

Other defects in New England Schools, were their neglect to instruct children in Scripture & other History, in the chronology of events, in Scripture Geography. He would have children of English & Indians know something of these things. — The English as well as Indian girls & boys he would learn to spell (as well as read) and to write & a little arithmetic. It seems that all were to learn the Catechisms. Indians & English. There is some ambiguity in his expressions.

p. 298. Schools in England formerly. Severity & Cruelty of Teachers. See London Quarterly Review. No 78. p. 100.
p. 300. Schools in Scotland. [Dr. Johnson complaining of cruelty of teachers in his younger years. Yet he praises the old system. Life XI. 266.

M. II 297 Importance of Schools to give regular habits — to civilize & discipline. Milchen & aside from Book knowledge

Winthrop I. 308 Severity & cruelty of Nathaniel Eaton at Cambridge — a schoolmaster. He is fined, & goes away. Confession of his wife about food of the students.

Danvers Celebration 1852. p. 71 The poet of the day represents the old schoolmaster as "oft austere" "ruling by birch & not by love: Fear was used in early age, he says, from school to pulpit, to rule mankind.

[This idea of severity is probably an echo of English writers on schools — it did not come from any actual knowledge regarding the old schoolmasters of New England].

p. 175. D. C. A school master in Danvers 1815, taught Reading, Writing, Spelling & Arithmetic. No Grammar until a few years later — They had Spelling matches and two of the older boys chose sides, & the two sides formed in two rows, facing each other. The hardest words in the dictionary were selected. The victorious side was allowed to hurra, shout & clap.

Boys carried to school, Jackknives, tops, popguns, Spin-sparrows, &c. which were sometimes taken from them — They cut the seats & benches & desks; and even the girls side was not free from marks made by scissors — The master used a cowhide. Boys played with pins — heads to point. Some were punished by a split stick on the nose; some held a heavy stick with the arm perpendicular.

Edwards's Life. See opposite. It is evident from his remarks that all were taught to read, girls as well as boys; but he would go further, and "teach children to spell well, girls as well as boys;" and "teach them to write and also to cast arithmetic." He seems to be speaking of Indians primarily, but often refers to the English. He would make the Indian children learn the English tongue — says the Indian languages are barbarous & abrupt.

Female Teachers.
The first public School in Conway was voted Dec. 1767 and was to be kept 5 months "by a dame".
Deerfield in 1732 voted to hire a dame for Upton River, to teach school.
Town Histories in Sp. Repub. 1854

Cutting Benches, Tables, &c. Dean Swift went to the school of Kilkenny, when a boy, "where his name cut in school boy fashion upon the desk or form, is still shown to strangers."
L. L. XVII. 623.

Schools of New Hampshire about 1814. See Life of Horace Greely in N.Y. Tribune Dec 26. 1854 — in my desk.

There were schools for females in Northampton in former days. In 1734, Sarah Heighton of Windsor, was sent to school in Northampton, at age of 18. She subsequently married Deac. Moses Lyman of Goshen. [Letter from Deac. L. M. Norton, of Goshen. 1855]
Cont. in M. 14 256.

294 Food of Families in N.E.

M.2.268

M.1. 3.23 Laboring People in Connecticut 1793, have as ordinary & constant food, pork, beef, veal, mutton, poultry (they usually eat meat at every meal, but always twice a day) milk, bread sometimes of wheat but more commonly of wheat and rye, or rye and Indian corn mixed; butter, cheese, potatoes & other vegetables. Farmers worth 500 to $1,000 are as fully supplied with these things as the richest nobleman in Europe. They use also large quantities of tea, sugar, coffee, molasses, and other foreign articles. Their drink is principally cider, but much rum is also consumed. Their clothing consists of coarse woolen & linen of their own manufacture mostly, with a finer suit for holidays.

Noah Webster's Appendix to his Treatise on Slavery, 1793.

[Some of his statements are a little extravagant. S.J.

Rugg[illegible]'s History of Guilford, 1769, says the people of G. live "on sweet and wholesome food" "prefer good beef & pork to fish of any kind."

M.1.23. Douglass says the people of Connecticut were plentifully and wholesomely fed, warmly & decently clothed

1.24. He says the subsistence of poorer people in Newengland is salt pork & Indian beans, with Indian corn bread and pottage. Meal & milk for breakfast and supper.

M.10.112. Mrs. Eunice Wright's account of old eatables at meals
M 10 113. " Mrs. Morgan's " " " "
M.10.175 " Mrs Birge's " " " "
M 10.184 " Mrs Bryant's " " " "
M.10.187 " Mrs Cooke's " " " "
M.10.156. Jacob Osborn's " " " "
M 10 165. " Mrs. Sumner. " " " "

Con.9.170. Madam Knight says 1704 "None that are diligent in Connecticut need fear the want of food & raiment"

Con.9.167. Madam Knight mentions some of the eatables she found on the way from Norton to N York — Pork & cabbage, salt mutton, venison, bread made of pumpkin & Indian mixed, Roast beef and pumpkin & cake for supper at Stonington. Roast fowl. She carried chocolate with her. She does not allude to tea. There was notice at public houses, in those days — many common eatables she does not mention.

Coffin's Newbury p.367 says that before they had tea, coffee & potatoes, or for 100 years after the settlement of Newbury or nearly that, they used as a substitute, bean & pea porridge, broth, hasty pudding and milk, both morning & evening, and turnips in abundance — [the must have added bread and milk. meat they had before & after they had tea and potatoes — Tea & potatoes became common about the same time.

Drinks. The common beverage was beer, till their orchards enabled them to substitute cider — Malt was a staple article & much barley was raised.

Fish, they had an abundance for food, especially sturgeon, codfish & bass & they manured corn fields with codfish & bass, till forbidden by law 1639. [They had salmon, oysters &

Con. 10. 280. Gov. John Winthrop said in England, 1662 that "provisions ~~and~~ plenty" in New England.

Food in old England, 13th Century.

Abbey of St. Edmundsbury in 1286 expended more or less for the following articles per week;

16½ qr Wheat @ 5/ quarter — Barley malted at 4/ qr. 12½ qrs. 32 qrs. Oates malt at 3/ qr. — [double the quantity of grain used in malt than in bread.

Servants wages in Brewery & Bakehouse 4/4½ a week. for all of them — Fuel, cost considerable.

In Lent, Herrings, pulse for gruel, beans, honey, salt, salt (empanis) — plaice for pottage all the year. 1½

[Beans 5/ qr. Pulse 4/ qr. Peas 5/3 a quarter.

Each week 6¾ caracases of oxen at 4/ per ox; 15½ porkers @ 3/ ea 31 geese @ 2d. ea — 155 hens @ 1d. ea

Provender for horses, &c.

&c things for 80 monks, 118 serving men, 11 chaplains the Sheriff of Thetford, and visitors.

London Penny magazine: Jan. 1834.

An old Farmers Dinner. Some company present. The table cloth was very white, but coarse & homemade. Dishes were blue edged plates. [Pewter?] Knives polished but of an unseemly shape. The old lady took a large platter to the broad hearth & took the cover from a great pot; took up a piece of salt pork, very fat; then a mess of boiled cabbage; plump beets; carrots & potatoes all dripping with grease, & potatoes not skinned. These on one dish were set on the middle of the table. Then there was set on a large plate of bread, pickles, applesauce, stewed pears, sage cheese and doughnuts and a ball of golden butter. The hired men all sat down with the family & the city relatives. Blessing asked. The pork was sliced up by the father, & he said — "come now, help yourselves, country fashion"; & the hired men and others helped themselves with their forks, & took applesauce, &c with a spoon, all kinds of food being put upon one plate.

At breakfast, a large platter full of slices of pork, swimming in gravy, and fried eggs scattered through the mess. Also other eggs boiled very hard. — newspaper story.

A Western or Kentucky Supper. They do not "take tea" out west — they eat supper. At this supper, they have coffee and tea, hot biscuit, corn-bread, wheat-bread, boiled chicken, mackerel, chipped beef, ham & eggs, a pitcher of milk, honey, molasses, all kinds of preserves, butter-milk, pies, cider, baked apples.

In New York, they have as many things on a more refined shape: but the western man eats his supper at sundown, while the New Yorker eats his dinner at 10 o'clock at night.

Sore throat or bronchitis comes from the stomach from such meals as are mentioned above.

Hall's Journal of Health.

"Sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, brandy, tobacco have all become familiar to Christian Europe & America within the last 300 years." So say Edinburgh Review: April 1855. These are none of these are necessary to human life. They were not used in classic times nor in middle ages. Sugar was cultivated in Western Asia & Northern Africa before 1400.

Ed. Review April 1855.

Cont. on page 436 & add. 18. 156.

Washing Garments (Cont. from ell. 12, 137

Drying Garments – See M. 2. 2146. 260

In Paris, washerwomen do not carry on their work under cover, nor do they use hot water (fuel is too high) The operation is carried on generally in boats or rafts, moored to a river's side, where the running stream performs the office of soap, and the rubbing of British females is replaced by beating the clothes with a wooden mallet. Companies of washerwomen may be seen from morning to night plying their vocation, and perpetually ascending and descending, with heavy loads of wet linen, the steep stairs leading to their floating laundries, in the heat of summer and the cold of winter. They are cheerful and sing songs. They earn on an average little more than two francs per day (37½ cents). They provide the mallet, and a large leathern apron which their dripping vocation renders necessary. Most are married women with families. They are honest. 100 may be seen at once elbow to elbow; in a very long bark or machine moored to a quay or the shore

Chambers Journal. 1853 or 54

A Traveller in Switzerland 1854, notices the washing-along women at Geneva. Great numbers are seen all along Lake Leman washing on the shore. They are there all days in the week, but only a few on the Sabbath. They tuck up their clothes, & stand ankle-deep in the water, & rub their clothes, each on a little platform. In some position there were washhouses over the water, & kettles for boiling & troughs for washing ——— Others had tubs, but no allusion to kettles & hot water. N.Y. Evangelist.

Drying clothes on hedges.

Hist. of Bristol } When Queen Elizabeth sold Brandon Hill in Bristol (being part of an old abbey estate), the grantees were to maintain the hedges & bushes "and admit the drying of clothes by the towns-women, as had been accustomed" —[Hedges & bushes seem to have been the common drying places of the poor & probably of the rich too.

Wringing & Hanging out Clothes

H. & G. Reg. VIII. 202 } 1651. Elizabeth Eddy in Plymouth (Colony) "was arraigned for wringing & hanging out clothes on Lord's day." Fined 5/, was remitted.

Drying Clothes on Hedges

Con. 8. 130. In the inventory of Thomas Trowbridge Esq. of N. Haven in 1702, is this item – "Linen on the hedge 7/." So much was then hanging (besides family apparel, undoubtedly.

Washing in the East.

An American found a large number of women washing clothes by a fountain or spring, near the ruins of old Troy. The water was thrown up at once from the ground, (as boiled up, as we say) Am. Qu. Review XII. 234.

Clothes Line.

Prices 334. Ebenezer Perry of N.H. had "a cord to hang clothes" 1/4. 1752 There were very few clothes lines in those days. He had also a "clothes basket" 1/4

M.2.2146. Washing Day 297

Monday, or Washing day seems to have been considered an unpleasant day in New England in the separation and is so considered now among farmers. Some other. A writer in Peterson's Magazine represents that on Washing Day, or Blue Monday—

The chickens fly, children cry, wives scold, husband sighs, sister sings "rock a bye baby."
Soap sods, scalding & choking, dirty duds, fuming and smoking, puff and spatter, wring & rinse wet floors, and clatter are all about—
all other business is neglected.

"The men are all mad,
For the women say
A picked up dinner,
Or none, to-day."

The girls look well over the wash tub, with glossy curls closely tucked back, cheeks all glowing, skirts short enough to show the feet, & white arms all covered with flaky fo.... this is "beauty in the suds."

Collected from Petersons Magazine 1854

In Germany, washing is not done every week but at intervals varying from 2 or 3 weeks to 2 or 3 months, the average being from 4 to 6 weeks. The longer the time, the more respectable the family, as indicating a great abundance of linen. German girls & housewives lay up a great quantity of linen. 12 sets of every article are considered barely respectable.

Rural New Yorker March 1855.

298 Education in England. [Continued from M. 12. 84 from Esh. 9. 401. Sum. 16. 14

Cruelty of School masters formerly

See M. 2. 1/2. 166. 261. 208. 246. 267
misc. 8. p. 93. 74. 88. 388. 389. 362. 343. 335
misc. 7. p. 327. 54. 60. 61. 66. 84. 118. 145. 147. 154. 416. 387.
misc. 5. p. 78. 85.
Con. 9. p. 401. 269 (illeg.) 271. 225. 323.
M. 11 p. 327. 330. 311.
M. 9. p. 47.
M. 12. p. 84. 412. 413.

{ whipping at College
M. 8. 322. 323.

London Quarterly Review, Jan. 1829. No 77. p 99 to 143.
Abstracts from this.

The cruelty exhibited in scholastic education began in barbarous times, when other things were cruel, and reached into more civilized ages. It began in cloisters, and this alone might account for its severity. (that is both education & cruelty began in cloisters.) The preceptors seemed it necessary to subdue the will & break the spirit. Children often ran to the shrines of the saints to obtain protection against the cruelty of their masters, but not always with success. Anselm opposed this service severe discipline, & his speech or sermon on this subject was the best thing he ever did; but it did not effect a reform. Severity belongs to the spirit of monastic discipline; & nothing is so liable to be abused as power, whether possessed by a despot, a slave driver, a schoolmaster, a great school boy, &c. Those above their power who are so far removed from responsibility that they can defy it. — The cruelty of scholastic discipline in the middle ages & at the revival of letters seems scarcely credible in these days. See Tusser's complaint p. 103. — It was quite as bad in France p. 104 The schoolmasters in those days were under little responsibility as slave holders and Guinea captains in the last age.

Con. 9 p. 383

None of the children could look to parents for protection; they were all of low degree, & were little thought of and little cared for by those who had disposed of their services.

"The children of the gentry & higher families were never educated at school; they were trained to arms, & to the manners of their station, but in such proud and contemptuous ignorance as to be unfit for any office in the state wherein any knowledge of letters should be required." This continued to be the custom after the encouragement to learning given at the courts of Henry VII. & Henry VIII. Ascham complains that the gentlemen & noblemen were unfit for public offices, & none of the bishops and prelates were learned men

p. 16. of this

The low condition of poor children left them wholly at the mercy of their monastic teachers, until the inordinate power of the teachers was checked when wealthy tradesmen & of gentry & higher orders began to receive a secular education. But there were still incentives to severity, which have continued to our own days. "King Solomon's saying has occasioned more havoc among birch trees than was made among the cedars of Lebanon by building his temple & house.

M. 9. p.

Boys were flogged, not for any thing they had done, or omitted to do, but upon the abstract principle that they ought to be flogged; — & upon the [illegible] of Solomon [illegible] the rod & spoil the child. Erasmus [illegible] this "abstract utility of flogging" if it had been tried upon him. He and 200 boys flogged at a time at his dinners

Education in England and Flogging in Schools.

subtitle

John Colet (1466 to 1519) founded St Paul's School in 1512. Lily was the first master. Erasmus says he flogged a gentle boy, who had committed no fault, at dinner time till he was fainting, & he said to Erasmus who was present, "the boy has not deserved this, but it is fit to humble him".

The sons of kings & princes were whipped by proxy, boys called "whipping boys" being rewarded for that purpose who received the lash instead of the real offenders.

But the mitigation of severity began in the higher schools, and has been continually increasing with the increasing humanity of general manners. Dr. Parr was the last learned schoolmaster who was possessed by an amateur of the rod, but he was a good natured man.

Charity School teachers retained the old system of barbarity after others had given it up. They went from a grade of life generally to which humanizing influence had not extended, and the children having no protectors at hand, were at their mercy. He says they were "utterly ignorant of the art of teaching, & seem to have taken delight in inflicting pain".

While boys were treated with unnatural severity in monastic schools & those which grew out of them, girls in nunneries were treated mildly and benignantly. "This difference might be expected to arise from the tenderness of the female character. Further girls have no difficulty in learning, and no disinclination to learn what is taught in nunneries.

Samuel Hoadly, master of a Grammar School, says: "If all malicious fiends and men were met to consult & contrive a way of learning, endless trouble to the master and vexatious toil to the scholar, they could not have found one that would be admitted to use, worse than we have".

"The old Grammars have an emblematical print, in which the tree of learning is represented as an apple tree, from which the boys are filling their satchels with fruit — to have made the emblem just it should have been a crab-tree, the boughs thorny and the fruit austere and sour".

[William Lilly, an astrologer 1602 to 1681. See Lempriere

2.2.7.h.109 [William Lily, Grammarian, 1466 to 1522. He was the author of Lily's Grammar — said to have been aided by Erasmus, Colet, & Wolsey. His Grammar was the Apple Tree noticed above. He was first master of St Paul's School, Lempriere says from 1510 to 1522 — This differs from Colet about 10 years. Rennie makes Colet a schoolmaster, Lempriere does not. The king ordered Lily's Grammar alone to be taught in all schools. This Grammar continued down to 1765 and after, but improvements in the 16th were made. The Eton Grammar is a simplification of Lily. Westminster not so good. Christ's Hospital had a Grammar also. Wesley's Grammar also. 1660 "a critical Latin Grammar" with one leg. rule and "quale-quare-quidditive &c &c" Dii boni! says the reviewer

see p 300

300 Education in England & Flogging.
Scotland.

London Quarterly – continued.

The method of teaching continued, till our own days, mechanical rather than intellectual.

Our public schools turn out but few scholars – the reason is but few are under the necessity of keeping up their knowledge of Latin &c. and few have an inclination. many boys are sent to school, many who are born to fine lands and the silver spoon, who have no disposition to learn, but are sent because it is the custom; they know it is the custom to forget Latin & Greek as soon as one leaves school & they act according; and indeed their parents expect they should do so. Our great schools in every generation have sent out a few sound scholars, while the many make little exertion & gain only a minimum of knowledge.

Scotland.

M.12 82.83 Professor Pillans of Scotland speaks not very highly of the parochial schools of Scotland – says Schools are lazy, and teach children in the easiest way possible; that "the old & inveterate practice is to read the Bible straight-forward from the beginning of Genesis" and that students oppose a selection from the scriptures; if there is a deviation from a straight course it is only "to pick out some chapter of proper names as worthy of puzzle, or as a proof of skill & proficiency, the beginning of the 10th chapter of Nehemiah has commonly chosen"

The Proverbs and the New Testament are mentioned as regular school books in some parts of Scotland

Education in England.

"It has always been the deliberate policy of the upper classes and the established clergy of England to keep the people in a state of abject ignorance. That the working classes should remain a base, brutal and drunken mob was deemed a vital necessity to the conservation in its integrity of "our blessed constitution in church & State." Such a people are more prone to seditions for slavery [witness the Priesty mob] than to movements for liberty. N.Y. Tribune 1855.

Education of the people. From Alison's Sermons.

In the different ages of Christianity, in every country, you will find that the character & virtue of the people is ever in proportion to the facility of their instruction. There is a doctrine of another kind – that the tranquility of society is only to be maintained by the ignorance of the people – which for its sake the few, would consign all the rest to barbarity and slavery – which would purchase the gross repose of rank & affluence by the sacrifice of all the qualities of immortal man. Such a doctrine is replied to by the indignation of every heart that is akin to humanity – Religion is still more necessary to the lower ranks of society – religion forms their only science, their sense of duty springs from it & the hopes it brings are the only compensation for their toils.

Sermon on mammon.

Education in England & Scotland & Flogging.

Lord Cockburn's "Memorials of his Time" 1779 to 1830, or more especially the latter part of 18th century & first quarter of 19th century. 1856.

He was sent to Edinburgh High School when 8 years old, where he was regularly flogged by a stupid Schoolmaster, once in 10 days during 4 years, on an average, when study of Latin, &c. His next master of the School was Dr. Alexander Adam, an excellent man & teacher. "The tone & manners in the High School was intolerable. Vulgarity and rudeness were the order of the day; the language of the boys was coarse, and the most indecent ideas were vented in the broad Scotch dialect; a taste for literature was unheard of at this school. — The dress of the boys at this Edinburgh High School consisted of a round hat; shirt fastened at the neck by a black ribbon, and unruffled except on dress days; a cloth waistcoat with two rows of buttons & button holes, so that it could be buttoned on either side, which was convenient when one side was dirty; single breasted jacket which in time got a tail & became a coat; brown corduroy breeches tied at the knees with brown cotton tape; worsted stockings in winter & blue cotton stockings in summer, & white cotton for dress; clumsy shoes made to be used on either foot; brass or copper buckles. The coat or waistcoat were of glaring colors, as bright blue, grass green and scarlet. "No braces or suspenders had then been imagined." In 1793 Cockburn was sent to the College of Edinburgh, where he pursued the usual course of study of Latin as before.

M.2.260. N.Y. Tribune July. 1856.

M.18.2. Dress in High Life at Edinburgh formerly.

Anecdotic Mag. III. 218 1814 — The London Quarterly Review (1814) says "many excellent persons are still of opinion that nine tenths of the human species, in what are called civilized countries, ought to be left in a deplorable state of ignorance, for fear an increasing knowledge should indispose them to those humble occupations to which their own good & the good of society ought to confine them; or as it is usually expressed, lest it should put them above their business". The writer says this may be true when few are educated, but when all have similar advantages, the distinction is done away.

See Above Opposite

Grain, or Wheat, Rye, &c. Flour & meal

Wheat.

(Cont. from page 118. see upon this

M.L. 14. 29. Mass Laws / M. 2. 146 } There was a bounty on Wheat & Flour by act of 1762, viz 8 per bushel of wheat and 8 pence per gross cwt. of flour — embracing only the Wheat & flour sold, not that consumed by the family To continue 5 years, beginning with 1763. Wheat to weigh 56 lbs per bushel

M.L. 15. 356. M. 4. 153. Mr Hopkins Salary, in Hadley, 1755, was based on Wheat at 4/. rye 2/8. Indian corn 2/. and other articles at State prices. The money price of grain was not higher than these articles are stated — 4/. 2/8 & 2/.

William Clark's Acct. Book. 1758 to 1775 } He has much wheat at 4/. bushel & some at 30/. O.T. more, which to the same; One at 32/. (4/3). Oats usually the price is 4/8 or 5/. but more often 4/. Seed wheat often 5/. sometimes 6/. — 1756 Mr C sold 19 bushels Wheat to [illegible] at 30/. O.T. (4/. Lon or 15/. O.T.

Corn often 2/. sometimes 2/4 or 2/5 — & some 2/8.
Oats commonly 1/6; some at 1/4: some 1756, 8/6. O.T. (1/1 & 4, c.
Peas sold by half bushel — at 2/. & 2/6 for ½ bushel. Price about the same as wheat.

1775 Rye 1 bushel 3/. 1782 1½ bushel Rye at 4/. 1765. 2 bushels Rye 3/.
Peas are rare — ½ bushel 2/8. 1 bushel 5/. ½ bushel 3/.
Peas & Oats mixed were raised [illegible] 15/. O.T. for 2/. L. of 1757.

1761. Oats called 10/. O.T. (1/4. L.m.)
1763. Peas ½ bushel 3/. 1768. ½ bushel Beans 2/6.
Beans have plenty than Peas — price not quite so high. Sold by peck & half bushel at rate of 4/ & 5/.

1762. Husking Corn called 6 pence a basket O.T. more or 8 pence for 10 baskets, lawful money. (10 baskets 5/. O.T. is 8.

Dec. 1784 215 lbs Beef at 2½ d.
1788 Oct. 142 lbs Beef at 2½ d. — Veal 2½ d. 1788
1765 Feb. 148 lbs Beef at 20/. 100 lb.

1768. Samuel Fairfield of Hatfield (now Wmsburg) sold
1770 to William Clark 4 bushels & 5 bushels @ 4/. Wheat
Peas & Beans were not very different as to price or the amount sold. mostly sold to Chesterfield people: by peck and half bushel: at 4/. & 5/. some 6/ some sold in Hatf. Wm Clark raised both, but not in large quantities.

1765. 2 bushels Meslin @ 3/8.
1767 Rye & Oats mixed 2/6 bushel.
1774 Wheat sold at 4/. Corn at 2/. Oats at 1/4.
Cut wheat at times 4/8. Corn 2/5 Oats 1/6.
1755. W Clark sold Baskets of corn in the ear at 5/. a basket. O.T. Wheat was then 30/. O.T. Peas 30/. O.T.
1767 Rye 1½ bushel @ 2/8 — 1781. 4 bushels Rye @ 3/
1780 Rye 1½ " @ 3/ — 1786 1½ bushel Rye @ 3/

Thomas Fitch, Boston

M. 13. 358. Flour 178/. Cwt. 1719 — Casks under 200 — one 1. cwt. 2. 12 lbs net
M. 13. 361. Flour @ 17/. Cwt 1720. — 3 casks weighed 4 Cwt 25 lbs
M. 13. 362. Flour 4 bbls 11 Cwt. 2 qrs 12 lbs with 6 a nell of Samuel Porter
" 363 " Hadley at 21/. 1720. — Other Flour 1719 @ 24/. 22/. 24/. 20/
" " " Samuel Porter sent 40 bushels Peas to Th. Fitch 1720

M. 10. 100. Wheat — not much raised in meadow 1770, & after. Raised on new lands. Not a great deal used. S. Clapp.

M. 10. 101. Same account by Mr Jewett, later — 1785 and after.

M 10 100. 101. Rye raised on meadows & uplands. 1770, & after

" " " Buckwheat was raised on poor land by some — not in 1770, but after the revolution. Some made slapjacks of it.

" " " Indian Corn had hills far apart, 5 or 6 feet — crops in meadow mostly only 15 to 20 bushels an acre; some better ones. Harrowed between rows. Not manured in hill

" " " Peas but few raised 1770, & 5 after, as N.H. bugs spoiled them, & then were scarce. Some brought from Lanesboro. Wm Clark sold some peas (see opposite)

" " " Beans were raised among corn & on plains. Wm Clark sold Beans (see opposite.

N. Hist 2. 130. 131. Corn soon after revolution, 1785 to 1790, was not generally manured in meadow — some manured in hills part. Crop light but pretty sure. Harrowed twice and ploughed once. Corn hills as far again apart as now, almost.

N.H. 2. 130. Corn, Oats & Rye, a sort of Rotation. More often Corn and Rye were taken

Thomas Welch, Boston

1720. M. 13. 359. Oats 64½ bushels @ 2/6. — (about 1/4 or 1/6 Corn

1721. M. 13. 363 Wheat 123 bushels @ 6/6 (about 4/ Corn.

1723. M. 13 366. Corn 10 do @ 4/. (about 2/3) and 36 barrels @ 7/6

1726 M. 13. 372 Wheat 10 do @ 10/.

1727 M. 13. 373. 18 Cwt Flour in 10 casks at 33/. (202 lbs in a barrel

1726. M. 13. 372 21 Cwt Flour at 29/. — Flour at 48/4 barrel

1729 M 13 375. Oats 3/6 bushel. — 1732. 60 bushels Corn @ 6/6 at Ant.

1772. M. 13. 216. Fine flour 18/ Cwt. in Boston — New Peas 4/10 bushel.

1767. M. 13. 210. 20 tons of Wheat Flour carried from the Country to Boston, Jan. 1767, part from Con. River, by sleighing, & sold at £5. 15. per 100 weight, 25. or 15/4 C. more ~~than any previous sleighing~~ last. over. 5/ bushel for the wheat.

1758. Flour advertised was chiefly from Philadelphia

1741. M. 4. 113. Wheat from Long Island & Maryland 2/2 bushel (say 6/ Corn

1713 M. 4. 134. White Connecticut Peas. adv.

1749. M. 13. 153. Wheat & Hay wine imported from England

1760. M. 4. 35 English Wheat adv in Boston in Feby. 7/

1750 M. 4. 24 Douglass says the wheat imp. from England became musty.

1750 M. 1. 29. Douglass says 5 bushels of Pennsylvania Wheat make 1¾ Cwt. flour, & the rest pays for barrel and all charges

A newspaper, 1854, says 5 bushels of wheat make a barrel of flour, & the shorts & bran pay for grinding & other expenses. It does not mention the barrel. says 4½ bushels of the very best of wheat will make a barrel of flour or 196 lbs — At 5 bushels to the barrel, each bushel yields 39⅕ lbs flour. At 4½ bushels to the barrel, each bushel yields 43⅗ lbs flour.

Com. 10. 10

1731 M. 4. 152. Peas 9/ bushel, adv.

1736 M. 1. 160. Seventy ears of Corn supposed to kill cattle in Hamp. Co.

1854 Imported into Boston in 1854, 765. 685 barrels flour 1. 951. 573 bushels Corn: 692. 249 bushels Oats; 30. 542 bushels Rye, and 161 623 bushels Barley. — Prices from 2. 1855 in Boston in Wheat flour 9.12 to 12⅝ c; Corn 98 to 1.05 bushel, Oats 56 to 60c Rye 1.02 to 1.45. bushel; Rye flour nothing. 6.50 to 7.50 bbl. Corn meal 4.31 to 4.87. Peas 1.25 to 1.62½ bushel; Beans 1.50 to 2.00. Barley 1.28 to 1.35 Potatoes 1.95 to 2.12½ bushel; Oats 57 to 60. (Contemporary 1002

N. York

304 Prisons, Prisoners &c [Cont. from M 12.124. M 11. 347
M. 2. 294c M. 2. 296. House of Correction. M 12. 391.
See page 353. 312

Holew h 127 } The 10 stripes or less, were to be given when an evil doer entered the house of Correction, male or female; I conclude this was after conviction of crime, & not before.

do. 1669. p. 128. } Laws about prisoners escaping by aid of others.

p 127. 1655. Idle Persons, Stubborn persons to those who have authority over them, Runaways, Common Drunkards, Pilferers Common Night walkers, & wanton persons assisting to Uncleanness, may be committed to prison by a magistrate.

From London Quarterly Review, No 60. 1824.

From earliest times 3 classes of persons have been liable to imprisonment; — We imprison them on these principles

1st The Debtor — in execution, partly to punish his fraud which he has committed on his creditor, & partly to compel him to render available property that cannot be directly reached.

2. The accused criminal — solely to secure his appearance p 353. at the day of trial; though suspected he is presumed to be innocent, and bail is often obtained.

3. The Convict — is imprisoned for punishment.

The ancient practice was to rely more upon fetters and manacles than the prison walls & the Jailer's care. The prisoner has a right to a clean apartment, and necessary air, food, clothes, &c.

Not many years since, in many prisons, no regular allowance was made of food, clothing, fuel, or bedding; or if any, a very inadequate allowance Proofs of this inhumanity & injustice are abundant

For purposes of security, punishment and Reformation. The law of England provides 4 places of Confinement: —

1. The Common Gaol — the only prison known to the common law — they were essentially Kings Prisons. Gaolers were formerly cruel, & prison breaking was frequent. The Sheriff had the care of the gaol. It is not clear how poor prisoners were sustained. They had some relief but their cases were deplorable — from collections from door to door and in churches, p 183 and some individual charity. In 14th Eliz. assessments were to be made in the parishes, or rather rates levied, for sustenance of untried prisoners. This continued 1824. [Prisoners for debt hire. Chron. 1 1824

2 The House of Correction is the prison of Statute Law and of Justices of the Peace. The original object was the punishment & reformation of idle vagabonds by imprisonment & compulsory labor. The Act for building 1 M. 1. 201. them was 7 James I. to be in every county; to be provided with "mills, turns, cards & such like implements" 1 M. 1. 201 were ordered by 39 Eliz. but not built till 7 James. Untried persons & atrocious criminals should not be sent to them. Stock to work was to be provided by the county

3. The Hulks in Thames & other rivers & harbors. Laws for confining persons to hard labor on these were 16th and 17th George III — Offenders rarely confined there now (1824.)

4 Penitentiary System — Howard was the original author

a limited one was opened at Gloucester in 1791
a part of Millbank Penitentiary was opened 1816
Prostitutes with diseases. —— No others in E. 1824

Severity of French Code. This says — "Men condemned to labors shall be employed on the most painful labors; they shall drag a ball at their feet, or shall be fastened two by two with a chain, when the nature of the labor will permit it." Code penal.

Prison Laws — see Old Laws of England Con. and Misc. I. 188. 189

A law in regard to Prisoners for debt 1671, calls the maintenance of the Prisoner "not exceeding 1/6 a week"; 1702. Maintenance called 1/9 a week in England generally, 2/4 in London.

many compelled to enlist in order to get out of prison for debt.

Transportation for Crime

Am. Q. Review No. 2. p 477 — England began to transport for crime under Elizabeth. In 1619, James I sent "100 dissolute persons" to Virginia. These outcasts were constantly sent to the American Colonies from 1619 down to the revolution — were sometimes submissively received, sometimes murmuringly.

M. 2. 212. 6 — Towards the close 1787, 600 male & 200 female convicts were sent to Botany Bay, & the expedition arrived there in January 1788. The outcast Colony was planted at Port Jackson, a few miles from Botany Bay. In 1820, the population was near 40,000.

Imprisonment for debt

N.A. Review. April 1831. — "The Debts of Britain which drove our fathers to arms, were infinitely less grievous than the laws authorizing imprisonment for debt." 75,000 freemen are annually imprisoned for debt in U.S. — The costs in Boston in 20 years amounted to more than a million of dollars. Massachusetts is behind other states. We allow a man to deprive his neighbor of liberty for 30 days, for a debt of $5.00

Letter of Edwd Everett. Sept 4. 1830

(Delaware, Jan. 1857.

In Wilmington, Delaware, a man for passing stolen property was sentenced to [illegible] to stand in the pillory [illegible], to be imprisoned 6 mo. more on bread & water & 6 months after liberation. A woman for stealing was [illegible] to pay $36.75, to wear [illegible] 12 inches wide & to be imprisoned not exceeding 7 years.

Hanging for Larceny

In May 1857 a man at Charleston S.C. was convicted of grand larceny, sentenced to be executed in September next. Such is the law of S. Carolina.

Punishment & Crimes. [Cont. from M.12. 125. 126 127
Cont. from M. 8. 54. 63

M. 2249. **Counterfeiters.** When Massachusetts set up her mint for coining money in 1652 / 654, she did not suspect that the money would be counterfeited, and pass'd no law against counterfeiters. Such persons were unknown in Mass. I notice no law against counterfeiting in Massachusetts under the first charter. None I believe in Connecticut till they issued Province Bills.

In England, Counterfeiters of Coin 1548. Edward VI forfeited
M. 2. 249. their lives, lands, goods & chattels.

Con. M. 1. p 40. 53. Connecticut issued bills first in 1709, and her first law against Counterfeiting was in response to these bills
In May 1710. Offenders to pay damages, & be imprisoned 6 mo. or be fined, or have corporeal punishment
In May 1711. Counterfeiting to be punished as forgery (see Forgery
In May 1724. Right hand cut off, brand C. in forehead, work house for life, estate forfeited

M. 4. 119. 444 The first law of Massachusetts, against Counterfeiting was
was taken from Boston. **Dies Augt 1704.** Bills counterfeited in Mass. 1704. Thos Odell. Shipman

M. 14. 30 In Mass. Laws against Counterfeiting money or Coin was passed in 1749, after Province Bills were at an end, or nearly so

p. 307 of the Shore To counterfeit, or organ to wash, dip, round, file, impair, falsify, scale, lighten or diminish any money or coin current in this province, or utter such money or coin, — to be set in pillory an hour, have one ear cut off, set on gallows an hour with rope about neck to be whipped not exceeding 20 stripes & be committed to house of correction, & fined at discretion of Court. Court may abate any part of penalties. Not to receive the usual punishment who enters the house of Correction

M. 2. 75. 92. 120. In Virginia, Counterfeiters of Coin even copper coin, were to suffer death as in England, to be deemed guilty of high treason — 1710 1714. 1727

Con & Misc. 1 p 308, 312, 322 In South Carolina, counterfeiters of Coins or of bills or copper Coins, were punished with death down to 1769. 1786 &c. Also to clip, round, file, coin.
p. 313. 1703 South Carolina issued bills from 50/ to £5.
To counterfeit them is felony without benefit of clergy.
315. 1707. more issued 20 to not. Counterfeiting is death.
318. 1716. more issued. All obliged to take them. Counterfeiting death
327. 1769. Maryland. Counterfeiting death.
329. 1718. Pennsylvania. Counterfeiting death, of coin
330 also. Pennsylvania put counterfeiters to death. of bills
M. 13. 329. 1750. Counterfeiters were hung in Pa.
Con M. 1. 142. Rhode Island law 1743.
Counterfeiters to be pilloried, both ears cropped, Letter R. branded on each cheek, the imprisoned at discretion of judge, & estate forfeited. — There were earlier laws; began in 1710 when bills were first issued.

M 13: 224. 3 Counterfeiters were hanged at Albany April 2. 1773 for counterfeiting York money.
Con. 3. 96. Smith says 1756. that if N.Y. to counterfeit silver & gold & bills of credit, or English half pence (copper) was felony without benefit of clergy
M 13. 199 Executed at N.Y. 1762 for altering & passing N.Y. Bills; & for being (any
Pennsylvania Bills issued 1723 had on the back of them, to
be counterfeited is death. — Capital crime in Maryland 1654

Counterfeiting — Continued, or Forgery

M.13 199. Seth Hudson, noted for counterfeiting the Treasurer's notes (written notes) was in Boston ordered to be whipped 20 stripes, 4 times; to be imprisoned a year, pay a fine of 100£ on each conviction. This in 1762. — Joshua Holt, his confederate to be whipped 39 stripes & pay 100£ each conviction. 3 made for forging notes were punished by whipping, or by fine and imprisonment.

Coining in England — see p. 233.

Con. Misc. No. 1. 154 Counterfeiting in England was always death of coin.

1. 197. Counterfeiting the Bills of Credit 1696 & after was Death.

1. 182. Counterfeiting a Lottery Ticket 1700 long after, death.

Misc 1. 111. 1723 A woman over 50 had an ear cut off in Boston for aiding in Counterfeit

M 4. 185 Oct 1742 } 2 Connecticut counterfeiters were sentenced at Hartford to be branded in forehead, both ears cut off, & be imprisoned for life.

M. 1. 110. 111 1723 } Jno. & A. G. of Springfield convicted of counterfeiting bills, at Newport. To be set in pillory, have both ears cropped and pay double damages to those defrauded by their bills. If they do not pay, to be sold by the sheriff for time enough to pay law same with costs. Sentence was executed Sept 20 1723. — [This seems R. Island law, or practice.]

1718 m. 4. 133. Court ap. to try David Nusbrook for counterfeiting.

1730. M. 4. 151. Zechariah Field from New England, arrested in Phila. for passing counterfeit dollars.

1714 m. 1. 98. A counterfeiter had one ear cut off & branded T. on right cheek at Portsmouth.

1738. m. 4. 173. One Harmon, a clockmaker at Marblehead, now dead, had made a plate to counterfeit bills. — Counterfeiters gave much trouble at times.

1723. M 1. 111. Proclamation of Gov Dummer against Counterfeiters

Law of 1750 } Counterfeiting money or coin — or washing, clipping, rounding, filing, falsifying, scaling lightening or Counterfeiting monies or bonds current in Mass, &c. [This law is similar to that of 1749 opposite, not the same]

p. 306 in the same. Punishment — fine, pillory & ear cut off, "be drawn to gallows" & be set on it be-hors with rope about neck, whipped not over 20 stripes, house of correction 3 years, but not receive the usual punishment at first entrance. — [This law is one as that opposite. Under May 1749, but passed March 1750, at an adjourned Gen. Court — or March 1749-50]

M. 13. 59. April 1756. N. York issued 52.000.£ in bills of credit. To counterfeit, alter or pass knowingly any of the bills is Death without benefit of clergy.

Con. 6. 124 Counterfeiting was the great crime of the time, in Connecticut 1760 & before & after, though several others denounced.

Con 6 126. 127 — Crimes prosecuted in Connecticut 1768 to 1775 were Counterfeiting, Perjury (more common than counterfeiting at this period), Burning barns & horse stealing, murder, manslaughter, blasphemy, robbery, forgery, were quite rare — 1776 Tories began to be prosecuted.

Con. 5. 33. Bills were issued in Connecticut 1709 & counterfeiting began immediately. Ebenezer Seymour, who refused notorious, was the first person prosecuted for counterfeiting bills, June 1710. Fined 35£ & costs £14. 14. 7 — & to pay prison fees & charges. To be secured in irons.

Con 5. 32. Samuel Munn of Woodbury in — ing Count. bills, imprisoned 6 mo. and fined £45. Cost. 10. 13. 6. made 1712; another imprisoned & escaped. — An informer allowed 20£.

M. 4. 195. 1746 A man executed at N. York for counterfeiting & passing bills of 1714. Other colonies advised to do the same.

[Continued page 308.]

Punishments & Crimes.

M.2.292 **Lying.**

Old Laws p. 91. } 1645 } One over 14 years who publishes a lie, hurtful to individuals or the publick, or with intent to deceive & abuse the people—

For 1st Offence, to pay 10/- if unable, to be set in the stocks,
For 2d Offence, to pay 20/. or be whipped 10 stripes, or lay
For 3d do — " 40/. or " " not over 15 stripes
Further Offences, to increase the fine 10/, or stripes 5 or 6.
Person slandered may still have his action of Slander

M.2.80. 1662. Virginia Laws. To forge false news, penalty 2000 lb of tobacco (or 100 £)

Quds 266 } 1706 } Philip Read fined 40/. or 10 stripes, for publishing a lie, libel or false report tending to defame Jos. Hawley Esq.
same } same "for abusively reproaching Sam'l Partridge } Engl fined 20/ or cast

Misc. & Con 1.13 } Connecticut Law against lying similar to Mass. above
lying injurious to the public or individuals, & spreading false news, were to be punished—
[Did not slander & defamation come under these laws against lying? Defamation of Courts or magistrates was punished but no other noticed under that name.

Laws 1692 M.14.34 } A lie or libel tending to defame any person; spreading false news or reports to deceive others — to be punished by fine of 20/. or 3 hours in stocks, or whipping. Mass. Law.

Con.5.310. Thomas Spencer, of Hartford, was fined 10/. 1670 for affirming he fired but once at the ducks, when he fired twice.

South Carolina. In 1857, a white man in Charleston was fined 50 $, and sentenced to receive 39 lashes for larceny on his bare back, 20 lashes July 1st, and 19 lashes Aug. 1. 1857. This seems to be a Law of the state.

1762 Mass } M.13.199 } At Newport, one was to be sentenced to be executed for burglary, & one for setting fire to a warehouse. The second, a negro, was executed. The first (a white) was reprieved till the King's pleasure is known.

Execution for Theft.

H & G. Reg. VIII. 317 } Oct 1670. "A man hanged in Boston for frequent
Bradstreet Jour. } and notorious thefts. He was the first hanged in this land upon such an account."

60 stripes for Theft

M.13.199.1764. 2 men whipped 60 stripes each at the public whipping post for theft. Seems in Boston, but perhaps in R.I.

Pound Breach

Deeds 267. John Goodman of Hadley fined 5£ for pound breach
for use of Hadley. 1766.
Deeds 277. Ensign Smith of H. fined 5£ for pound breach & Costs
for poor of Hadley. 1767.

Writing Incendiary or menacing letters

Law of 1749 to extort money or other things, & threatening to destroy persons or estates, if demands not complied with. "Writers such letters without a name" have been sent.

Punishment—1749. Sitting on the gallows one hour with a rope about the neck. next be set upon the pillory & there have one ear cut off, & then be imprisoned 3 years & kept at hard work, and every three months during the 3 years be brought out & whipped 20 stripes on the naked back at the public whipping post.

Const. to 1761. Un Laws 1755.

Hue & Cry.

Hue and Cries "or pursuits" might be put forth by constables, after murderers, peake breakers, thieves, robbers, burglars, &c. Hue & Cry for capital offenders was paid by the public: those who employed the constable were to pay him, in other cases.

Com. Law Cas. M. I. 14

1. 92 Runaway Servants were to be pursued by Constables by sea or land: vessels & boats might be pressed in the pursuit, &c. (Same as Hue and Cry.

In Massachusetts a hue & cry was indeed after runaway servants, as in Virginia, as well as after criminals.

M. 14. 34. M 12. 129.

Poisoning has become a common crime in U. States & some part of Europe in 1857. & was not very rare in 1856. More persons are now (July 1856) imprisoned for poisoning in the U.S. than at any former period.
N. Y. Tribune

1762. M. 13. 199. Compounding with Felons

or a desire to do so, was often manifested for a long course of years. The man who had lost offers to conceal the crime, or "no questions asked" if certain things are returned. Men often pretend to know the thief, when they do not.

Punishments & Crimes.

Winthrop II. 48. 1641 } A man was ordered "to wear a halter about his neck visibly all his life", for a kind of rape, & be confined to Boston neck; if he went away his nose was to be slit. He was first whipped about 30. Another was to wear the halter also for similar offence.

II. 49. 1641. A man executed for buggery -- a servant of Sale. He was executed on a lecture day; attended the lecture & thence went to place of execution & ascended the ladder. It does not appear that he was carted.

Executions.

Winthrop II. p49. 1641 } A man who was executed walked to the gallows. There seems to have been no carting to gallows. It is evident that the ladder was set up against the gallows, & the criminal was in some way swung off from the ladder. Persons not guilty of capital offence stood on this ladder as a punishment.

Wint. I. 279 1638 } A woman executed "after a swing or two, she catched at the ladder." This shows that the person hung was swung off very near the ladder.

M. 4. 164. Whipping men for crimes; and breaking out of Jail, were not uncommon 1734, &c.

n. 2. 125 } Burning Slaves alive.
m. 12. 125

In Sumter Co. Alabama, a negro who had murdered a white female was taken by the people & burnt alive, on the spot where the murder was committed, May 25. 1855. A large crowd assembled to witness the execution, said to be 3000. It was done by a mob, who took the negro by force from the jail. Several cords of light wood formed the pyre, with a green stake in the middle to which the negro was chained, placed on the top of the pile. The flames soon enveloped the negro & he uttered terrible cries, & made horrible contortions, but all was soon over. And a paper in the vicinity says "justice was satisfied & the laws of retaliation inflicted"; & a salutary effect produced on 2000 slaves present. The paper says he cannot disprove of mob law, but has no inclination to censure the people's Sumpter. The burning, he seems not to have disapproved. The negro attempted to ravish a white woman & not succeeding killed her to escape detection. Sumpter Co. near Gaston, Alabama.

Rape in Con. June 7th 1743. See Mass 4. 190 & 192. A negro was apprehended & decapitated tried & executed.

Burning women alive - Women punished more severely than men. See N. A. Review. April 1828. p. 334 & Benefit of Clergy, &c same p. 335. Barbarous punishments for treason. Unjust partiality of the common law to males. p. 351. Same N. A. R.

Stocks.

m. 18. 618. C Newton had stocks for those who misbehaved at Meeting.
18. 48. Ipswich sometimes put boys in stocks on Monday for bad behavior at meeting.
9. 404. Lunenburg, Mass, voted for stocks. 1732
Hutchinson. 257. Charlestown paid 43/. for making a pair of Stocks 1743. [about 1916 L. M.]

1733. M.4. p.163. Petty Larcenies were common in Boston. Negros & white servants were guilty of many small crimes, and often in prison.

p.162. 2 women suspected of murdering bastard infants

p.160. A female shoplifter at Hartford. Stole from 6 shops. 1738.

M.4.82. 1727. A man for theft at New London was branded, and had his right ear cut off.

M.1.142. 1732. Thefts not uncommon in Boston

M.4.163. 1733. 8 persons whipped in Boston — 5 for theft, 1 for stealing, 1 playing the sodomite, 1 woman married, for living in adultery with another man

M.13.199.1762. Thefts & housebreaking have increased - (see below)

" " 1767. many villains about called transient or foreigners. a frequent punishment at N. Haven for burglary. has whipped 15 ships, right ear cut off & branded B. or forehead.

House & Shop breaking.

M.4.122. 1707. House broken open in Boston Aug. 8. 400£ stolen in pieces of 8 & other coins & bills of credit Governor offered 10 per cent for all recovered

M.4.137. 1751. Houses Paul Dudley Esq. broken open — robbed of 2 silver Candlesticks, silver hilted sword, silver spurs, buckles, teaspoons, &c.

1758 M.13.189. In this war there were deserters from American and British armies. many of the British deserters were bad men, some ammunition. Shops were broken open, houses entered & the plate plundered, &c.

The more foreigners, the more vice & crime.

1762 M.13.199. One punished for housebreaking & one for storebreaking in Boston

1767 M.13.199. House broken open & plate stolen. Some shops broken & robbed

" " " A house set on fire on Sunday by a villain

5.312. Severity of Rhode Islands laws. penal.

M.2. 1960. "In point of health & propriety, the prisons of Rhode Island were far behind those of other States; nor the severity of their punishments for more rigorous than in most of the other colonies & states. Their docking at the cart tail (all at once short of the Russian knot) and the ear cropping & branding long continued after other states had meliorated their punishments for theft and forgery." Pictorial description of the U. States. 1852.

Incest.

M.13.193. 1759. A woman, convicted of incest with her mothers husband at Cambridge, Mass. was to sit on gallows, be whipped 30 stripes, wear after wards a capital I. 2 inches long, on her arm or back, cut in cloth of a different color from her clothes.

M.13.199. 1761. A law making Highway Robbery a Capital offence in Mass

" " " There were highway Robberies 1764 & 1765

Murders

There were very rare in N.E. A bastard child was sometimes murdered, or concealed, by the unfortunate mother. Such cases were rare, but did happen in 17th & 18th centuries. M.4.157. See Executions, p. 265

M.4.162. 1733. 2 bastard children suspected to have been murdered by their mothers. — Some that are alluded to M.4.157.

M.1.145

M.1.147. 173. A foundling laid at a door in School Street. Mother afterwards found. (Seems first foundling noticed.)

M.13.147. 1747. Woman executed at Cambridge for murdering bastard child

" 199. 1765. Mulatto executed at Boston for killing a negro

" " murders of bastard children known or suspected

312. Prisons. Imprisonment; Houses of Correction &c. M. 2. 296

p. 3. 14

M. 2. 255 Imprisonment for Debt.

Rhode Island laws were most severe & illiberal (p. 311

M. 13. 151. A man had been in Newport Jail or goal above 22 months for debt; he then petitioned the Assembly for a lottery to pay the debt, and his request was granted Jan 1748-9, by way of charity; & the scheme of a lottery to raise £4000 O. Tenor was adv. Feb 1749, & withdrawn in April 1749. Curators appointed by the Assembly

[Here is a man imprisoned above 22 months for debt, & no pretense of dishonesty or fraud, & then a lottery granted to get him out of prison! when the law for aught that appears would have kept him 22 months longer.

Con & Mes. 1. 140 Rhode Island Law 1718. says some have long languished in prison; now if a creditor keep a man in prison longer than he can subsist himself he shall find work for debtor to subsist himself, or pay 6 pence a day for his subsistence. [Nothing said about his coming out; he could be kept there for years apparently.

1. 138 / 1696 If a man who has no visible estate neglects to pay his rates, he shall be imprisoned till the rate is paid.

M. 14. 35 / Law of 1711 Law providing for one imprisoned for debt "to swear out of jail", as it used to be called, after 40 days, &c.

Law of Oct. 1739. Same law revived, or a similar one passed. The debtor swears he has not estate of any kind

See M. 14. p. 38 sufficient to support himself in prison or pay prison charges; & that he has not conveyed any estate to others to secure the same for his own use, &c. & is then to be set at liberty. This is to be done 40 days after first notice of his desire to take the benefit of this act. Two Justices Quorum unus. are to administer the oath. After this oath of the creditor or Creditors or their agents give security to the Goaler for paying 3/6 a week to support the

p. 296 prisoner in prison, the keeper shall keep him in close custody "so long as said sum shall be paid" [if for years, apparently. — Judgment against the prisoner to remain good against any future estate. New Execution may be taken out against his estate (apparel, bedding & tools excepted) & the creditor charge for prisoners weekly support, if any there be, is to be added to the execution.

To continue 3 1/2 years.

Law of 1748. Preamble says that in some Counties the prisons are so small that when there are any number of prisoners, criminals & prisoners for debt must be put into the same room — New prisons are required to be made large enough, so that debtors may have convenient apartments, "separate from persons & other criminals" One imprisoned for debt may have a chamber and lodging in the house connected with the prison, & liberty of the yard in the day time, but not to go out of the limits of the prison, by paying for chamber room not over 1/6 a week, & giving bond with sureties that he will not escape — For 10 years

Con & Mes. 1. 188 English Laws of Imprisonment for debt

M. 1671. 1678 — Massachusetts law above is based on the English

C & M. 1. 189 Prisoners for debt were to enlist in the service, or not be discharged from prison. 1695. 1711 — if under 40 years old

1742. M.4. 185. Connecticut for a short time imprisoned men for exhorting contrary to law — and for absenting themselves from public worship & exhorting to edification. They were in prison with counterfeiters.

1749. M.4. 175 Prisoners for debt in Boston Jail complain of bad usage from the Jailer. Sheriff explains of the prisoners their insolence & abuse, cursing & swearing

Imprisonment for Debt in England. 1758
From Johnsons Idler No. 22. Sept 16. 1758

Johnson says — The confinement of a man in the sloth and nastiness of a prison, is a loss to the nation, & no gain to the creditor. He says there are "multitudes, pining in these cells in misery, a very small part of whom is suspected of any fraudulent act. The rest are imprisoned by wantonness of power, the malignity of revenge, or the acrimony of disappointed expectation". Some hope by cruelty to wring the payment from friends. — Poverty, he says, is punished among us a crime — The Lawmakers suppose that every deficiency of payment is the crime of the debtor, "but the truth is, that the creditor always shares the act — & often more than shares the guilt of improper trust." "He that trusts one whom he designs to sue, is criminal by the act of trust." "We have imprisoned one generation of debtors after another, but we do not find that their numbers lessen."

Idler No 38. Jan 6. 1759. It was estimated that 20,000 were at that time Prisoners for debt. Johnson subsequently questioned the calculation — that is, he doubted whether there were so many. He inquires into the sum of evil caused by imprisonment for debt. 20,000 debtors, @ 3 to a part of the whole population. Estimated that one in 4 dies yearly, or 5000 a year; that the loss of the public is one shilling a day for each days imprisonment, or in all 300,000 £ in a year. The shilling is what the man would have earned had he not been confined, added to his support in prison.

Prisons, according to Johnson, had the "corruption of confined air, the want of exercise & scarcity of food, the contagion of diseases" &c. men lose them, suffocated from sound, famine and filth. Prisons are filled with the shameless & profligate, who practice all kinds of enormities — one infamous to undermine and ruin. [Johnson reasoned as well as our American writers 70 years later.

1738. M.4. 101. 6 persons confined in Boston Jail for debt broke out by sawing off an iron bar. Two were soon retaken.

Am. 2. Review Vol 5. p. 403) Horne Tooke said Imprisonment for debt "was essentially beneficial to none but marshals, turnkeys & attorneys."

Oglethorpe wished to establish a colony in Georgia, as a refuge for those in debt & in prison for debt. He desired to exclude slaves and ardent spirits. He estimated (about 1732) that 4000 were annually imprisoned for debt in the Kingdom.
N.Y. Independent 1858

Female Physicians, Surgeons & Midwives.

M. 2. 296. Continued from M. 9. 322

Winthrop H. 326 1648 } Margaret Jones of Charlestown, who was executed as a witch, 1648, practised physic; her medicines were harmless things, as aniseed, liquors, &c

Misc. 14. 154. Account of Bridget Bostock, of Cheshire County, England, in 1748 — She had 700 to 900 patients — a sort of Doct. Rainwater,

Mass. 3. 227. In 1667 "illistrius Cotton" was allowed 10. 0. 0 for Physic and Surgery for Indians. Her husband was an instructor of the Indians. She was a daughter of Doct. Bray Rossiter, of Guilford.

Con 6. 330. Midwives in Connecticut, many, charged 6/. for services before revolution: were conveyed to & from the [illegible] (sometimes at least) by those who employed them. Other women were 3. 4. or 5 — sometimes conveyed to & from in Pauper cases. In such cases, they had victuals & drink at expense of the [illegible] — their meals sometimes charged 8 each. Some midwives charged only 5/. In some transient pauper bills, the midwife is called Granny. "For the granny 6/." "bringing granny 2/." Rum always used on the occasion. Boarding the lying in woman a few weeks — 4/. & 5/. a week. Boarding a nurse (was generally in the house) — only 4/ or 5/ was charged a week for nurse & boarding. No nurse charged for generally — Sometimes watchers had victuals — but watchers were rare — only in case of sickness.

Con 5. 111. Connecticut midwives before & after 1700 — Experience Filer, of Windsor, d dau. of John Strong. Martha Clark (a Pitkin) wife of Daniel Clark, Esq. Windsor

Miss Caulkins Hist. N. L. p. 355 } Agnes, wife of Thomas Pember, of New London, was a famous nurse and doctress — "Tradition relates many anecdotes respecting the energetic race of female practitioners" who are now extinct. They were ready to start at any hour of the night & ride long miles in darkness and tempest, to alleviate misery. "A seventh daughter

M. 2. 298c. was particularly marked & set-aside for a doctress, & unbounded confidence was placed in her skill to stroke for the kings evil, to cure cancers, alleviate asthma & set bones." Miss C.

Miss C. p. 276 } Mrs. Lucretia Brewster, wife of Jona Brewster of N. London was a kind nurse, was a doctress, a midwife, &c to many respectable families.

[Many of the early female Physicians and Midwives belonged to

Miss. C. 323 } Joanna, wife of John Smith of New London, was a Doctress; made salves & healed wounds & bruises, & nursed the sick.

Worcester Mag. H. 339 } No allusion to a physician in the History of Lancaster, till 1734, except "Doctress Whitcomb" who was in L. as early as 1700. She had been a captive with the Indians & acquired her knowledge of simples of them. She was quite distinguished in the neighborhood. Before her time, there was no physician nearer than Concord.

[No male physician in Lancaster till about 1734; and if none nearer than Concord before 1700, then none at Groton, and Marlboro.

[Continued 16. 218.

Surgeons & Physicians [Continued from p. 32

E. Enc. VII. 415 } The use of Alcohol in medicine is now (1818) much on the decline, and it may be asserted that upon an average not one hundredth part of the wine & spirits are prescribed at present that were thought necessary 25 or 30 years ago. (say 1790)

Quack Medicines.

Specific remedies for the complicated ills of humanity are the absurdest things in the world; yet man quickly make princely fortunes by the sale of them. The most sumptuous palace of the N.Y. 5th Avenue was built by the sale of mock Sarsaparilla; the finest store in N.York, on Broadway, was paid for by compounding aloes pills. The physician who tries to be honest with his patients & to call things by their right names, is neglected, while the venders of specifics build palaces. Harper's Mag. Sept. 1854

The Pathys.

The only "path" to health is that which common sense dictates — eat moderately, drink temperately, sleep regularly, avoid excess in every thing, keep a conscience void of offence. None of the "pathies" are worth a farthing to a man who is constantly & habitually violating the laws of his own nature. all the medical science in the world cannot save him from a premature grave. The Hydropath, Allopath, & Homœopath may be serviceable to those who take care of themselves: but they might as well "throw physic to the dogs," as to prescribe it to fools, brandy drinkers and debauchees.

Syracuse Journal 1855

Circulation of the blood.

When Harvey proclaimed the circulation of the blood, the world rose in a tempest against him. Italy denounced Harper's Mag. June 1855 } the discovery as heresy. Old Physicians opposed him. The learned & enlightened did not welcome the discovery.

Pres. Hitchcock informs us in a sermon, July 29. 1855, that M.14.423: the opposition to Harvey was so violent that he lost much of his professional business; and when he made subsequent discoveries he did not publish them, lest he should lose all his business.

Wisner's Old South. p.12 } The first Medical Tract published in Massachusetts was "A Brief Guide to the common people in time of Small pox and measles" 1677, by Thos. Thatcher, pastor of old South Church. He was a physician as well as clergyman.

M. 2. 214. The first physicians by debauch were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.
Better to hunt [work] in fields for health unbought
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught.
The wise for cure on exercise depend:
God never made his work for man to mend.

Dryden

Two lines preceding these are (see M. 2. 214.

So lives our sires, e'er doctors learned to kill,
And multiplied with theirs, the weekly bill.

1855.

The N. A. Review quotes the above lines — and says "The use of drugs & medicines has but a limited range at the most — a vain evil invoked to overcome a greater evil, one thief set to catch another." The Reviewer goes for invigorating exercise, for vigorous muscular movements,

[Continued p. 220

316. **Lotteries.** Continued from p. 218. 219 see p. 370.

m. 2. 1946.

m. 13. 147. Yale College Lottery. act May 1747. £
10,000 Tickets at 5£, 50,000£ old Tenor. 2083 Prizes 50.000
7917 blanks. 15 per cent to be deducted from prizes to
build a new College (7.500£ O.T. – about 1,000£ L.G.

M. 13. 151. R.I. Lottery to help a poor debtor, who had been
confined in gaol over 22 months for debt. Granted
Jan. 1748. — 8000 Tickets at 4£ O.T. 32.000£
Scheme Feb 1749 — 2,080 prizes + 12 Adventures drawn blanks 32.000 £
12½ percent deduction from prizes to pay the debt (4.000 O.T.
Drawing began April. 20. 1749. Assembly appointed Directors.

M. 13. 180. Lotteries were authorized in Massachusetts & other Colonies before 1756; but more plenty after.

M. 4. 114 } 1721 Lottery at Portsmouth – for house & land in P.
250 Tickets @ 20/. 6 prizes. 1 of 100£. 1 of 50. 4 of 25£.
[the 100£ prize must be the house & land – Private affair

1719. M. 4. 134. Lottery. Prove a brick house in Boston
with the land, valued at 100£ 100 Tickets @ 20/ ea
90 blanks + 10 prizes. drawing Sept 16. those
who draw the 10 prizes to have the property.
[A private affair

1719. M. 4. 134 Another lottery. A piece of land offered
in the same way. 50 Tickets @ 20/. 46 blanks
and 4 prizes. Drawing Oct 1.

1719. M. 4. 135. Another Lottery, for 400£ value of Goods
– viz Chintzes, Calicoes, Garlix & Spanish Cloth
200 tickets @ 40/. 50 prizes, 150 blanks. Highest
price 100£, lowest 90/ – all prizes 400£
Soon after 4 Lotteries to sell Goods advertised
at some length.
[Probably the authorities interfered & put a stop
to these private Lotteries.

Jan. 9 1745. } A Lottery by the General Court to raise 7500£
M. 4. 197 } for the service of the Province. Tickets 30/. New Tenor
Felt (currency) p. 116 } or 120/. old Tenor – Tickets & prizes all blanks
suppositious scheme. 250.00 Tickets at 30/. & 37.500£ Prizes amount to
¼ of all to be deducted, making 7500£ N.T.

1785. A Lottery to raise 2000 dollars, to enable Leicester
Academy to repair their buildings. Worcester Mag.

1780 April. Boston Pier [long Wharf] Lottery
adv. – to repair & preserve Long wharf. Highest
prize 30.000 dollars (in currency of today?

1780 August. 2d Class Boston Pier Lottery. 5000
tickets at 50/. 250.000 dollars. Prizes 12.500. Left
for the Pier 37.500 dollars [what currency?

1784 A Lottery was granted to widen the bridge over
Francis's } Charles River at Watertown, 12 feet. It proved a
Watertown p. 114 } failure; the tickets were not sold, & it was given up.

Lotteries.

Hist. of Liverpool } "1566. Proclamation made in Liverpool for the first Lottery in the English annals."

Con. 10. 94. Lotteries common in New York 1747. '48.

1778 January. Connecticut granted a Paper Mill Lottery
Con. 6. 161. to raise 1500£ for the benefit of widows. Sarah Ledyard and Hannah Watson, who were owners of the paper mill in Hartford, lately consumed by fire, to enable them to rebuild the same, & to be so applied
6000 Tickets at 6 dollars — 36.000 dollars.
2018 prizes, 12 to 1500 dollars ea — 31.000 dollars. For the Mill 5000 dollars
Lists of prizes published April 1778.

1778 United States Lottery. First Class. Several regulations by Congress, may 1778; it seeming that the same money received for tickets is to be used in paying prizes.
June. List of prizes in first Class ordered by Congress to be published in pamphlet, & newspapers requested to publish. Same in Ind. Chronicle. Aug. 20. 1778 & after. Quot number 20th drawn.

1778 May United States Lottery, Second Class, is alluded to by Congress. Prizes apparently to be paid in loan office certificates, on interest of 6 per cent. Drawing to begin March 1. 1779.
Drawers of 20 dollar prizes in first Class seem to have had tickets in second class for pay?

M. 13.238 The First Class, U. S. Lottery, was advertised June 1777.
M. 13.238 A Massachusetts Lottery, mentioned 1778.

Massachusetts Semiannual Lottery, first Class
Adv. July 27. 1790. To be drawn March 17. 1791. or begin
then. 25000 tickets at 5£. 125.000 dollars. 8388 Prizes
will draw 125.000£. 1666 blanks. Deduction on
prizes 12½ per cent or 15.625 dollars — (the state to gain that
2d Class. adv. April 1791. To be drawn or begin, Oct 13,
1791. Tickets, Prizes &c like the other.

1744 May Session. Lottery to raise 7500£.
Mass. 2. 216. — Was not this one of the first public lotteries in Mass?
Ref. notices no Lottery till Jan. 9. 1745. approved.
Mass. 2. 216. Lottery to raise £1200. Jany Session. 1750-51
N. I. noted by Felt.

318 Spinning Matches or Bees. M 2: 298 b
M. 9. 265. 400. M. 12. 234

These seem to have come in with new force and vigor after disputes began with England, and there was much talk of domestic manufactures. They are frequently noticed in the Boston papers. Were especially at the ministers house

M. 13. 217.
March 21. 1768 } 10 young women from 12 to 19 met at Deerfield and spun 1140 skeins of yarn, each of seven 40 thread knots, on common wheels - 4 A.M. to 9 P.M. the highest spun 20 skeins. Average 14 skeins.

Oct 1768. 60 young women met at the ministers house in Roxbury & gave Mrs Adams "above 100 score of linen yarn". Met early in the morning. [Score of Knots I conclude, not skeins.

Dec 1768. a spinning Day at the house of Rev. Mr Stillman, Boston Quantity not given: most were in gowns of their own spinning [Families of laboring people in Boston still spun their own cloth & wove it.

Jan. 1769 2 Women in Lebanon, Con. had a sp. match One spun 7 skeins of linen yarn of 15 knots each & 2 knots over; the other spun 6 skeins & 10 knots. from seven 45 minutes high till 9 P.M. (one 107 knots & one 100 knots

April 1769 37 ladies at Newport spun at Rev. Dr. Stiles's
M. 13. 216 modestly & gave Mrs. Stiles 100 skeins of yarn 15 knots to a skein (spun about 40 knots each.) Others sent in 37 skeins more

May 1. 1769. At Brookline, 46 ladies met at house of Isaac Gardner, Esq. & spun 60 skeins of linen yarn 20 knots each; & carded & spun 45 skeins of cotton & tow yarn They gave their work (to whom?)

May 3. 1769. 70 odd young ladies assembled at house of Rev Jonas Allrichs in Newton and spun; and their spinning, & other offerings to Mrs Allrichs were 120 score (of knots!!)

May 1769. 33 ladies in Jamestown, R.I. (around Newport) spun in a day 150 skeins, 6 knots & 6 threads; each skein 15 knots & all knots 40 threads 2 yards long. Not given away (almost 70 knots each.

May 18. 1769. 83 wheels were going at Rev. N. Robins in Milton They spun & gave to Mrs Robins 4600 skeins. Mrs Robins flax in part. Most of them were dressed in homespun - all cheerful. 140 knots weighed a pound

July 1769. Ladies of Dedham gave Rev. Mr. Haven's wife 102 skeins of yarn spun at home, 20 knots to a skein

7 Aug. 1769. Ladies of Salisbury, 45 with 36 wheels, from 5 A.M. to 5 P.M. met at house of Rev. Mr Wadsworth, & carded & spun 101 skeins cotton and 100 skeins linen, from their own materials 9 more at home made 210 skeins or 1470 knots & K given to Mr Storer [These skeins were of 7 knots each.

7 Sept 1769. At Dover, N.H. 242 skeins of 7 knots spun at home Rev. Mr Belknap gave to Mrs. B.

June 1771 70 Wheels at Dr. Stiles's Newport spun 140 skeins for Mrs. S.
1769. Ladies at Providence spun & gave to Mrs Rowland 1020 knots.
Spinning at many other places, besides those above are published.

Spinning Bees, &c.

Danvers Celebration. 1852. p. 72. Old Times.

M. n. 297 One hundred years ago, the Spinning wheel,
Hatchel & cards, the Loom, the old oak reel,
On which her daughters and the sewing maid,
From morn to night, for sweeter music made,
To thrifty housewifes ears, than now proceeds,
From thrumd pianos & wind petted reeds.
Andrew Nichols

The Spinning Bee to gather calls.
Th' artificiers thread;
And at night merry time have they,
As they the pedals tread.

The humming wheels, the merry chat,
Songs, riddles, and what not
Beguile the time 'till flax all spun,
The supper in is brought. Ibid. p. 80

[After supper the reader & fiddler come, and then is dancing.

M. q. 265 & 400. Spinning Matches at Newbury. 1768. 1787.

M. 7. q. h. 247 Spinning Day at Mr. Deanes, minister of Portland May 1. 1788. above 100 ladies assembled at Mr Deanes house. Above 60 were spinners & had wheels. Others prepared the entertainment &c. brought in by themselves. They brought their own flax. 236 7 knotted skeins of cotton & linen yarn were presented to Mrs Dean, all the work of the day except 12 skeins. Some spun 5 or 6 skeins.

Coffin Newbury 234 1768 april 20. Young Ladies of Newbury met at Rev. Mr Parsons & the preacher from Proverbs 31. 19. They spun and presented to Mrs Parsons 270 skeins of good yarn. They drank liberty tea, made from ribbobert.

Ibid 261. 1787. april at Newbury parsonage. A spinning match at house of Rev Mr Murray 236 skeins of linen yarn given. Every apartment of the parsonage resounded with the music of the spinning wheel — a pleasing sight. Some spinning, some reeling, some carding cotton, some combing flax. Sabbath ended at 5 P.M. & the pastor delivered a discourse from Ex. 35. 25 — "And all the women that were wise hearted did spin with their hands"

Spinning Matches in Ireland.

An British Review of "Cottage Dealogues among Irish Peasantry", about 1814. gives from the Dealogues some account of Irish Spinning matches. "Twenty wheels were settled in the lawn all going at once, in a half round. (semicircles) They spun two hours and then laid their spools on the table, & a female judge examined the thread and declared premiums. One girl got a cloak, cap and a wheel.
Mrs. Edgeworth has notes to this book. Analec. Mag. 5. 265

Fr. Thingham p. 263 notices Spinning School at Charlestown in 1754.

Felt's Statistics p. 360. Spinning school in Boston 1753. 300 spinners on Boston common

Girls spun for Mrs Hale, Westhampton, 23 brought home 28 yards E. Hale's Diary
July 2 1782. (Who found the material?)
Sept 16. 1788. 25 girls brought home 33 yards they had spun for Mrs Hale

320 **Wigs** — [continued from Mesc. 12. 222

M. 13. 176. 1754. A perukemaker from London, in Boston, makes the followings sorts of wigs in the newest fashion:— Ties, Brigadiers, Spencers, Majors, Clues, Ramalies, Full bottoms, Albemarles, Cutches, Scratches; Curled, cut and half cut Bobs. says he has worked at the most noted shops in London.

Others adv. Wig-cauls & Ribbands; Barbers brushes & boxes

1757. Wigs of all kinds adv. also all sorts of hair, light, black & brown

1762. One adv. curling tongs, periwig Ribbons, Tupee Irons, Strops, Razors, Tupee combs, top wigs, white hair brown Kipps hair powder, pomatums, perfumed pomatums.

1763. M. 13. 205. A Periwig maker has just imported— Black bags for the hair; curling tongs and tupee irons, razors, tupee combs, Setting combs to dress half cut wigs. Perfumed & plain hair powder Perfumed & plain Pomatums. Stiff Pomatum for warm weather. London prepard grisle hairs, ready mixed for wigs at 2/. 3 White goats hair; white & grisle mow crown hairs. Black, brown & pale horse hairs. wigmakers ribbon cauls and silk. Again. Women hair, horse hair, grizzel hair and silk cauls adv. at auction.

M. 13. 159. 1749. Cauls & Wig Ribbons adv.

M. 14. 151. 1707. 5 wigs and 6 razors £6. 11, 0

M. 14. 138. 1682. England exported 36 perukes & 61 periwigs.

M. 4. 196. 1744. Perukes & bags for wigs for sale.

M. 13. 198. 1763. Mens neat black bags for the hair, adv.

M. 4. 154. 1732. English made wigs, ties & bobs. adv.

M. 4. 116. 1726. Imported Wigs. adv.

M. 4. 157. 1736. Wig ribbands & cauls were advertised among haberdashery. Were sold by dry goods dealers.

M. 4. 204. 1760 Bags for wigs adv.

Periwigs — are first mentioned in the reign of Elizabeth; Stow says they were brought into England about the time of the massacre of Paris. One noticed as worn by ladies 1608. They were common in 1595, and children were decoyed away to private places & deprived of their hair. "Her sumptuous periwig, her anious curles" are in a play, 1599. It is called "a curled bush of frizzled hair" by one. "New periwig with a lock lock'd at the back." Kipps 1596. "These periwiggs, ruffes armed with pins," &c. Kipps 1596.

Enormous Periwigs were introduced into France under Louis XIV, and into England under Charles II. It was the fashion to comb them, in public, at the theatre, Coffeehouse and Park— (apparently somewhat later than Charles II) under Wm. III. all who could afford it wore mountains of hair; young & old, civil & military, all joined in a crusade against natural hair

The Peruke is less cumbrous than the wig or periwig; (but the word seems used for wigs also.

In 1698, Misson says of the English Gentlemen, "their perruques and their habits were charged with powder, like Millers, and their faces daubed with snuff."

The pigtail was originally an appendage of the wig or periuke. At first was a dildo or long lock. Pigtails tied with ribbons appear 1702.
The Tie-Wig, was one in which the tie hurls or bobs ended in a single pigtail.
The Bobe wig seems to have ended in bobs, rolls, knots.
Wigs went out of fashion, as an indispensable article, towards 1800. Were still worn, but not generally & indispensably.

Under William III. Fairholt says, the most extravagant feature of male dress was the enormous periuke. These mountains of hair were worn by all who could afford them. Dandies combed them penuks in the theatres, coffee houses & parks. Fairholt p. 345
young & old, military & civil joined in a crusade against natural hair & truthfully dropped it because there was not enough of it. The Puritans dropped long hair because there was too much of it — Much was written & spoken against wigs, but the clergy & the judges wore them (and still do).

One of the commonalty, 1688, has a plain broad brimmed hat, no wig, plain collar or falling bands, &c.

Wigs in Massachusetts.

Col. Rec. V. 5 p. 59 Nov 13. 1675 Hamp. p. Rec. } "Whereas there is manifest pride openly appearing amongst us, in that long hair, like women's hair is worn by some men, either their own or others hair made into periwigs; and by some women wearing borders of hair, and their cutting, curling & immodest laying out their hair", &c

Prices.
p 296. John Pynchon 1721. 3 old wigs 8/ — Rev S. Stoddard + NO wig; and Rev Ed. Taylor no wig. Stoddard opposed wigs in 1675.
" Capt Moses Porter, a wig 1756. 16/. — Rev. Chester Williams yellow wigs. Black.
p. 287. Elisha Hawley a wig 30/. 1751. —
p 296 . Wm Pynchon 1742, grey wig 20/ + wig box. Col. Pynchon. 1703, no wig
Hadley 3. 69. Col Elezar Porter, 12/6 for wig in Nov. 1758. and a "wig bind" 4/4 p. 67

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3-2 Canticles or Solomons Songs.

Misc. 2. 238. 298c.

Mss. 11.258 Hervey says Solomon styles Jesus "the fairest among ten thousand", "the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley". He calls the Songs "a sacred pastoral", representing the amiableness of Christ & the glory of his church.

Misc. 1. 274 "The Hymns & Songs of the Church" of England. 1623. has 10 from the Canticles. See Specimens of two

Misc 4. 254. Mr Davenport left a volume of sermons on Canticles, never printed. John Cotton, in England, preached through Solomon's Songs. Cotton Mather.

Misc. 4. 143. Rev Dr Cutler of the Episcopal Church, Boston, preached a funeral sermon from Cant. 8. 6. — "cruel as the grave", April 1728.

N.Y. Independent Sept 14. 1854 } A writer in this paper, says nothing can be more delicate & beautiful than the Song of Songs when properly translated. He says the translators were neither poets nor oriental scholars, & made singular blunders; they could not tell the difference between descriptions of dress and of the naked person. He thinks the poem was designed for a spiritual allegory, & that Solomon designed to [illegible] some of his own things in regard to Messiah & the Church (that is the Jewish nation.)

Mr. Squire of Hallowell who preached at the Unitarian Church, Augusta, June 17. 1853, took his text from Solomon's Songs Ch. 2: 11. 12. "For lo the winter is past" &c. He had doubtless preached it earlier to his own people.

Mr. Savage's notice of the attention paid to Solomon's Songs by the early Protestants and Puritans. Mr Cottons discourse of the Church, based on the Canticles. Winthrop's History I. 131.

Pres. Edwards.
In his account of his own conversion, he says these words, Cant. 2. 1. used to be abundantly with him: — "I am the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valleys" "The words seemed to me sweetly to represent the loveliness and beauty of Christ. The whole book of Canticles used to be pleasant to me and I used to be much in reading it, about that time, and found from time to time, an inward sweetness that would carry me away in my contemplations."

Winthrop I p. 131 } Mr Cotton, in his first public discourse at Boston, on the Church, Sept 1633. showed out of Canticles 6. that some churches were as queens, some as concubines, some as damsels, some as doves. &c

Solomon, by Rev. E. W. Reynolds. Unitarian
Solomon was born & bred in the air of a court. He was an Epicurean, reared in and cleaving to pleasure. He had elevated tastes, loving letters, science and the arts & did every thing in reference to personal gratification. His policy as a ruler was towards despotism — he was effeminate, dainty, sensual. His life does not show that he was endued with special wisdom. The latter part of his reign, he approximated rapidly to the character of an oriental despot. His earliest writings, were the best. The Proverbs, written in early manhood, were admirable. Ecclesiastes was written after he had been a sensualist devoted to pleasure
[Canticles not alluded to:

Canticles or Solomon's Songs.

Adelaide L. Newton has published a 16 mo. book, 316 pages, on "The Song of Solomon, compared with other parts of Scripture." The Evangelist notices the work, but says very little about it. It says:- "There is much poetic beauty and oriental imagery in the Song of Solomon, which devout minds have found serviceable in enkindling those glowing feelings of enraptured love which are due to Christ from the Church as his bride". "Diverse views have been taken of the intent and purport of this unique relic of Hebrew poetry. Some question it's right to a place in the canon of Scripture. Miss Newton appreciates the "Song".

The Evangelist makes no extracts from her, but extracts some from Quarles's Paraphrase in meter.

N.Y. Evangelist. June 18 1857

Solomons Song furnished texts for Sacramental Sermons — to Rev Jonathan Judd & many others

Hadley 3 250 } Rev Chester Williams of Hadley, preached a sacramental sermon Feb 2. 1752 from Canticles 2. 7. 3 m.

H. 3. 255 } Rev Mr Parsons of Amherst preached a spring sermon at Hadley ~~——~~ April 19. 1761. from Canticles 2. 10. 11. 12. 13. "Lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone" &c

H. 3. 257 Rev Hopkins preached from Canticles 2. 16 on Friday march 20. 1761 — "My beloved is mine" &c

324 Houses Burnt in Early & Late Days. [Cont. from M.12.95
and other buildings. See Lightning p.72.

Misc. 4. 171 / 1738 / see below } Houses of Dort Hall of Wallingford burnt: & most of the household stuff. Jan. 31. Burnings continue in Feb. March & some in April.

Misc 13. 154 / 1749 } 6 or 8 houses burnt in different places on the 24th April, it being a dry, windy time. Contents of houses were generally burnt. [p. 237

M. 13. 154 / 1749 } April 21. The house of Hon Joseph Dwight of Brookfield burnt at night, and all furniture, papers, &c — Maid & negro-man were burnt. The rest, 14, escaped.

M. 13. 164 / Jan. 20. 1750 } Joshua Bigelow's house burnt in Worcester, in night. and a daughter 17. and a son 14 perished in flames.

M. 13. 172 / 1751. 2. 3. &c. } Houses continued to be burnt every year and sometimes people in them. At Exeter Feb. 1752 a house was burnt & 3 children perished

1754. Feb 19. House of Simeon Dwight, of Western, was burnt
M. 13. 172. in the night with most of its contents.

1740 M. 4. 109. Josiah Wilder's House at Lancaster burnt. Jan 23 & wife & 4 children perished

1740. 4. 109. John Mumy's house in Deerfield burnt in Jan? 2 more in other places, & 3 more took fire all in paper of Jan. 31 Houses were generally burnt in the night A House at Hatfield burnt in night & 4 persons in it.

1740. 4. 109. House burnt in Oxbridge in April & 4 persons in it

1740. 4. 109. 7 houses burnt (at the part of apul in a new town (now in N Hampshire) granted to Boston, by fires in the woods.

1723, 1. 110. Several fires in Boston. Proclamation against incendiaries. April — a negro executed

1723. 1. 111. for firing a house in the night

1736. 1. 156. Josiah Pomeroy's house burnt in Northampton Jan. 27. 1736. & most of his household goods. Loss £ For 660

1737. 1. 161. John Stiles's house burnt in Dorchester in Feb.

1736. 1. 161 Sons Rev. Isaac Chauncey, deranged, was burnt in an outhouse, latter part of November.

1735. 1. 153. House of a Johnson in Woodbury burnt in summer. took fire in night. his wife burnt to death

See above / 1738. Jan. / do. / do. } Account of houses burnt are frequent in M. 4. 101. M. 4. 171 houses & c. from depots in chimneys, &c. Most of them seem burnt: M. 4. 171

1735 1. 150 A barn burnt in Hartford January, by the carelessness of a smoker, only 8 feet distant from South Meeting House

1734. 1. 121. Benj. Hutchinson of Windsor (formerly of Boston, had his house burnt in March

1742. 4. 186. Feb 27 A house in Cambridge burnt by dropping a snuff among corn in a room (& the corn unhusked)

1731. 4. 97. A Barn at Stonington filled with grain, &c. was burnt by the carelessness of a smoker, Sept. 2.

1739. 4. 105 The School House at Deerfield burnt Feb. 3. Meeting House was near, but was saved

1738. 4. 173. House & Barn of Josiah Ham of Danbury burnt by lightning on the Sabbath, with hay, grain, &c Sept. 3.

1742 4. 184 Houses burnt. March 1742

Houses burnt - other buildings.

M. 1. 111. 1723. House of Capt John Keyes at Shrewsbury was burnt in the night of Aug. 7-8. & 5 persons burnt in it - 3 sons of Capt K. & 2 carpenters at work there.

M. 4. 164. Jan. 1784. House-burnings continue; many in the night with all furniture, &c

1744. M 4. 194. April. A house burnt by sparks ascending one funnel & descending another into a room where were shavings. Another burnt from a chimney's catching fire

1744. 4. 194. A house burnt in Northampton from fire in the mantel piece in the kitchen. It was in the kitchen, & they had had a great fire all day. Feb.

1744. 4. 194. Feb. Roxbury meeting house burnt - supposed by fire in a stove in one of the flues.

1743. 4. 192. April. House burnt by chimney's burning, & the sparks falling on the roof. Another caught fire in the night. not known how.

1743. 4. 193. Barn burnt by a boy holding a candle to dress an ox - the candle touched the hay.

Burnings in Shrewsbury. [Worcester Magazine II p 26
The following buildings have been burnt since the town was settled -

Before 1723. Gyston Wheelock's house - just built in S.

1723. Aug 7. 8. Capt John Keyes's 2 houses - see above, & W. Mag. 2. 27

1750 - Jonathan Morse's 2 story - 1771. Jos Sherman's

1774 Aug. George Brown's house in night - 1776 Capt. Thos. Knowlton's (2 story

1799 Oct. Dea. Benj. Goddard's house, 2 story, in day time

1816 Jan. Thos. W. Ward's. 2 story.

Also 2 barns, one school house & one sawmill have been burnt.

1739 M. 4. 104 Large House of Rev. John Fiske of Killingly burnt April 8. While people were at meeting - attributed to defect in chimney; was full of furniture and had in it two libraries. Loss £600.

1738. M. 4. 102. Houses frequently burnt - some by sparks on the roof.

1788 M. 4. 101. Great Dwelling burnt at 9 at night. Jan. 15. and the property within it.

1757 (Hist. of Groton) House of Benj. Jewett of Pepperell burnt & all in it. Jan 15.

1760 (" "). Great fire in Boston March 20. 174 dwellings & as many ware houses, shops & other buildings burnt. Loss 100000 St.

1767 " " House of Eleazar Gilson of Pepperell burnt, & mostly Sept 18. night

1768 " " House of David Shed of Pepperell burnt in night. Jan 7.

Early Burnings

Bradstreet. Deaby. [illegible] Reg. VIII. 325] Gen. Denison's house burnt at Ipswich. May 3. 1665, and
[illegible] Ipswich p. 200 "few of the things in it were saved." Great loss.

Bradstreet. Reg. VIII. 325. House burnt in Farmington Dec. 1666. The man, wife with child, & 6 children were burnt in it - [This was the house & family of John Hart. one son was saved. Mr Porter, in his Historical Discourse p. 31. says this was in 1657. He must be wrong. and Bradstreet right.]

do. p. 326. About the same time a house was burnt at Pisatag? and 6 persons were burnt in it - also his father's house was burnt - loss 800 £ - Pisatag is probably Piscataqua - for piscataway.

Misc. 18. 23. In Charlestown, Mass. 11 or 12 houses were burnt Nov. 21. 1650 to house

[Cont. on page 237

Iron Hollow Ware. [Cont. from Misc. 12. 143.

M. 4. 208. 1767. The N.Y. casting [illegible] or pots & Kettles, said to be light and not inferior to the Holland ware.

Con. 6. 114. 6. 113. Owners of Salisbury Furnace, Oct. 1767. say they make pig iron, potash kettles, & common pots & kettles. (and make bar iron at other places.) — say they make Hollow Ware 1768. — (probably not much hollow ware made.)

1733 and 1734 } Joseph Hawley bought in Boston of John Dolbeare
24 Cast boxes. Weight 2 Cwt & 23 lbs } Iron Wt. E. cast. See Swords Dolbeare m. 12. 143
24 Cast Boxes Weight 2 Cwt & 4 lbs } all at 50/ Cwt. in Bos currency: say 20/ silver
[4 cast boxes, or a set weighed according to this, 37 to 39 lbs. and cost in Boston about 16/8 or 17/. a sett.

1733 -- 1 Iron pot weighing 26 ÷ 4 lbs @ 63/ Cwt — 1636.

M. 13. 196. 1760. Hollow Ware advertised but not under that name; called "Founders Ware", "Iron Furnace ware" &c, viz Iron Pots & Kettles; Chimney Backs, Hand Pots, Hand Kettles, 2 quart, quart & pint Skillets, Pudding-Pans, Basons, Iron Weights, Dogs, Mortars, Cast & Chaise boxes, by the hundred or less.

1762 Feb. We added, large & small Spiders, Stewpans, Bakepans, Frying pans, Teakettles, Horse Cart Boxes, Waggon Boxes, Tin Kettles for Whaling, Pitch pots; Others as before. Teakettles with crooked Spouts, called genteel.

M. 14. 182. N.E. Hollow Ware Hooks — (were these pot hooks?) 1745
M. 14. 199. Iron Teakettles @ 30/. 0s. (4/. L.m.) 1774

Hollow Ware was not a word formerly used.
"Iron Wares" seems to mean what was afterwards
M. 4. 132. Holland Wares } called Hollow Ware.
M. 4. 187. 1742. "Iron Pots" adv. {"Pots" sometimes included other articles.

Con. & Misc. 1. 250 } Hollow Ware named in a pamphlet 1761 — made in New England, in Massachusetts, & called "Cast Iron or Hollow Ware." "Some furnaces" for making this.

M. 13. 156. 1754 adv. Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Cast Boxes, alloy Iron made

Mass Rec. III. 61. 81 } Iron works first proposed in Mass. 1643. 4
Extensive privileges granted.

III. 125. 1645. Privileges still greater. They are to furnish bar iron at £20 per Ton — Any thing is allusion to their making hereafter, "guns, pots, and all other Cast Iron Ware."

"Cast Iron Ware" — the old name for Hollow Ware.

Con. 5. 191. Samuel Messenger of Hartford bought at Newport July 1714 } 4 Cwt. 2 qr. 8 lbs Iron Pots for £13. 14. 3 (about 60/. Cwt. or just 60/. [Price in Boston 1720 50/ to 56/. M. 4. 117.

Con. 5. 225 1700. &c } Ephraim Turner bought Hollow Ware in Boston at 34/ per Cwt.

M. 4. 204. 1760. Iron Pots, Kettles & Skillets adv.
M. 4. 216. 1776. Bridgewater Castings, adv. viz Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Basons.

Iron Hollow Ware.

Ill. 17.29. Soldby the Pynchons at Springfield —
1645 to 1665. the price of pots & kettles was 6d per lb.
1665 to 1669 the " do " " 6½d per lb.
Iron pots weighed 27 lbs, 23, 14. — few sold. most pots had 2 pothooks at 9d (& some less) each.
Iron Kettles many more were sold — 1660 to 1669.
Weight 15 lbs each 7/6; 24 lbs, 13 lbs, 20. 9. 16, 11. 18. 16. 12, and 19 lbs. — a few pots & kettles sold at 6d per lb.
1660 Cart Boxes. 39 lbs. 1 set, at 3½d. 11/5. 1 set do. 12/6.
Only these 3 kinds of ware soldby Pynchon.

Prices of Cart Boxes. J Hawley, 1723 to 1731. 1 set weighed
Prices p 245 | 42 lbs, one 40 lbs, another 40 lbs, one 44 lbs, one 41 lbs and one 38 lbs. Some sold at 6d per lb, and others for 8d or 9d — perhaps 3 sets 44 lbs.
do. 282. In the Inventory of J. H. he had iron pothooks 22/. (say 9/. lbs) and 18/. (say 7/6 lbs.
do 319. Patrick Marshall 1725 had cart boxes, that weighed 37⅓ lbs a set, and 6 set weighed 2 Cwt. a 224 lbs. They are rated at 20/ Cwt. or 2½ pence per lb.
3 Iron Pots 64½ lbs at 6d. (always 21½ lbs ea. about 3 lbs.

Enos Smith bought of J.C. Wms. 1770. 1 Pot 43 lbs at 3d, 10/9.
Prices 316. Wm Rooker had Iron pot & hooks 1705
" Nath[l] Warner had Pot & hooks 12/. 1714. same below
" Dr John Barnard " Pot & hooks 10/. 1726
" Dea Tilton had pot & hooks. 1696
311. Nath[l] Warner 1714. had pot & hooks 12/. same above
" " had Iron Skillet 2/6. which were then uncommon.
307. Eleazer Warner. Iron pot & hooks 14/. 1729
and a small pot & kettle. Iron Skillet 2/.
307. H Dwight 1732. Pots 18/ and 10/. Pot hooks 1/6
Iron Kettle 14/. 4 Iron Skillets at 3/. in his goods.
307 Rev. Ed. Taylor, 1729. Iron Pots & kettles.
282. J Hawley Inv. 1735. Cart boxes 6d per lb. the cost.
Prices 226. E. Pomeroy. 1762. Cart Boxes 16/. per Cwt. (¼ of 1/. per lb
" " do. 14 Cwt Iron Hollow Ware cost 2 1/6 per Cwt. 10 skillets 1/3
" " do. 4 small Iron Kettles at 2/8. 17 carved pans @ 2/3 2/6
" 227 do. in his house 1 Spider 2/. and 3 Iron pots

Bells on Animals & others. [Cont. from M. 11. 136.

The cows and goats, in the mountainous parts of Switzerland, have each a bell suspended to the neck, of many sizes & shapes, which produce a sound at every motion of the animals. These mingled sounds are pleasant on the mountains. An American in Switzerland. 1853.

The Muleteers of Spain are constantly coming the country with produce, and with goods from the seaports.
How Carols the lusty muleteer!
* * * * * * *
His quick bells wildly jingling by the way. Byron

m. 13. 156. 1749. House Bells advs. (were they table bells?) M. 2. 282
M 13. 182. 1756. Bells of all sorts advs.

Bells on the Alps.
On the Alps (not the higher parts) are heard the tinkling of a thousand bells, which mark the course of the herds upon the mountain slopes. Letter from Rev. Dr. Burchard. 1855

Bells on Pennsylvania Horses
Every horse in the huge Pennsylvania teams that used to cross the Alleghanies, in 1819 before, & after, had bells which surmounted the collar & made a merry tinkling.

M. 4. 208. 1767. Bells on gentlemens Horses noticed in Ky.
were they door bells or House Bells?

Am. 2. Rev. VI. 231 } In Turkey, they travel on camels in long lines, the head of each attached to the saddle of the one before; "their bells tinkling as they pace along, form a striking eastern scene"; especially at night.

Stiel. VI. 129 } In Spain, public coaches, as well as all carriages of trade and private use are drawn by mules, horses being used only with the saddle. In some places 6 or 7 mules, adorned with bells, plumes & tassels are appended to a vehicle drawing 5 or more persons. They seem to go tandem; perhaps they are side by side except the leader. P.S. I think they are.

VI. 126. at night, a traveller hears in his bed, the munching of mules & the jingling of their bells, in the adjoining stable.

Prices 293. S. Taylor 1709. 19 cowbells 23/. (only 1/2 ea. each.
" 303. N. Dickinson, 1 ox bell 9/ 1729. (about 5/. l. m.
" 310 John Marsh 1725. Ox bell 6/. (about 4/. l. m.

Cowbells were more plenty after they went without a keeper
Prices 324 / 3 VI. were plenty down to revolution. Frequent after 1700. &c
1748. Ox bell 25/. (3/4 l. m.). Cowbell 10/. (1/4 l. m. horsebell 4/. (?
303. Moses Porter 2 cowbells. 1756. Cowbells common after 1700
245. A Cowbell 7/. 1718. (5/6. l. m. for bells.
Hadley 3. 206. T. Eastman Jr. 1733. 2 Ox bells @ 15/. (say 6/ or 7/. (m.) Cowbells 8/. + 3/. (say 4/6

Hadley Bells.
Mayor S. Smith says, 1859, that most creatures running at large had bells — those that went in the woods when he was young

M. 13. 73. Crows & Blackbirds.

In 1667 and many years after, Eastham, Cape Cod, voted that every housekeeper should kill 12 blackbirds or 3 crows, which did great damage to the corn — 1695. every unmarried man in the town was to kill 6 blackbirds or 3 crows – an addition to the former apparently. Putnams Mag. July. 1855.

The blackbirds still molest the corn, and I see many scare-crows or scare-blackbirds in the fields, shaped like men, [illegible] bird

In walking, "we often scatter a cloud of grasshoppers and crickets." Putnam.

M. 1. 77. Holinshed mentions as in England. 1577. Snakes, toads, frogs, efts, swifts, hornets, wasps, flies – Cows not called these vermin — also Beetles, horse flies, tumbugs, locusts, grasshoppers, & also mischievous birds — as Ravens, crows, pies, choughs, rooks, kites &c. a reward for killing them by act of parliament. He names hawks & other birds of prey, namely, gorshawk, lanners, tersell, goshawk, jack, hobby. — buzzard, kite, ringtail &c.

Proverbs from small vermin.

D'Israeli p. 277 } He attributes to Oliver Cromwell: "a coarse but descriptive proverb, conveying the contempt
M. 12. 227 } he felt for some of his mean & troublesome coadjutors — "Rats will be lice." "

M. 2. 276. Hair worms or snakes. (See M. 18. 155

Justus Gage of Michigan, 1856, has made many observations and experiments, and is fully satisfied that the large & small crickets deposit these snakes in water – & that they are the natural product of the body of the cricket, or a parasite. He has seen them jump into water in a pail and then produce hair snakes. He found a hair snake 7 inches long coiled up in the abdomen of a dead cricket. — Some still think these snakes are vibified horsehairs.

From Michigan Farmer, in N. E. Farmer Jan. 1857.

N. E. Farmer April 1857. Mary Jewett says that cricket produces hair worms. O.S.S. says he killed a rattlesnake a foot in length from a wounded cricket.

Snow Flies or Fleas or Gnats.

Are noticed N. E. Farmer 1857 by Elias Sharpe of Lockport N.Y. They appear in February or March amidst snow, frost & water – an innumerable and harmless. He asks when they come from & what they live upon — Snow gnats are noticed in Harris's Insects of Massachusetts p. 404. They are wingless, & live on the ground. Not common in mass.

"Moths will burn their wings" Wm. Browning. "They blemish their wings in the blaze in Europe as in America."

Snow Fleas are said to be plenty in spring time, and often get into the sap troughs. Wm. Clark.

Destructive Insects.

These increase faster than gardens & orchards. This may be attributed to the gradual decrease of small birds, partly owing to the destruction of forests, but chiefly owing to that wanton race of sportsmen, who shoot innocent birds. Nature intended the small birds to be maintained by the destruction of insects, & if the former are wantonly destroyed, the field & garden crops must pay the penalty. Downing. 1857.

Pismires.

Chr. 2. 256. Josselyn pretends that ants fell from the clouds in a storm 10 Sept, that one might have "walked up to the ankles in them" Mandeville

Blacksnake with white ring about its neck — O.S.S. (above) always thought such a snake a myth, as one existent, but found one 6 inches long with a whitening, no bigger than a large knitting needle. [Contin. M. 18. 154

330

Small Vermin [Cont from M. 12. 227
" " M. 11. 213.

"It is observed, that, in proportion as cultivation is extended, destructive insects multiply, and their depredations become more serious."
Harris on Insects.

"With us the creaking of crickets does not begin till summer is gone, and the continued and monotonous sounds, which they keep up, during the whole night, so long as autumn lasts, are both wearisome and sad". Harris, p 122.

[What does this mean? The evening creaking was here regular before the first of August, 1854! The sound may be a very little varied from the September noise. The whitish crickets, he says, begin to chirk about the middle August & leave us after the middle of September.

Nocturnal Grasshoppers
Diurnal Grasshoppers or locusts } both when caught emit a dark colored fluid from their mouths. Harris p. 127.

M. 4. 92. 1730. A recipe published for destroying Bedbugs.

Ed. Enc. II. 506 } Some monks in Palestine, who sought to expiate their sins by mortifications would not catch or kill the vermin on their bodies — The Jews [in those days or when?] killed body-vermin on other days but would not on the sabbath. They said that he who killed a "pediculum" (louse) on the sabbath was as guilty as he who killed a camel on the sabbath.

The wounded British soldiers in the hospitals near Constantinople complain much of lice & other vermin. The Turks are unclean of person, and vermin are plenty. Letter from Constantinople Nov. 1854

b. 33/ M. 12 227 | Toads. Are they venomous? There is no reason to believe that they spit out venomous saliva, as used to be supposed. The pustules or warts of the skin emit a pothy fluid when the toad is provoked, which is irritating & may affect the skin of some animals, but the toad is not venomous — so says Dr Kirby. Snakes swallow toads with impunity, and some kinds are eaten as frogs are by men.

Yet some Finnish physiologists (2 named) think the matter in the pustules is somewhat poisonous, & has so proved when applied to a tortoise & a bird. They do not pretend that any human being was ever poisoned by a toad.
Harpers Mag. May 1854

They same writer doubts whether toads were ever found in the hearts of trees & in solid rocks — says such accounts are not well authenticated. Dr Buckland thinks there may have been a narrow hole into the tree or rock, which contained a toad, which was overlooked by the workmen. Common workmen are the only ones who have found toads in rocks or trees.
Ibid.

Insects on the Pruth, Russia.
An American is now detained at a lazaretto at Skoulani on the Russian side of the Pruth, with Jews & Hungarians, say the Jews & Polanks were far worse than those of Cologne. Insects were innumerable — the tribes that fly, crawl, bite, sting, prize & stab — musketoes, fleas, bugs, &c &c made night hideous with their humming, buzzing, creeping, crawling, biting, stinging.
N. Y. Tribune June 1854

17 years Locusts.

M.2 A Newspaper, Feb. 1855, states that these locusts will
946 appear this year, 1855, in a small district about Barnstable, Mass., on the eastern shore of Maryland, & from near Baltimore to Carlisle, Pa.; in Kanawha Co. Virginia; in several places in Kentucky; in Illinois & Gallia counties Ohio. Baltimore paper.

N.Y. Tribune March 1855, says the wives of tenants in N York when inquired of by other women about the house, make many things bad, & tell stories about innumerable rats, cock-roaches and bedbugs that cannot be cleared out. [many times true, probably.

Canker worms have done much injury about Boston,
M.12.345 in Middlesex County, &c. June 1/855.
18.154

Caterpillars or appletree worms have also done
M.12.305 damage extensively in some towns. 1855.
8.54

Cut worms of late years have been very destructive in northern New York, viz in Jefferson Co. &c. Also in Allegany Co. N.Y. They destroy Indian corn, grass, spring wheat, barley, Oats, &c. especially in old grass land, ploughed up, or in grass.
Cultivator New York July 1855.

Chinch Bugs have done much damage to spring Wheat, Oats, &c. in Northern Illinois. Attacks Timothy Grass Indian corn, &c. This is the 5th year they have prevailed in N. Illinois
Ibid.

Have done damage in Indiana to wheat, corn, oats, &c several years; & been more destructive than usual to wheat &c. 1855. Chinch bug is said to be Micropus leucopterus. Ibid

California

In June 1855, Grasshoppers were committing great ravages in many places in California. Also in Utah. Fears of a famine in Utah or Salt Lake.

M.16.202 Insects in Grass.

Insects in France

Horace Greely says July 1855, says the summers France is cool & humid so yard with ours, and breeds far fewer insects than ours. [Is this true of Europe generally?

S 330
M. 2.211 Toads.

A writer in the N.Y. Independent says the toad is a very honest, well meaning, but much slandered individual; and a garden is his favorite resort. Toads are homely, but they take no pains, and do not fret about it. The solemn way in which they squat is rather quizzical, with their knotty brown backs slanting downward, & their solemn eyes staring upwards. They are enemies of cut worms, & we cultivate the acquaintance of several toads in our garden [so do I.

The N.E. Farmer for Sept 1855 has remarks upon the much abused, much slandered toad. The toad is very useful to the gardener, & devours a great number of insects & worms. He commences his work in the dusk of the evening. [In my garden they commence in the twilight after sunset and are hopping about in every direction] They sometimes catch flies in a house.

Bedbugs and Lice were in most families in N.E. county towns in 1855 and are in many - 0 years before, when [illegible] Bedbugs [illegible] 1855 [illegible] most [illegible] and [illegible]

Cont on page 332

Exchange on England, or depreciation of New England Money or Currency.

M. 2. 163. M. 2. 208 c. P. 176 of this

New England silver shillings in 17th century had 72 grains of silver, while English sterling shillings had 92 2/10 gr. (or at least 92 3/5 gr.)

m. 5. 84. mun. 5. 225

77½ £ Sterling were equal to 100 £ N.E. shillings.
100 £ sterling were equal to 129 £ in N.E. shillings (or at most 129 1/31 £)

Thus sterling was in reality 29 per cent in advance of N.E. money & worth 29 per cent more for a shilling or pound yet in practice the difference was less.

Mass. 3/ p. 206 Money paid here for the instruction of the Indians, received from the Corporation in England, was called only 6 per cent advance. 1660. £ sterling was allowed only 6 per cent more than our N.E money. Corporation in Eng. complained of this; - understood exchange was 25 per cent. - In 1663. they understood sterling was 15 or 20 per cent in advance of New England coin. Some people said it was difficult to get such an advance; sometimes the exchanges were even. But Mr Usher will allow 12 per cent - and he sells his goods to us at 3 pence on a shilling advance; that is, sells what cost a sterling shilling for 1/3 in N.E. money while the common advance on goods is 6 pence or more on a shilling, for ready money. - In 1664, Corporation in England say merchants there will allow 20 per cent advance for a sterling bill to be paid for in N.E. coin. Think Mr Usher should allow 14 or 15 per cent for bills to be paid in England.

mun. 3. p. 223

mun. 3. 226. In 1667. Mr Usher allowed 16 per cent advance on a bill of exchange on England, to be paid 5 June, for 500 £

p. 176 of this. Advance on Goods, sterling cost; - 38 per cent 1660.
" " do. " " 41⅔ " 1666.
" " do " " 75 per " 1702
" " do - " " 125 " " 1712
" " do " " 100 " " 1713.
" " do " " 256 " " 1724
" " do " " 500 " " 1738
" " do " " 675 " " 1745
" " do " " 1200 " " 1750 Jan.

Con. 6. 326

Connecticut procured bills of exchange on England by agency of John Ledyard, 1770 & 1771. at par, allowing for difference in currency.

			£
Dec. 1770.	100 £ sterling called	72½ adv. in N York money	same as 129. 7. 6. N.E
Jan. 1771	100 £ Sterling "	77½ " " " " "	132. 2. 6 N.E
about 1771.	100 £ sterling "	82½ " " " " "	136. 17. 6. N.E

Par would be £ 17, 15. 7 N.Y. or £ 133. 6. 8 N.E. = par of 100 £ sterling.
Ledyard charged 3¾ per cent commission.

1305 £ sterling cost 2407. 15. 3 N.Y. with Com. or 1805. 16. 5.
1305 £ St is 1740 £ N.E. add 3¾ per cent 65¼ £. makes 1805. 5. 0 -
There was 19. 6. 2½ more paid for do. - selling - not explained.

Con. 6. 138. For buying bills of Exchange in N. York, 1770, &c. The usual commission was 2½ per cent.

Con. 6. 204. 6% per cent was added to New England money in 1711 to make it equal to sterling, or to buy sterling bills.

H. 15, 356. In 1755. the wholesale merchants sold English Goods at 170 £ lawful for what cost 100 £ sterling. (100 £ sterling was £ 133⅓ - added 33 per cent. 36 £ + it makes 169 £. ⅔ of the odd money

Exchange on England.

Thomas Fitch's Account Book. Boston

In 1720 & 1726 he paid for bills of exchange on England 130 per cent advance. He bought many.

Bill of exchange,	150 £ sterling,	cost	150 + 150 + 45 £	= 345	N.E. Bills,
"	do 200	"	200 + 200 + 60	= 460	in do do.
"	do 100	"	100 + 100 + 30	= 230	in do do.
"	do 250	"	250 + 250 + 75.	= 575	in do do.

In one instance the advance is only 120 p.ct.

In 1722. some 130 per ct. advance — some 135 per cent. once 140. p.c

First part. In 1723 Exchange on E. was 140 per cent advance — some 130 p.c.

Last part. In 1723 Oct Exchange 150 p.ct — 250 £ sterling cost 625. in N.E. money

In 1724 July do 175 p.ct. May & Sept do 170. 175 & 180 per cent (most 180

In 1725 Jany. do still 180 per cent.

In 1726 April May. some 180 & some as high as 190 p.c. advance

In 1726. Nov. Exchange 185 + 190 p.ct. adv. Same Jan. 1727.

Exchange rose to 200 p.c. adv — in 1732 was 240, in 1734 was 250, & in 1735. 260 p.c. adv.

Thus in 15 years exchange rose from 130 to 260 per cent adv.

The advance on the sterling prices of goods imported as noticed by the Fitch was as follows — some profit included (in last).

1720 Castor Hats imported — adv. 1720. 150 per cent — What cost 100 £ sterling were estimated at 100 + 100 + 50 £ or 250 £ in N.E.

" Garlets & Calicoes 200 p.ct. adv. cost of 100 £ was 300 £ in N.E.

" Hose 1720. 175 per cent adv. Womens Shoes 175. Cutlery. 1720. 175 What cost 100 £ St. was valued here 100 + 100 + 75 = 275 £

" Things 200 per cent adv. 1725. Galloons same. Hats 190 p.ct. adv. + 200 p.ct

1724. Advance on some Goods 250 per cent. adv. on Poplin 250 p.ct.

1725. Womens Hose 225 p.ct. adv. Red Velvet 250. Hardware 250 (cost so called.

1726 Scarlet Camlet 250. Cheek 25.

1727. Camlet 225 adv. Knives & forks 250.

1728 Leather Breeches 250. ——— 1729. Some Goods 300 per cent adv. advance in 9 or 10 years from 150 to 300 p.cent — The advance on goods was more than the advance on bills of exchange; say 25 per cent on the price of exchange & some more & some less to cover commissions, freight, insurance, interest, &c.

M.S. 143. Ordinary exchange on England at Boston in New England money, 1680, was 20 per cent advance Barn. Davis says. — One man says he has had bills paid in England at 10 per cent.

M. 1. 280. David Anderson had 100 £ in England 1677. which is estimated at 150 £ in N.E. money [illegible]

Sept 1719. M. 4. 116. Rev John Wise, contending about his salary, says silver was 12/. per ounce on bills of credit, and some wanted double or 13/4. ——— But goods in 1720 may

M. 4. 117. was only 50 per cent advance for bills; that is, 6/ in specie was only 9/ in bills of credit, in price of goods.

M. 4. 117. English goods called in Price current 200 per cent advance in 1720. This included cost, charges and a profit. — say good cost Sterling 100 £ in England. bill of exchange in N.E money to pay this cost 230 £, leaving 70 £ N.E. for charges & profit. So 100 £ cost, worth here 300 £ N.E. — charges & profit about 30 per cent — near the same as on preceding page 1755.

M. 4. 181. Gov Shirley says exchange in 1730 was over 200 per cent, or about 220 and in 1741 was about 450 per cent.

[Continued on M. 19. 258

Exchange on England.

Mass. Rec. 1668 IV. 2. 368. } Massachusetts owed 1600 pounds to be paid in London, for masts sent to the king. Genral Court offered 120 £ in money in New England, to any one that would pay 100 £ in London. That is, they offered 20 per cent advance The difference between our money & sterling was more than that. [see 20 per cent on preceding pages.

Variations in 1720 (see page 333. See p. 176.

m. 13 p. 359 Garlets & Caliwes cost 223. 8. £ sterling. advance 200 per cent making 3£ in our currency (bills) for 1£ sterling.

360 Fans, colored & ribbed, womens — 200 per ct advance

360 Mens Hose, 16 doz cost 175 per cent advance was 106.8.6

360 Womens Shoes laced at 5. 6 pair — advance on this 175 per cent — so cost 36/. + 175 per ct adv 63/. all 99/ £

361. Cutlery cost 23.10.8 sterling. advance 175 per ct, 64.13.4. all 64.14.4

361. Silk Mitts 5 doz, and 200 per cent added to cost. all. 18.10.6

361. Yard wide Stuff 30 yds 35/. 185 per cent adv. 64/9 — all 4.19.9

361 Rugs 26 ells cost 51.26. sterling — adv. 200 per cent. all 153.7.6

361 Galloons cost 17/6 gron sterling adv. 200 per cent.

362. Handkfs. 13 doz. cost £106.0. add 190 per cent he says, but he adds 19.1.0 which is 185 per cent. 29 ½ %

The advance varied from 175 to 200 per cent; or the cost in New England bills was from 2¾ to 3£ for 1£ sterling in England.

1721. 13. 363. advance on Knives & cleavers only 150 per cent

1722. latter part } Bills of Exchange 140 per cent adv. } These do not
1723 first part } Silver Money 13/6 ounce Fifth rep correspond

100 £ sterling could be paid by £240 £. if paid by exchange.
100 £ sterling in silver at 13/6 g. N. E. l. m. would require in bills 270 £.

1725 to 1728 } The advance on sterling cost of many articles was 250 per cent. 100 £ sterling cost in our bills, including charges & some profit £350. or 3½ for 1 sterling An ounce of silver was 16/. in bills (of sterling. or 3⅛ for 1 sterling

1729 1730 } The advance on sterling cost was 300 per cent, or 4 for 1. an ounce of silver was 20/. or 3 for 1. (and 4 for 1 sterling. Exchange 200 per cent (and perhaps more). A sterling bill of exchange for 100 £ was bought for 300 £ in bills of credit. 100 £ sterling in costly goods, without profit required 400 £ in bills of credit at 20/. an ounce. — a monstrous discrepancy. Some error.

M. 2. 2966. Prosperity. (Sup. 21.

Prosperity corrupts & wealth usually brings its avenger; the selfishness of commerce & the feebleness of luxury, may make our hands weak and our hearts cold.

Man placed in perpetual prosperity would lose the nobler capacities of his nature in indolence and enjoyment.

Alison Sermons

If seasons were uniformly prosperous, & nature would do the whole; man would be left only to enjoy; and freed from the necessity of thought, would sink into animal indulgence, & the powers of his mind stagnate in corruption.

Alisons Sermons.

(This Sermon was on Seasons of Scarcity: after the severe season of 1800.

To nations as to individuals, the seasons of adversity are the seasons of their highest virtue.

Ibid.

There is something in the opulence of nations which has hitherto been found hostile to national virtue; and amid the long sunshine of prosperity, there is a malignant spirit of selfish intent apt to arise which withers the fairest promises of national greatness.

Sermon on the victory at Trafalgar.

There is no more perilous ordeal for man, no greater curse can be imposed on him, than a life of unshadowed prosperity — Yet some prosperity is good; plants & flowers want light & shade, sun & cloud, and so does man.

Edinburgh Review 1847.

336 Saw Mills, Fulling Mills. [Cont from M.G. 329.
Clothiers Con. 10. 304.

Deeds p. 47. John Combs came to Northampton about 1695 owned a Fuller. Had a fulling mill adjoining Bartletts mill on the Mill-brook in 1700. He mortgaged it in 1700 to secure a debt of 17£ due to Nathaniel Dwight & also mortgaged his other estate, including a 40 gallon copper, a screw press, iron plate, papers for clothiers shears, for worsted combs, a frame & irons [Canton hooks] with his rack. He kind the fulling mill of Samuel Bartlett.

Deeds p. 263. In 1684 Col Pynchon granted Isaac Meacham the stream of Freshwater for a fulling mill about 30 rods from the mouth. A outlet grew out of this 1705-6. It does not appear whether a fulling mill had been set up or not. [See Pynchons first deed to Meacham in Deeds p. 36. The place was the lower Falls. Pynchons mill was above

Deeds p. 286. Joseph Cooley & Sp is called "Fuller" 1739

Deeds p. 116. Samuel Bartlett at his decease in N.H. 1712. had on Manhan a Fulling mill valued at about £4.
Gristmill & land 40£. Sawmill & land 44£
Joseph had Gristmill & fulling mill & 1/4 Sawmill £ 10.13.4

N.H.I. p. 128. Joseph Bartlett 1755 had 3/8 Gristmill & 3/8 Slitting mill 42/8 (16£ O.T.) & Sawmill 66/8 Fulling mill prob. in Jona Clapps hands. J.B. had Clothiers shears & plate 40£

Deeds 113. There was a Fulling mill in Hatfield 1707 — seems to have been near Belknaps house-lot.

N.H.I. 457. Deac Medad Pomeroy made a motion for a fulling mill place in N.H. 1682 — "some convenient place". Granted. "Combs Mill." "Road to Combs mill" — This was a fulling mill, in vicinity of the present paper mill. When erected?

N.H.I. 277. John Combs has liberty to set up a fulling mill on mill river 1702. [Was this first erection of Combs mill. in or after 1702?

M.A. 123. 1708. Clothiers iron screw offered for sale.

Woodbury had a sawmill before 1683. Hist of W. p. 68.

Woodbury granted ~~a plantation~~ to Abraham Fulford. January 1700-01 — he could, it was said, comb wool, weave & full cloth. He set up a fulling mill.
Hist. p. 73.

Dr Trumbull says in his History of Con. that there was but one clothier in the colony in 1713. He did little else but full cloth; much of it was worn without shearing or pressing. [Dr. T. must be in error as to there being but one fulling mill There must have been several in Con. before 1713.
p. 73

Con. 8. 335. Francis Thresher of Milford was a Clothier — came to M. 1686. sold house land & shop built for his trade 1690

Miss Caulkins 420 } The first Fulling Mill in Newlondon was established by Peter Hackley on Nahantic River 1693

Con 7. 49. Wm. Ward of Middletown had a fulling mill in 1688 — gave it to 2 sons by will. Mill Stand, Stocks &c were valued at 60£ in 1690.

Ellis's Roxbury p. 82. John Pierpont had liberty to set a Fulling mill on Stony River, Roxbury. 1656. Perhaps not built.

Sawmills. Fulling Mills &c

Coffin Newbury p. 148 — J. Aman in Newbury, 1687, proposed to set up a fulling Mill on certain conditions, "and to full the town's cloth on the same terms that Mr. John Pearson doth full cloth." [There was a fuller in Newbury before 1687]

Mun Contribs p. 66. 74. 90. 91 — Newlondon Mills. John Winthrop began to build a corn mill in 1657. The people built the dam and heavy work at 2/. a day paid by the town. A Bolting mill erected by Wait Winthrop 1669. Mun Coll. 9. Winthrop's mill was on Mill River. One there still. Where is it?

p. 403, 404 — second grist mill built by R. Manwaring on Jordan Brook in 1712. Other mills p. 404. Sawmill granted M.G. 329.

Wind mill erected 1726.

M. 14. 132. Brickell in his account of North Carolina, mentions Grist Mills, but does not allude to Sawmills. 1737

Was all sawing done by hand in 1737? Perhaps so.

14. 126. They exported from N. Carolina 1737. planks & boards. Were these sawed by hand? perhaps not.

Mills in Lancaster. [Worcester Magazine. II. 285

A corn mill was finished May 1654. The stones said to have been brought from England [not certain].

A saw mill erected about 1659. Grant for it Nov. 1658.

Will. H. 298 — A captive from Lancaster 1705, built a sawmill in Canada to get release for himself & others. Whitney p. 43. 44 says this was the first sawmill ever in Canada.

Windsor Con

M. 4. 2. In 1664, Windsor paid "for carting timber from the woods to the pit and from the pit to the meeting house 8/." for work on the m.h. It appears from this that Windsor had no sawmill in 1664, but still sawed boards by hand. Perhaps she had a mill at a distance from the centre.

Rowley Fulling Mill.

M. 9. 328 & M. 3. 234 — Johnson's account of a fulling mill at Rowley about 1643 (or 1638). Need explanation. He connects cloth making there with spinning cotton. Was cotton cloth fulled? Did they mix cotton with flax, or wool? Could they get flax or wool so easily.

Charlestown.

Frothingham 103 — Charlestown had 1640. a windmill, (built 1635) a watermill near Spot Pond, and in 1645. a tide-mill at the Middlesex canal landing. The miller ground for 1/3 part of the profit of the mill, but had a house, oil for the mill, &c. — Sawpit is mentioned but there is no mention of a sawmill. The law allowed only 1/16 for toll, & required the miller to keep weights & scales.

Ibid 115.

"Eight gallons of lamp oil" were used about the mill. Was it to oil the machinery, or for evening light?

Ibid. 85. Thomas Goytmore built the mill near Spot Pond

Ibid 103 — Clapp & Edgerick and Dea. Stetson built the tide mill.

Burning the Woods [Cont from M.12.203 " M.9.312467

Laws in Edition of 1755] Law pub. Jan. 17 1742. (ie 1742-3.
"It is found by experience that the burning of the woods does greatly impoverish the lands, prevents the growth of wood & destroys much fences to the great detriment of the owners."

No person to set fire in any woods or land lying in common, without leave from town or proprietors. Penalty 40/ & to pay damages. Towns or proprietors may order their woods to be set on fire, appointing 2 persons for that purpose, who shall appoint time & give notice. Act for 3 years. revived & continued to 1761

Law of 1753 in same Volume] Is similar. Preamble the same. Town or proprietors may fire their common lands by employing 2 or more wardens for that purpose, who are to give notice in the town, & in adjoining towns whose woods adjoin. Act for 10 years. - nearly as in 1743.

Western Lands, Ohio, &c [Hist of Woodbury, p. 36.
Dr Hildreth of Ohio says the redmen formerly set fire to the fallen leaves every autumn, these firings prevented the growth of shrubs & underbrush & destroyed the lower branches of the trees. The eye could run from hill to hill, when there were only bodies of trees like pillars, supporting a leafy top or roof. — After white men came, the annual fires were checked, & the woodlands became filled with shrubs & young trees, obstructing the vision & converting the beautiful forest into a rude & tasteless wilderness.

Worcester Mass Vol II. p. 1] Shrewsbury was burnt over by settlers in towns around, which towns were settled before S. and vast tracts of wood & timber destroyed, so that in some places the soil itself was to the hard pan for many acres. Shrewsbury began to be settled 1717. It then had Sutton S. Mendon & E. Lancaster N. Worcester W.

M.14.123. In North Carolina, Brickell says 1737 that they were obliged to burn over grass land every 10th of March by law. to get feed for their cattle, &c. Does not say whether it was in woods. They made no hay. Cattle & horses ate grass, moss, &c. He mentions Savannahs covered with grass & flowers.

M.14.130. The cane or reedy places are burnt over by law & the cattle feed on the canes, & find good pasturage. He calls these grounds cypress swamps. M.14.123. He mentions burning the grass and burning the canes; the latter done to drive out the wild beasts; they make a crackling noise in the flames. — Brickell does not say that leaves are burnt in the woods — only mentions grass

Northampton Woods.
Old William Clark, born 1721 said that when he was a young (say 1740), a deer could be seen on Robert's Hill 40 rods, there being no underbrush, & trees were sparsely scattered. Fires destroyed all the bush & small trees, except in swamps, & large trees were almost as far apart as oaks in a western "oak opening."

M.12.203. Ware woods were formerly burnt over for many years and a stray beast could be seen from top of Coy's Hill, the trees were so few.

Burning the Woods
Prairies

The blue joint grass, so called, covered all the low, wet lands of the Illinois prairies, 20 years ago, and often grew to the height of 5 or 6 feet, very thick, when dried. And set on fire the flames, roar & crackle, and almost turn night into day by the brilliant light; and shine into the windows & between the logs of the huts of the settlers with terrific brightness. The fire surges & rolls & swerves & dazzles, & the light is like the sun at noon day; and the air around becomes hot and suffocating. The animals retreat before the flames and the dwellings of the settlers are burnt if not protected by ploughed land: the progress of the fire cannot be successfully resisted in the grass. Whenever the grass is thicker & drier than the rest, a pillar of flame shoots up, towards the sky, higher than elsewhere, — Where there is timber the fire burns up the leaves & underbrush, & rages in its decayed trees for some time; some falling rotten at the base are burnt off, & the crash of their falling trunks is heard. All the prairie becomes black. These fires when near settlers huts, occasion much terror and alarm, & sometimes destroy the buildings & contents.

Correspondent of Boston True Flag, referring to 1838.

[What is the blue joint grass of the Prairies?

Hist of Groton p 36. alludes to no burning the woods, and supposes the country was an entire forest in & about Groton in early days. He has not attended to the subject, I think.

340
on. 2. 270 Gaming. — [Cont. from M. 7. 277.

Laws of 1755. A law passed latter part of 1742, & published Jan. 17. 1742-3. Declares all notes, bonds, securities &c given for anything won "by gaming, or playing at cards, dice, tables, tennis, bowles or other game" or won by betting on the hands of those who do game, to be utterly void, &c. If a man who has lost pays money or goods at the time or after, he may sue & recover the same in 3 months; if he does not so sue, any person may sue & recover treble at all times the sum won & taken & costs — ½ to him & ½ to the poor.

[So it seems that cards, dice, tables [backgammon] tennis and bowls, (and some other games) were played by some in 1742 in Mass. or were supposed to be.

1855. It is estimated that there are 6000 places for gambling in New York city — many low, dirty holes & others fitted up in a style of splendor. Some are as bad as the gambling hells of Paris & London There is much gambling in staid Massachusetts There were 75 gambling houses in Boston some years ago. — It is worse in New Orleans & other Southern cities and in steam boats on the Mississippi, Ohio, &c Washington has been a favorite resort for blacklegs. At one time there were over 50 places for gambling there which were frequented by members of Congress & other public men — Lately California has been distinguished for gambling — No man who has been a gambler will ever stoop to live by honest work.
N. York Evangelist.

Love of Gaming.
An immoderate love of play, especially at games of hazard, seems to be natural to all people unaccustomed to regular industry. Unemployed persons in civil and in savage life, run to something to stir & agitate their minds, run to gaming.
Robertsons Hist. Am. E. 203.

Mass. Rec. 2 E. 180. 1646] He who plays at games for money or money-worth shall forfeit treble the value so played or gained for.

Ordinations [Cont. from p. 267.

Francis's Watertown p. 65 } Rev. Mr Gibbs was ordained at Watertown Oct. 6. 1697, in the open air, in a cold day. The west side party the town had the Majority and the Selectmen, & would not let the east part enter the meeting house.

Ibid p. 113 Mr Richard Roswell Eliot was ordained at Watertown, June 21. 1780. The town appropriated 1600 pounds in the currency of the time, to defray the expenses of Ordination.

Ordination in Early Church.

Mass. 3. 289 Turner's account. The people had a right to object to, or ratify ordinations.

Mass 3. 298 Another account of early Ordinations. After the clergy became a separate order, one who was received into the ordo was said to be ordinari.

3. 298 Ordination is not commanded expressly by God Luther pronounced ordination not to be sacrament

Misc. 1767 Ordination of Rev. Mr Cumming in Boston, in Old South. 1767. A great and sumptuous entertainment, followed. It required 2 hours to hold the guests. The extravagances were attacked in a newspaper. A warm controversy. John adams

Fowl. Chauncy p. 252 } Ordination of Rev. Nathaniel Chauncy at Durham, Feb 17. 1711.

15 lbs Pork & 1/2 bushel Malt. 0.4.4. — 20 lbs Sugar 6 · 0·10 0
Beef 16/. 20 lbs Butter 10/. 1·6·0 — 4 bush & 1/4 Wheat 3 4/3 0.17.0
Cheese 4/2. Hens, Goose & Turkey 1·0·8 — 3 " apples - 0 3.6
a Sheep & fetching from town. 0·9·0 — 2 lbs Mutton 0·3 0
meal for Beer 4/ 6 bl Cider 8/. 12.0 — Methegl. & Rum 0·12 6
Choc. Nutmegs, Spice, pepper, Nutmeg. Cubebs 6.0 — Hiring 5 horses 0·2 0
2 pigs, past pork, salt Do & beef. 6.6 — 4 neats tongues 0·2 8
Labor & trouble of my family 10.0 — Camp's gold. 0·5 6
4 women 6/ 3/. 3/. & 3/. 15.0

5·9 6

2 16. 2
5 9. 6
£8. 5. 8

342. Jurors in N. England or Juries.

m. 2. 288 mass. 2. 134.

Old Printed Laws 86 / 1634 to 1657 } Clerk of Court to send warrant to Constables of the towns for jurymen; proportionable to the inhabitants. Constable to give notice to freemen to choose as many jurors as the warrant requires. Such men to attend the court, being warned by the Constable and constable to return the warrant to clerk — The same proceedings for a special court. Jurors at special courts to have 4s/ pr day, to be paid by him who ask for a special court. (There are Jurors of trials.

Grand Jurors to be summoned in like manner to present misdemeanors, &c. Grand Jurors to have 3/ pr day "out of the fees & other profits of the court, or from the bounty, if court income fall short.

If Court & Jury cannot agree & proceed with peace of conscience, the next court of Assistants to determine.

Fees of petit jurors at common courts are not stated

Laws of 1749 } Selectmen to select men qualified to serve on petit Juries; town at a meeting to select 1/4 of the names to serve as jurors at Sup. Court so 3/4 of names to be put in one box as jurors at Inf. Courts & Gen. Sessions, and 1/4 in another box as jurors at Superior Court.

Clerks to issue Venires to town or constables. Constables to notify town, and at a town meeting, Clerk or one of Selectmen to draw out names of jurors to attend. Those drawn to be notified by Constable. Persons to serve in juries only once in 3 years.

It is mentioned that persons returned as petit jurors often "abscond" so that the constables cannot notify them. To prevent this difficulty, the constable may leave a certificate of their being drawn at their abode & this shall be a legal notification. If they neglect to attend, to be fined not exceeding 40/. bind over Boston 20£ or less (not exceeding 10£) Same fines for all that neglect to attend. Petit Jurors duly warned "frequently neglect to attend". all Each to be fined 40/. &c.

Jurors Fees in County of Suffolk to be 26/. a case at Superior Court, ie. foreman 4/. & 11 jurors 2/. each

Fees of all other Courts in other Counties not stated

Laws of 1753 } Fees of Jurors in Fee Bill of 1753 — Specie currency

same in Laws 1757 } Grand Jurors: 2/6 a day for foreman; the others 2/. a day

Fees of Petit Jurors — 2/. for each cause at Sup. Court for foreman; the others 1/6 a cause — Cause at Inferior Court or Sessions, foreman 1/. others 10. not including Suffolk.

same 1764

1756. Laws similar to 1749. Petit jurors selected from the whole list of jurors in the county, made out by selectmen; & petit jurors selected by the town the

1760. Laws similar. Selectmen to select men as in 1749. and to serve to select 1/4 of the names as jurors at Sup. Court. All complaint about "absconding" & same remedy

Fine for not attending 30/. Boston not exceeding 10£

Earlier Fees. Mass. 2. 134. 1703 to 1760. Jurors to divide real estate 2/. a day and 3d per mile for travel & expenses.

Mass. Records
I. 154. 1633 } The charges of County Courts both Judges, Juries and officers shall be borne by the actions arising in each county. Grand jury men to be allowed for expenses 3/. pr day by ye man; and jury for trial of causes 4/. by ye town. (Yet it is 4/. for the whole jury each action.

Grand Juries. Earlier

Mass. Rec.
E. 143. 1634-5 } Two grand juries to attend every year, one at Ipswich Court & one at Septembr Court to inform the Court of breaches of order and other misdemeanors.

Ibid. 159. 1635. Grand jury's diet to be paid for. Petty jury 3/. ea action.
" 175. 1636 } Grand jury men to admonish offenders against sumptuary laws.

344

Evidence of Indians, Slaves &c.

M. 2. 262
2. 299 &c.

Of accused clearing themselves by oath.

Their testimony was not considered so reliable as that of white men.

Old laws p. 78

By law of 1666, if Indians accused a person of selling or delivering strong drink to them, such Indian accusation was accounted valid against the accused, "except such person shall clear themselves by taking their oath to the contrary"

[Thus a white man's oath was of more validity than many Indian testimonies.

In laws of 1754 to 1760 & probably long before. p. 187.

Excise

A man not licensed, who sold liquor to a negro, Indian or mulatto slave or to a child or other person under the age of discretion, must be convicted when accused by these slaves, child or other person under the age of discretion, "and other circumstances concurring" unless the accused shall acquit himself or herself upon oath.

[How again the oath of a white man was permitted to outweigh the testimony of slaves as well as white young persons.

New Hampshire p. 72 & 73.

Court in New Hampshire 1670. refused to receive the oath of Benjamin Wait & Dr Weston or, who offered to clear themselves from the Indian charges by oath.

M. 14 p. 29

In cases of usury, or in charges of usury, the oath of the debtor was to be received, unless the Creditor swore there had been no usury, or not more than 6 per cent interest.

This among the whites or English.

M.2.2¼ Evidence or Witnesses

Old Printed Laws. 1641 p. 158 } Two or three witnesses required to put a man to death.

do - p 159. 1647 } Witnesses to have 2/ a day for travel and attendance. But if witness lives within 3 miles and has only Charlestown & Boston Ferry to cross, he is to have only 1/6 per day.

M.2.2½ Swearing on the Book.

Magnalia tt. 438. Under Andros, men were fined and imprisoned, because they would not swear on the book. They might not serve on juries. The Christians of New England scrupled the lawfulness of swearing on and by the Gospels. many famous Divines wrote against it. Chrysostom was against it. "In Scotland and the reformed Churches abroad, that ceremony was not used." Mather gives reasons for the unlawfulness or idolatry of this mode of swearing.

M.2.298 & 207 **Religious Services** – Their length &c. [Continued from 243
See Misc. 9.90. M.12.77. Sermons p. 243.

M.3.70. Services of Scotch Presbyterians in 1735.
2 hours and 2½ hours.

M.7.338. Services of Church of England in Hooker's day were two hours. Sermon sometimes one hour.

M.7.338. Services of Reformed Churches in those days, were only 1½ hour.

M.7.295. Herbert says an hour is enough for a sermon – all ages, he says, have thought an hour enough.

Pelham p. 28. Mrs Abercrombie, born in 1756, says the services in Pelham, (Presbyterian) were two hours, when she was young. Sermon and prayers were long, but no more services than now.

Packard's Franklin (Co.) p. 130. Rev. Mr Ashley of Deerfield had long services, 2 hours, from 10 to 12. One singing and one prayer took up one hour, & the sermon took up an hour. A.M.

Humboldt's Writings "Religious Thoughts & Opinions" p. 90. He was at London, July, 1828; he thought the London church service less edifying than that in Germany. "Two hours are consumed before the preaching begins, in reading passages from the Bible, saying the Creed, &c. The sermon is short, about half hour or so". "Very little singing of the congregation, and as little of the organ; both music and singing are short." The sermon he heard was cold; & he was told that sermons were generally so – about ¼ of the pillings were free over the row of benches. The others are locked, but two women are ready to let persons into locked pews, and receive a trifling present from these persons, when they go out of the church.

Formerly when the minister was unwell or absent, in N.E. some one read a sermon, & the deacons and others prayed. In Northampton, after Mr Edwards's dismission, "they sometimes met to read & pray among themselves" having no steady preacher. Edwards's Life p. 578

Deac. Enos Clark mentions Deacons meetings when he was young, when there was no preacher. – There were such in Westhampton when I lived there, and in all other towns.

N.H.1.333 Old people have told me that the Sabbath Services, of Rev. Mr Hooker, N. Hampton and Rev. Mr Judd, Southampton, were about 2 hours, each half day, before the Revolution.

Ed. Enc. III. 346. "Baxter is generally prolix and often metaphysical, but such was the taste of the times in which he lived."

The services in English Churches were formerly protracted often, so that many would fall asleep. Hence Swift's pithy allusion:–

"A bedstead of the antique mode,
Compact of timber many a load,
Such as our ancestors did use,
Was metamorphosed into pews;
Which still their ancient nature keep,
By lodging folks disposed to sleep."

Religious Services

Prayers of the Thibetans.

Their temples contain rows of praying cylinders, or tall praying machines, which are kept continually turning and the quantity of prayer & supplication thus ground out is astonishing!" A Naturalist among the Himalayas in Oct 1854 No. of Harpers Mag.

The praying cylinders are of leather small & large; some as large as a barrel. They are placed vertically upon an axis, & easily revolve. Written prayers are placed within a cylinder, & it is turned round by a string fastened to a crank, and at each revolution, a projecting arm strikes a bell, and all the prayers in the cylinder are supposed to be repeated at every stroke of the bell. "Some of these machines are put in motion by water power, and thus turn out an amount of supplication too great to be easily estimated." Some are small and are carried about by priests, who thus pick up a good living. If these cylinders do the work satisfactorily, no labor saving machine can be compared to them. All the supplications in the prayer book are repeated as often as the cylinder revolves. Harpers Mag.

Preaching wither without Notes.

M. 2. 295 2 Apr. M. 2. 496c [M. 18. 264.

M. 7. 282. Stoddards sermon against reading Sermons 1724.

M. 1. 314 Cotton Mathers Remarks about Reading Sermons

M. 4. 279. do do do about preaching with notes

M. 7. 349. Burnets account of the origin of reading sermons

M. 7. 413. Charles I was offered to read his sermons — he attributed the practice to the Puritans — Others considered extemporé preaching as puritanical.

M. 18. 23. Ch. Mortin's advice to use notes [M. 4. 171. Rev. S. Andrew of Milford preached 50 years without Notes.

Prayers for the Sick & afflicted, & Giving Thanks.

M. 1. 313. Cotton Mather 1719. says the bills desiring Prayers or praises, were first read in the morning, before any other service. Prayer followed.

M. 4. 278. In time of small pox in Boston, bills desiring prayers for over 100 sick persons had been offered in one assembly in one day often. Cot. Mather.

Baxters preaching & other services

but after the war only once. He says that before the war, he preached twice each Sabbath & once on Thursday, & occasionally at other times. Every Thursday evening his neighbors met at his house for religious conversation and instruction, & the cause sometimes prayed "to exercise them", & he sometimes prayed, & a psalm was sung. Somery one of the people had a prayer meeting by themselves, & a meeting on Saturday evening. On monday & Tuesday he & his assistant took 14 families between them for catechising & conference, each family by itself. Baxter spent an hour with each family in the two afternoons. His assistant was out in the forenoon. Before that he used to catechise them in the church. For 5 or 6 years he was obliged to practice physic — it was done gratis. There was a meeting the first Wednesday of first Thursday of every month; and the ministers came to his house every Thursday after lecture. [Yet during his 14 years at Kidderminster, he published 57 distinct works, including several quarto volumes.]

Baxters account of his ministry.

Sermons

A sermon is good that has power on the heart, and is good for nothing, no matter how good, if it has no moral power on man. People need moral change & preaching enforces truths, producing those changes. H. W. Beecher Cont. in M. 16. 307

Post & Riders

[cont. from m. 12. 193.

Con. 6. 186. Ebenezer Hurd of Stratford says Oct. 1786 that he "has been employed to ride as a post from this State to New York during the space of 48 years. Is 84 years old. Prays to be free from taxation—

[48 years would extend back to 1738. Probably he began before 1738. & did not ride till 84 years old—almost blind, as he was in 1786.

Jonathan Judd Jr. mentions in his diary in 1783 going to Springfield and Westfield after papers. He doubtless sent for them generally, as he had opportunity. M. 12. 193 He sent to Northampton for his newspapers in 1770. 71. &c. There was a post doubtless through Springfield, & perhaps at Westfield.

Prof Sidney Willard, who studied with his uncle Rev John Willard at Stafford. Cor. 1791. 2 and 3. says the weekly arrival of the post rider or postman was an event on which the family & he, a boy, feasted in anticipation. He rode on horseback. He brought the Hartford Courant, and perchance a letter, and collected all the current news and gossip at his starting place & such as he gathered on the way. He often came about dinner time, & was wont to share in the family repast & related his news while eating, & thus paid for his dinner, at least, he paid for it no other way. Prof Willard's Memories

Mass. Rec. IV. 2. 1673. 4] Every person sent on the public service, shall have 3 pence per mile in money in full for the expense of horse and man. Innholders shall take of such only 2 d. a bushel for oats and 4 pence for hay, day & night.

Jonathan Holcomb carried the Connecticut-Courant from Hartford through Berkshire to Albany for above 3 years previous to June 16. 1778. or poss sometime in 1775. He went through Stockbridge, Richmond, New Canaan, New Concord, Spencertown, Nobletown, Egremont. The towns are not rightly arranged apparently—at least the last

1774 March 23. Moses Cleaveland proposes to ride a post weekly between Norwich & Boston. To set out from Norwich on Thursday after the publication of the Norwich Packet — to go through Windham, Pomfret, Mendon, &c & arrive in Boston on Saturday. Set out from Boston on Monday & return by same road. Will carry letters, bundles and do any business. Not certain that he had encouragement to ride post.

1774 May 5. Selent Wilde, news-carrier, along the road from Boston through Lancaster, Rutland, &c. to Northampton & Deerfield. says his Master owes him 9 & all will owe him 1 dollar a for the 6 months. Is urgent for pay.

1774 June A post rider from Boston to Portsmouth, left Boston on Tuesday morning, returned to Boston on Saturday Evening 5 days to go 60 miles & return. Carried packages, &c

Cont. in M 19. p. 385

Horse Hire, &c. — Cont. from M. 12. 192

Wm Clark charged for horse hire —

1766 Horse to Hartford 6/8. 1768 Horse to Middletown 6/8
1766. Cart to Landing 1/. atamo. Horse to landing 1769. 1/2
1770. Horse to Chickopee 1/8. Horse to Tobs Hill, double. 1771, 1/8.
1765 Cart to Hartford 6/.
1767. Wm Clarks Horse to Boston by Elkin C. 12/6 (1½d mile
1766. Horse to Northington town (Paul Guilford) 5/7
1765 Horse to Dudley (Joshua Healey) 6/
Horse to Northampton, & part was 1/2. (only 7 m
1770 Horse to Timo Pomeroy, W.H. & carried Double 1/2
1769 Horse "out to Landlord Clapps" E.H. 8d.
1782 My Horse to Boston 16/8. (2d a mile.
1773 Horse to Chesterfield 1/6. (prob. hither part
1781. Horse to South Hadley 1/6, also 2/3
1781 Horse to Sunderland 2/3.

most of these charges were, 2 pence a mile but some only 1½d. and two or three charges may be over 2d. They were not cash but Cartage prices.

Aaron Hall charged for horse hire 1799 to 1810, about 2 pence per mile, & the same for sleigh (cutter), and later the same for waggon — 1816. horse & sleigh 8 cents a mile 1816. or 1814 & 1826. Horse was 3d a mile or waggon 3d, but sometimes a little less, or about 2½d

Horse Hire in Hadley. (See Misc. 9 125.

1757 to 1775 was usually 1/ O.Tenor 1 3/3d for mile in accounts of ~~O. Smith~~ J. Pierce & D. Smith often 2d or 2½d sometimes 1/ O.T.

Had 3.118. Enos Smith charged for horse to Springfield 2/8 (20 miles at 1/ O.T.) 1772 — Horse to Granby 1/.
3.118. Waggon to Pelham 1770. 2/. Horse to Boston 1774. 13/4. that is, 100 miles at 1/ O.T. Horse to Northampton 5d
Another to Boston 1774. 13/4. Horse plowing 2d day 9d
3.121. Horse to Chesterfield 2/. 1773 (probably 15 miles @ 1/ O.T.
3.96. Elkanah Smith. 1769. horse to Springfield 2/8 (or 20/ O.T.) 1/ mile O.T.

Continued from M. 12. 363.

Mrs. Amsden, born 1776, says 1854. that the old way of limiting the baggage to 14 lbs was universal no inconvenience. Few wished to carry more. For some time after stages began to run (about 1784) most people in the country carried their clothing, &c
p. 269 in the stage, in portmanteaus, Saddlebags and valises – in the same things they had used in riding horseback. They were not provided with small trunks for travelling. Here & there a small trunk appeared – there may have been many owned by city people or Boston, &c. – She was daughter of a man who kept a stage Tavern in Palmer. Major Graves-

Stages Between N York & Philadelphia.

M. 13. 334. Stage waggons began 1756. – 2d line began 1765. 3 days to go through. 2d a mile. 3d line began 1766; had stage waggons with seats on springs. Preceding had no springs. Were went through in 2 days. 3d a mile or 2d through. 1765 waggon was a covered Jersey waggon. Stage Coaches began 1773. Through in 2 days; fare 4£. outside 2£.

History of the Post Office – See a sketch by an American in Edinb. Encyc. Vol XVIII. p. 416, 417. &c

E. E. 18. 417. Dr Franklin was postmaster in 1753, and then began the practice of advertising Letters

M. 13 177. 193. Boston Post Office advertised 87 letters, April 28. 1755. This was the first advertisement that I noticed, probably the first in Boston. – After this the Letters were advertised

M. 12 363. in Boston, not regularly but now & then. But in 1759 & after they seem to have been adv. regularly in October.

Con. Q. 296. Letters in Newhaven Post-Office. adv. June 11. 1756 – 36 Letters.

Stage Travelling 1791.

Prof. Sidney Willard says he went in a stage coach, or stage waggon rather, from Cambridge to Brookfield in July 1791. 65 miles in 14 hours. This was esteemed fast travelling then; it was in the early days of stage travelling. This required diligent & active drivers.

The next day he & his companion set out from Brookfield for Stafford in a chaise. The road was not good in any part & for the last 6 or 7 miles was unfit for a chaise and they had to walk. Went 20 miles from B. to S. in 6 hours.

M. 7. 247. First attempt to carry passengers & the mail from Portland (Falmouth) to Boston was in 1787, in a carriage. It was a two horse waggon. Left Boston on Saturday & reached Portsmouth on Monday, and Portland on Thursday. 5 days or parts of 5 days. Price of passage 20£. Considered "cheap & expeditious."

Boston Post Office.

1774 Jan. 5. Letters advertised were in all 301. – those for other towns in the colony were 71 – Almost 1/4

See other years M. 12. 363.

1774 Jan. Dr Franklin was dismissed from the Post Office as
Evening Post. General P.M. in America, after he had published the Letters &c
ordinary letters, & defended the Americans before the Privy Council.
John Foxcroft was P.M. with him, & was retained.

Muse. 13. 6. Post Masters at Northampton

The mails were carried by posts from Philadelphia, to Newyork (and so on thereabout) & returned once a week in summer and once a fortnight in winter & returned down to 1753. But Dr Franklin 1754 ordered the post or mail to go to Newyork thrice a week in summer, and once a week in winter. In 1756 Franklin ordered that the mail to New England which had hitherto started once a week in summer and once a fortnight in winter, should start once a week all the year round, so that "answers to letters between Philadelphia & Boston might be obtained in 3 weeks which used to require 6 weeks". This must refer to the winter.

[The once a fortnight winter post between Boston & Newyork had continued more than half a century before 1755. It previously took 2 weeks in summer to get an answer to a letter between Boston & Newyork and 4 weeks in winter. After 1753, it only took two weeks in winter as well as summer. From Newyork to Philadelphia it required one week in summer to send a letter & get an answer for 25 years before 1754, and two weeks in winter. Letters from Boston to Philadelphia & back required 3 weeks in summer & 6 weeks in winter; but after 1755 required three weeks all the year.

U.S. Post Offices.

Estimate of letters mailed in U.States — N.Y. Tribune 1855.

	Revenue	Dead Letters
1790. 265.545 letters —	$ 37.935 —	7376
1800. 1.965.628 " —	280.804 —	54.600
1810. 3.861.788 " —	551.684 —	107.272
1820. 8.895.415 " —	1.111.927 —	247.095
1830. 13.804.684 " —	1.850.383 —	383.468
1840. 40.891.698 " —	4.543.522 —	1.135.880
1850. 69.426.452 " —	5.352.971 —	1.928.572
1854. 119.634.418 " —	6.255.586 —	3.323.178.

These are estimates to some extent, & uncertain. In England & Wales, in 1854, 355.000.000 letters were sent by mail — and the dead letters were only 1.707.779.

M. 12. 362. Old Post Office in Colonies.

Frothingham p. 213] A general Letter office was established in 1691. [Does this mean General Post Office? or only Law office by Massachusetts? M. May 31. 1690. John Knight of Charlestown appointed post — Probably by Mass.

Ibid 247. 1714. The Boston Post-office was open every Monday from 7 to 12 O'clock [May 31. 1714. so advertised] to deliver out Letters, from March 15 to Sept 15. Not open from 12 to 2 "being dinner time". From 2 to 6 P.M. office open to receive letters going by southern & western post. For eastern post letters taken in till 7. P.M.

[Office seems to have been open only one day in a week.

M. 2. 364. All Post Riders went out on Tuesday & came in on Saturday. Letters remained till next day — Same in 1704 5. After 1714, Posts are said to have started on Monday — probably Letters part of day. [So in 1748; to start — if possible at 5 p.m. on Mondays. M. 13. 152. Still seemed to return on Saturday.

352 Costs of Courts. See M.12.124.
Persons acquitted forced to pay Costs.

M.12.124. Persons charged with crimes & acquitted, were to pay costs, in several of the colonies. — and probably in England, in 17th century, & after.

Con.6.124. Persons accused of crime, & acquitted, were forced to pay costs of prosecutions in Connecticut Court to revolution, & after. Those presented and no bill found, or ignoramus found, by grand jury, were to pay costs. In 1780, the law was altered
6.125 and those presented and ignoramus, returned were not to pay costs — In other criminal prosecutions & the accused not found guilty, the court were to award costs or not against the acquitted, as they judged reasonable — see Remark Con.6.125

6.124. A man accused of rape & grand jury returned ignoramus, in 1767. was ordered to pay cost, £15.2.1. He petitioned to have costs abated in 1768. but was refused.

6.124. A woman tried for manslaughter & acquitted was ordered to pay cost £23.2.10 in 1774. and having no means to pay, she lay in Litchfield jail from February till May 1774, & was then released by assembly on petition.

6.125. acquitted persons — one 1783 ordered to pay £ 15.8. cost.
one do. 16 Oct. 1775, & gave his note to Treasurer. Served over 6 yrs in the war; from 1777; was then sued on the note in Oct 1784. Prayd for relief. The note was given up, but he had to pay cost made on the other cost!

6.125. The subject of repealing the law by which acquitted persons were obliged to pay cost, was agitated in 1774, & a committee reported against this law or custom, but it seems to have continued.

6.125. Some persons accused of being hostile to the country in the revolution, & acquitted were taxed with costs. one made an indignant petition.

6.125. The law seems to have been repealed in 1784, but not as to preceding cases.

6.126. Cost in a case of murder at Litchfield 1785. The murderer probably insane.

6.127. Phebe Elderkin, of Goshen, was examined by the grand jury, charged with murdering her bastard child; did not find a bill. Yet ordered to pay 50£ cost Aug. 1763. Imprisoned for cost — petitioned for relief; was pd by Lower House granted; upper refused. So she remained

Costs of Court where persons were convicted of
6.126.127. crimes 1768 to 1775 — great bills of costs against the colony or state — The famous Richard Steele one of criminals — was sent to W. Indies in 1773, but escaped & was at his old employment of housebreaking, &c. in 1774.
much jail breaking, & bills for retaking.

see a bill of Cost. Hampshire, page 238 — 1773. Northampton

b. 304. 312.
M. 2. 794

Prisoners untried, & only suspected.
Compelled to labor or starve; in England.
Punishments, Untried Prisoners.
See Ed. Reviews. No. 78. 1824. p. 299 to to 314.

E.R. p. 307. A statute of 19 Charles II. Chap 4. Scal. entitled an "Act for the relief of poor prisoners & setting them on work" speaks of persons committed for felony and other misdemeanors to the common jail, who many times perish before trial; & then proceeds as to setting poor prisoners on work.

It seems to be admitted by the Reviewer that in former times, not only men sentenced but men not tried, & legally presumed to be innocent were compelled to work for their board or starve.

12 Statut. 31 (or 21) George III. orders money to be raised for the support of prisoners, who are not able to work but no others.

p. 304 Imprisonment before trial, was never intended for punishment, but its object was to have the prisoner forth coming at the time of trial. says the Reviewer.

The tyranny formerly prevailed of putting a person in a particular dress before trial, it was abolished by act of Parliament.

The Reviewer says that for 50 years past (from 1770) untried men were not put upon felon's work; but after the tread mill was invented, in some prisons, untried men were made to work on this mill. if they were poor & could not pay for their sustenance. Anact of Parliament. 1823. put an end to this. One writer had stated that persons committed for trial, had offended the laws. The reviewer objects to this, & says the question to be tried is, whether they have offended the laws or not. It is unfair to say untried persons have offended the laws.

The Reviewer does not give any light upon the old law of making poor untried prisoners labor or starve, but merely refers to it. I should like more light on this subject. How was it in England and the Colonies?]

2. R. 78. 309. Of committed prisoners, about half are actually committed, or their accusations dismissed by the grand jury

Wood for Fuel. — Continued from M. 12. p. 166

M. 12. 166. **Wood Piles**

Dear. Enos Clark, born 1778, says 1864, that formerly every house in Elm Street had wood piles before it in winter and summer in the street. ~~It was a~~ always had a wood pile in the street, & all the neighbors. It was brought up in winter on the sled & piled up in the street; often chopped up for the fire, & piled in the street next to the fence, where it remained till burnt. The chopping was in the street, & the chips were in the street. Some dry wood for kindlings was carried back of the house & put under cover. — After it was chopped & piled, it occupied the place where the side walk now is. —

p. 253. A side walk was not thought of — no one thought of such a convenience in those days: the wood did not obstruct the sidewalk, for there was none, & would have been none, if the wood was not there. Capt. Elijah Hunt's barn was out even with the street, and the manure from his stable was always thrown into the street where the side walk now is.

Prices of Wood 1760 to 1775 — (Wm. Clark's Book. Loads of wood were genirally 4/. a load (some 30/. old tenor.) or 4/8 a load — Some of the 4/8 was for oak wood — perhaps most. "Wormut" wood was higher — 5/6 and 6/. a load. A "great" load of walnut was 6/. — 1756 to 1759 loads of wood 30/. O.T. (4/. l.c.) and some 32/6 (4/4 l.c.)

Pine wood 1758. 24/. O.T. a load. (3/2 l.c.
do do 1761. 25/. O.T. " (3/4 l.c.

Most wood was sold in Winter months & Walnut & Pine.

Wood from 1755 to 1760 was usually 4/. a load; but a few years later the 4/8 a load was very common, & 4/. often.

During Revolutionary War. Wood was generally charged at 4/8 & 6/. a load. Walnut higher

Same prices after peace

Clark many times sold wood that was carried to the school house.

1785 to 1790. Wood became 5/. 5/4 & 6/ a load frequently or commonly most of the wood was carried on the sled. Some loads were sledded in March. Wood carried on a cart & called "Cart loads" in the fall, & in winter months when there was not snow for sledding, 1760 to 1790.

At Hunts Scipio, "for going after a load of pine" 4/. about 1762

A "Cent load" of wood seems very little less than other loads Some Cart loads at 4/6 in Dec '82; & sled loads at 5/ in Jan 83

3 "Cords" of wood winter of 1783-4 called 6/8 cord. (for same as loads were about 5/. but some were higher 5/4 or 6/. 6/. not uncommon for a load 1790.

Wood in Boston. T. Filch

M. 13. 363. 1721. 1 Cord Wood 17/. M. 13. 368. 1724. 20 Cords Walnut @ 2.5/
M. 13. 361. 1720 21 Cords Wood £23. 19. 0 (about 23/. cord)
M. 13. 365. 1722. 11 Cords Walnut & 2½ cords Oak, average 20/. £13. . .
Lambs Walnut at 21/. 11. 11. 0 & Oak at 16/. 40/. = 13. 6. 0

Wood for fuel.

Ansel Jewett says the old sled loads were about 10 feet long — some more than that — The wood sold here when he was young, or a young man, down to 1810, was almost all sold not for money, but to pay mechanics, traders, doctors, &c. Very little sold for money. He thinks the old loads of his youth measured 2/3 to 3/4 of a cord — those sold by the load. afterward they began to measure it — He was a measurer about 1818. — All the wood brought in, in those days, was sled length. — All the wood brought in when I came to Northampton (in 1822) was sled length. I think they began to bring in four feet wood in a year or two after I came here. Both kinds were brought for some years.

Mr. Jewett says two men & a team, would go out 2 miles or near (Bakers Hill & other places farther) and bring in three loads in a day: one would chop & help load, & the other go with the team — the wood sled length. Often a man who had to go farther, say 2½ or 3 miles, would only cut & bring in one load in a day

M. 16.377. Assize of Fuel in England, 1533.
Sack of Coals was 4 bushels.
Con. Rep. I. 172. Talshides of wood, 4 feet long & of several sizes in circumference
Billets & Fagot-beds, shorter & smaller than Talshides
Sold under Elizabeth also in Talshides, billets & faggots.

Talshide / Talwood } Bailey says it was a long kind of wood riven out of the tree, which was shortened & made into billets — Webster has not the word.

p. 430. Wood fires on the Hearth.

These, however cheerful they may be, we cannot bring back. They are getting to be matters of history. We used to dance before the blazing kitchen fire with boys & girls; used to sit on a stool in the corner, & look up & see stars through the broad flue — used to sit on the high backed settle before the fire — Boys drew in loads of wood on a sled, 4 feet long & piled up 3 or 4 feet high between stakes. A back log was not less than 18 inches diameter, & a fore stick not under 9 inches. [The 2d back log or top one he does not notice.] A supply of pine knots was necessary for evening light. A house is mentioned in Chester, N.H. when the logs & wood were hauled into the kitchen sled length by a horse — In a cold day before the big blazing fire, every thing froze the back side of the room, & a man before the fire had to turn round frequently to keep warm. The chambers were as cold as out doors almost, and ones breath was frozen like snow on the woolen sheets.

At every respectable establishment of a farmer, it was a winter's work of 2 men & 4 oxen or more to get up a winter's stock of wood. The teams brought home the wood sled length, load after load, & made huge piles in the dooryard. The wood was of little value on the lot but it was quite an expensive when so much was used — Next to fires on the hearth came Franklin stoves & patent fire places or fire frames. People must see the fire. These two are gone except here & there one, and close stoves & furnaces have taken their place. These require ventilation or the introduction & escape of air.

Sliddens, used to go but can't get them now. H. & Prescott in N.E. Farmer Jan. 1856. [Cont. M. 16.320.

Prices before the Revolution [Cont. from p. 9

Rev Samuel Hopkins, who was settled in Hadley in 1755, was to have a settlement of 200£ & a salary of 66.13.4. The salary was to rise & fall as the 8 articles following should rise or fall, in the nominal sums:

p.332 1 advance of wholesale merchant on Eng. Goods, now 170 £ lawful for 100£ sterling.
p.276 2. Husbandmans Labor in Summer, 2/. per day
p.166 3. mens shoes 6/. per pair
4. Wheat 4/. per bushel
5. Rye 2/8 " "
p.302 6 Indian corn 2/ " "
p.144 p.210 7 Fall Beef 1 penny 2 farthings ½ farthing a lb. (13/6 100 lbs
m.15 p.126 8 Pork 2½d per lb. in Hamp & Hadley

one 8th of salary to be regulated by each one of these 8 articles.

Prices of the dress or garments of a hired man in the revolution, 1779 & 1780, as money or silver:— but a trifle higher than before the revolution—

a pair of Shoes 7/6. p.166 —— Coat & breeches 45/10
Soling shoes 2/. each time — a woolen shirt 9/3
Castor Hat 16/.
4 yds cloth at 9/ (probably tow
7 " do at 2/8 (probably checked
making 2 shirts at 1/2 ea
making frock overalls & Trowsers & find thread 3/2
A check shirts cloth & making. & pr Stockings 13/
4½ yds check'd cloth 2/5; making do nuts 2 thread
Cloth for a frock & making 4/8
making pair of Trowsers.
Wm Clarks account

William Clarks prices 1755 to 1775 diff^rs but little from those at Hadley 1755— allow for Husbandmans labor 2/. (some 2/5) Wheat 4/. (some higher) Rye 3/. corn 2/. (some higher) Fall Beef from 1 3/5d to 2 pence ½ per lb. (or 13/4 to 16/8. 100 lbs and some higher. Pork 2¼d to 2⅔ d. per lb.

1776. Prices of Garments. 2 Woolen shirts 15/7.
p.166. 3 pairs shoes at 7/. 2 linen shirts & pr Trowsers 24/6.
Jacket cloth and making (seems 15/; 2½ yds linen cloth 9/
2 pairs Trowsers 11/6. Castor Hat 16/.
1 pair Stockings & footing another 5/8
This hired man was Wm. Moore He set off for England Nov. 26. 1776.
Wm Clarks Acct

m.2 232 Barter Traffic: or Continental money disregarded. In Wm. Clerks Books, there is not much cash apparently, first-cost labor & produce were paid for by some other labor or produce, all at the usual prices. So he disregarded all the fluctuations of revolutionary money; charged at old prices, or else a little advanced & received pay in the same manner. There was no room for dispute. The largest advance that was made (a small one) during the war continued after peace & usual articles were a little higher after the war than before it.

Prices before Revolution.

M.2.248. Cont. Money in Accounts, disregarded.

Price 75 Capt. Ebenezer Hunt's business had mostly ceased, or he had given it up before the revolution. He kept his account in the revolution in the old way, without regard to continental fluctuations. He has no continental prices in his book. How he got along with continental money does not appear. He did not collect his Debts till after the war, of many of them, & then charged the old principal with several years interest.

Market Prices in N. York city, established by laws May 24. 1763.

Beef from March 1 to Sept 1. not over 4d alb. [3d N.E.
do " Sept 1 to March 1. " " 3 alb. [2½ N.E.
Cock Turkey 4/. Hen Turkey 2/6 [3/. and 1/8½ N.E.
Duck 1/. Heath hen 1/3. Quail 1½. Teal 6
Wild Goose 2/. Brant 1/3. Snipe 1.
Butter 6d lb. (6¾ N.E.) Sea Bass 3 coppers per lb. [4d N.E.
Lobster 6d lb. — Milk 4 coppers per qt [2⅔ d. N.E.
Clams 9d per 100.

These all in N. York currency. 8/ to a dollar or near that.
Reported at Farmers Club. N.Y. 1855.

Hist. of Groton. p. 156. — Part of Mr Willards Salary in 1667 was paid in Wheat at 5/. Indian Corn 3/. bushel; pork 3 alb. Butter 6d per. [These prices must have been about double cash prices. Salary was then 60£

p. 162. In 1686. Groton agreed to pay Mr Hobart 80£ salary. ¼ in money, the other ¾ in pork grain &c. one who could not pay his part in money might pay in produce at half price. In 1689 some men agreed to give 2/6 for wheat, 2/. for rye, & 1/6 for corn in money to those who could not pay ½ of tax in money. This shows that wheat at 5/. rye at 4/. & corn at 3/. were at double the cash prices.

p. 164 In 1693, wheat 5/. rye 4/. corn 3/; cowbeef 3d per lb. Oxbeef 2½d per lb. pork 3d — were called Town prices

p. 182. In 1776 Dec. Groton gave Mr Chaplin 80£ salary, varying as the price of the necessary articles of life should vary (100£ for 3 years, at 80£ each after) A committee reported the prices of necessary articles, as they were in 1774, to be a standard, as follows:—

Wheat 6/. Rye 4/. corn 3/. barley 3/8. Oats 1/8. beans 6/. Beef 2½d per lb. Pork 3½d, Men's shoes 8/. pr. Wool 1/4 Flax 9½d per lb. Cotton wool 1/8. W.I Rum 3/. Gal N.E. Rum 2/. Molasses 1/8. Best B. Sugars 48/. Cwt. Salt 2/. Price of a good laboring man for a year 16£.

[most of these prices seem high, certainly too high for prices in 1774, that is too high for cash prices. Perhaps credit prices — The salary based on these prices was £115.6.4½ in 1782; 77.14.2¾ in 1788. and £69.30 in 1806

Continued on M.16. p. 250

Old Houses, &others. [Cont from page 287.

in England p. 102

Many of the two story old houses in this town, built 90 to 150 years ago, had but two rooms below & two above. no bedroom, no buttery. But to these was added at a later period, after the family was enlarged, a kitchen bedroom & buttery on the back side, made by bringing down the roof to one story on the backside. This addition was sometimes called a Leanto. There were other Leantos. In some instances a kitchen, &c. was built in a one story building running back from the other, but this was more rare.

3 sorts. The above are two, or rather 3 species of old houses.

Were some originally built two stories in front

4th. and only one story in the rear? Very likely there were such where 3 rooms, bedroom, &c. were wanted.

5th. Another shaped house had 2 front rooms, kitchen bedroom and buttery, but the roof was alike each side — the back side as high as the front. Such was the house of Increase Clark, now owned by Justin Smith. The inside has been all changed but the outside dimensions are the same as formerly — The Baker house, next W.W. of mine, owned by Mr Wood, was of the same form, which it retains externally. This was built much later.

All of these had one chimney only.

Houses with the upper story projecting 1 foot or so over the lower in front, were much older. They had 2 set of posts in front, one set for each story.

N.H. 1.479. Accounts of the Old Jail house.

1.478. Old Ithamar Strong House & David Strong House.

1.476. Old Clapp House

N. Db. Book Sept 15. 1845 — Old Mathers House

Misc. 10.161. Old houses in L. Island, N. Jersey & Penn. with back side as long lower than the front. Randett.

M 10.113. Old Hulbert house, & Erastus Bridgman's.

M 10.111. Old Medad Wood House.

M 10.109. Old Elinor Wright house, in Amherst place

M. 10.173. Old Clapp House on Pleasant St.

N.H. 1.104. Deac. Ebenr Wrights old house — built perhaps before 1700

M 10.112. Jacob Parsons's old house demolished about 1763. Had only 2 rooms in a story — only a slight shed behind. A cupboard in a corner one room. Fraim only & no crane

N.H. 1.333. Deac Noah Cooks house on the Woodward lot where S. Fitzgerald lives

N.H. 1.74 David Welton's house 1678. had Hall & Parlor, and chambers over them. A shop also. Had shelves in Hall. Hall was kitchen

Mr Jewett says the old Jona Phelps house at Blackpole was in the usual form — 2 stories in front & one the backside — Kitchen backside added after the front was built. House stood lower down than new one, nearly opposite Daniel Warners house

Old Houses & others.

M 10. 114 Mr Wests account of old houses in Tolland in his younger days. All stone chimneys there. They had no brick — lime was from oyster shells when they had any — from New London. They had houses with only 2 rooms in a story; houses with a salt-box roof, or 2 stories in front & one in rear; and those made so by an addition or leanto, containing kitchen, &c.

Fire places had trammels, no cranes. He thinks some old kitchen fire places would take in a log 10 feet long where the oven was in the back side. Perhaps he errs a little.

1854 Old Houses in N.H. built 100 years ago & after, with two rooms in a story, had but 2 windows in a room — in all 5 in front and three on each end, including garret, and upper entry over the door — As a general rule, farmers houses had no plastering above nor below. Rooms had boards on the walls, & joists & upper floor overhead.

Houses with diamond windows were built long before 1750: probably few diamond windows were put in after 1720.

Pelham p. 46. Old houses in Pelham generally had only 2 rooms on a floor. A bed in each room. All the old chimneys were of stone and laid in clay. No brick clay in Pelham. Frames in pitch place. Long unbored mantletrees. No cutting but a beaufat or shelves in the corner of the room — some shelves over head. No plastering. All the walls boarded. The chambers floor & ceiling overhead was matched & the joists and timbers planed smooth.

1735. The proprietors of Shutesbury were to build each a house 18 feet square and 7 feet stud, & clear & break up 4 acres for tillage & 4 for English grass. — Some other grants were on similar conditions. — This intimates that the farm houses in new settlements were about this size say 18 by 18 or 20 by 16. This was a comfortable dwelling. This stud shows that they were framed. When the farmer became more wealthy he built a two story house, & the old one became the kitchen, bedroom, &c

Old Houses in Charlestown.

Hist. of Charlestown p. 103 — says the houses in Ch. for the first ten years were humble places, with rough walls, thatched roofs and called chimneys. [Does not call them log houses. What were they? The people in 1629 lived in "wigwams & huts" and in 1630. Only one proper house in the town (the Great House) in June 1630. (p. 84) And [(page 41 of History)] says "the multitude set up cottages, booths and tents about the Town Hill", over the corner of 1630.

Hist. 103 Frothingham thinks that large houses — "mansion houses" began to arise in about 10 years, or about 1640 — so suppose. ["Mansion House" however was often a small house.

Hist. 100 1648. Chimney sweepers were "to see all chimneys sufficiently
M. 12. 44 daubed from the mantel tree to the head or top of the chimney, and that each chimney top be at least 3 feet high above the top of the thatch." Every chimney was to be swept once a month in winter, once 2 months in summer.

[Were there not brick chimneys in Charlestown?

Old Houses built before the revolution, on Con. River & elsewhere by wealthy men, have a carpentry & finish which show that the Mechanics of those days were masters of their trades, & had the English thoroughness & patience, & had the English model before their eyes. It took a long time to finish some of these wainscoted houses, & cost considerable money.

Bellows' account of Col. Benj. Bellows, Walpole (N. Hist.) 1777). 1854.

next page

Old Houses, &c

Cambridge Houses 1791.

Professor Sidney Willard, in his "Memories of Youth & Manhood" 1855, says Cambridge in 1791 had with few exceptions "dwelling houses not only unadorned but squalid. No decayed buildings were pulled down, and few new ones erected." He went to Stafford in 1791, & says the houses there were not very different from those of Cambridge.

Worcester Mag. II. 135 } Marlborough built a house for their minister, Mr. Brimsmead, 1662. It was 36 by 18 feet, and 12½ between joints (some error here I think) It had 4 windows in front, and two at west end. It had also two gables in front, 10 feet wide and 8 feet square (projecting 8 feet he says) with two small windows on the front side of the gables. It was built for £15 payable ⅓ in wheat at 4/6, ⅓ in rye at 4/ and ⅓ in corn at 3/.

[This was the old fashioned house, with 2 rooms on a floor, chimney in the middle; the gables are uncertain and the 12½ feet between joints must be an error. £15 could not have paid for the house; may have paid for outside covering — Willard says the house lots were taxed 7/d an acre to pay this, but this would come to £31.

M. G. 13. Old Farm Houses, in present Framingham agreed to be built 1647. Was to 30 feet long, 10 feet high stud, 16 feet wide, with two rooms, "both below & one above the other". Provision for doors, stairs, windows, floors above & below — above to lay corn in.

Here is an old story and a half house of early days — 16 by 30 — it might be in two rooms on lower floor, or one great room below and the upper room [If one below, then the upper room was more done off apparently. If two below the upper one had a floor — not much else.

M. 4. 327 Indians at Natick — first house.

In 1650 and 51. they built a house after the English fashion. The sills & wall plates were hewed and squared, mortises were made in sills & plates & studs set in them. The roof not noticed. The Indians sawed boards and made a chimney (of bits of stone & clay) This shows how the English built a one story house. Very much as it is built now on the outside. Square timbers at top and bottom & studs between. Probably thin one inch boards.

Minister's House.

Hist. of Groton 166. } In 1706. Groton voted to build for Mr Bradstreet a house 38 feet long and 18 feet wide, and a lean-to 11 feet wide all the length of the house and finish it comfortably — [Here is a specimen of the old house with two rooms in front, and a kitchen, buttery, &c. behind 11 feet wide. At least this back part seems intended for a kitchen, &c.

Con. 10. 488. Old houses in Guilford — at first only 2 rooms. Leanto on backside added. Kitchen, bedroom & buttery. 2 stories

Old Houses in Europe

m. 2. 270 / y. 400 / ll. 343. } **Gable Ends.**

Edin. Enc. XV. 75. says the houses in Kirkwall, chief town in the Orkneys, "have something of a foreign aspect, from the gables of the houses being chiefly turned to the street." — How foreign? were not gables to the streets common in English towns? Or does he consider England foreign in respect to Scotland?

Ed. Enc. VIII. Coventry has its ancient, narrow, dark, windy streets, & many ancient houses hang forwards so much as almost to meet above from opposite sides of the street. [These seem to have gable ends to the street.] but possibly not.

E. E. XVIII. 265. Shrewsbury in its narrow, irregular streets has houses "whose eaves project so as almost to meet those on the opposite side" — [These seem not gable ends to the street.

Old Houses in New England, and late ones.

Some young men in New England, born poor, & struggling to gain something, are now, and were in past days, necessitated to build a small house, if any, & to be sometime in completing and paying for it. Style cannot be much regard to architecture. There must be a kitchen & bedroom, but in pioneer life, one room sometimes serves for both. Usually however at the present day, a man affords a kitchen, bedroom and parlor or dining room, three rooms. But where one is poor, the kitchen must serve several uses. In old fashioned country houses, the kitchen was the dining room, & never will a modern saloon be so pleasant as our remembered rooms in the great or all, hospitable kitchen. One door opened into the well room, whence came the pitcher of cold water, another opened into the cheese room rich with rows of yellow cheeses, while the front door, wide open in summer, attracted clucking hens and peeping Chickens, who ventured across the threshold after crumbs. — The sitting room & parlor must often be one, including the library if there is one. Bedrooms are more independent & exclusive. yet these are by night trundle beds, &c. not seen by day. When the house becomes large & full grown with many apartments, too often its comfort is gone, one reason is because pride or vanity was the chief architect. When build conventional houses. They fashion them as is customary; they are large but in bad taste. Grecian architecture & pillars & pediments belong to public buildings, but are cheerless & frigid if used for private dwellings. "The great treasures of a dwelling are, the childs cradle, the grandmothers chair, the hearth & old fashioned fire place, the table, the windows"

H. W. Beecher's Star papers.

The Deserted House in N. E. or N. Y.

Aged trees remain. Weeds occupy the garden walks. No sound is heard except the whispering of the leaves overhead. Those are decayed, dead branches on the trees. The rooms are empty & echo marks of decay; the wide hearth of the kitchen is crumbling; and our footstep is echoed as we walk through it. Yet I remember when cousins of the farm & house kept about the room, when the blazing, crackling fire shed light over the sanded floors, & shone on the heads of the family circle. There aged grandfather, in his wide armed chair, & around. Sometimes in the evening, the moaning wind is heard in the broken pane, & loose clapboards: and the owl hoots from the crumbling chimney tops.

Rural New Yorker. 1853.

[Cont'd in m. 16. 334.

362 Saddles, Harnesses, Pillions, & Coaches M. 12. 372. 373
Side Saddles, &c

Page 427. — Mrs. Amsden's account of side saddles and manner of riding.

M. 10. 175. Mrs Bugee account of Sides addle — were part of the marriage portion, with pillion.

M. 10. 172. Girls could catch bridles & saddle horses — ride on mens saddle or bare back — go to mill &c

M. C. 206. 1669. } A Boyse, had Saddle & holsters, &c. Saddle & bride Pillion, Portmantle 4/

1682. M. 14. 136. England exported 22 Harnesses & 316 saddles
14. 135 Exported Bridles. Gutt Wb. 4 gro.

M. 4. 187. 1742. A Portmanteau stolen from a horse

Idler. No. 13. 1758 } Covers of Side saddles. mentions a woman who made "covers for side saddles embroidered with silver flowers."

M. 14. 387. No Harness makers mentioned in the acts fixing the wages of workmen in England, but Horse Collar makers are named in act of 1610. Yet Harnesses were exported from England in 1682. Were they horse harnesses?

Harnesses in Bailey are of two sorts — the armor of men; and that by which horses draw, or rather "the furniture of a horse in a coach or waggon." — Dufiff says — "the furniture for carriages of pleasure or state." — The word harness seems to be similar to trappings.

The collar (or Collier) in Dufiff is said to be the harness for a cart or draught horse's neck. In Noel it is that to which the trace (draw rope, &c) is attached, by aid of which the horse draws. Kalciamen in Latin seems to include collar & traces.

Traces in Bailey & Walker, are "the harness of draught horses" — so may include collar & traces but Webster are straps, chains or ropes by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses — called tugs. ("Traits" in French.

The holding back of a harness is not noticed in any dictionary — has no name. There is no breech or breech collar to a harness. The Ox yoke is for drawing — no allusion to holding back

The common tackling of a farm horse in New England in former days was a simple affair & not called harness. Only a collar & traces in ploughing and drawing before oxen. When they began to have a horse sleighs & horse carriages, they must have a harness, or at least collar, traces & something to hold back the load. — Hold backs not needed for a long time.

Pynchon in Springfield

M. 17. 305. He gives the gear of oxen also of a draught horse; the horse has Hames and Hempen traces & some straps of leather. Also Husk Collar (collar & hames were together?) also whipple tree is mentioned with a chain 2½ feet long.

Ch. 13. 156 & 1746 to 1753 } Saddlers Ware adv. Bridle Bitts. Stirrup Irons Chaise Reins;

1756 M. 13. 182. White Belts adv. with Saddlery

Pynchon's Books

M. 38. 284. Pynchon mentions the saddles of hoopers — they had more expensive saddles than others. He sold some saddles to others — No saddler in Springfield I think. They seem to have been made elsewhere.

Tailors & Shoemakers made crupper, bridles, straps, headstalls, collars, bridlereins, stirrup leathers, mended saddles & harness;

Henry Chapin, sometimes Japhet made hempen Traces frequently; made halters; some lines of hemp, but Iron Traces were used some, but rope ones much more common.

Dutch Collars were made by N. Rust a Dutchman at 10/. He a shoemaker. 1677–1684. Other collars were lower, 4/6. & 7/. 2/6.

{ "Collar & belly pieces 1/" were often made
"Collar & pads 1/." Collar alone 6. 2 Collars & pad 1/6.
What were these collars & pads & belly pieces, all at 6 pence each? Were they for horses?

Prices 234. Israel Rusty Northampton was a tailor and he like the Springfield tailors stuffed saddles, made bridles. &c — No Saddler and no harness maker in Northampton.

Prices 228. Dutch Collar at about 6/, D. Welton charged.

M. 17. 122 } 1652 } Red Cotton 2/4 bought for a saddle Cloth about 3/4 of a yard.

1760 Mass. 13. 195. Saddles were often advertised, but no allusion to a Harness maker, or Harness materials, previous to 1764.

1716. M. 4. 125. "Saddlery" is advertised

1770. M. 4. 210 A Ladys English Side Saddle, and Crimson Saddle cloths, adv.

1778 Dec. 17 Advertisement of Sebring, a Saddler in Boston, formerly of London — "Saddle & Cap maker.

Ladies Hunting Side Saddles. Rein Side Saddles,
Gent's Hogskin full welted Saddles — Doeskin Saddles
Pembroke and Shaftoe Saddles — Pistol Saddles
Luttierworth pads. Demy Peaks — Breasted Peaks
Ring Peaks — Bear Hunters. — Kings Hunters
Hussar Saddle Cloths. — Velvet Jockey Caps
Portmanteaus. Saddle Bags — Holsters. Half Do's.
Bridles — Surcingles — Sword Belts and other articles in Saddlery way. [No allusion to Harness. This may be the saddler who adv. in 1771. See Mass. 13. 226

[Com. in Ill. 18. 146.

Tavern Prices, or Bills (Cont. from p. 163

Con'l misc 1. p. 4 Connec. Laws } 1656 Retailers might sell strong Liquors 8d. gill — Ordinary keepers 4d/ do " " wines 6d/qt — do — do 6d.

1659. Ordinary keepers not to sell liquors over 4/ qt. (16/ Gal.

1674. Innkeeper or Alehouse keeper not to sell cider over 4 a qt. nor liquors over 4d a jill.

1699. Ordinary keepers & retailers, not to take over — for madeira Wine 1/ a pint pay. 8d cash
Tayal Wine 9d " " — 6d "
Jill of Rum — 8d as pay. — 2d "
Quart of cider or strong beer 3d as pay. — 2d. " —

[Thus rum was sold by innkeepers at 1½d a glass, pay or 1d a glass cash: and a quart of cider or strong beer the same for a pint.

1699. Rums at this rate would come to only 5/4 gallon cash or 8/ pay: cider & beer 1/ and 8d per gallon M. Wine above was at rate 8/ gallon pay or 5/4 cash — The price was 33⅓ p.ct. higher in 1674 — Rum 2d a glass and cider 2d a pint — instead of 1½d, both pay.

Charges at a Private House

William Clark did not keep tavern, but seems the early settlers of Chesterfield had business with him and put up with him, or put up with him without business — 1764 to 1770. He charged these always

4 pence a meal (if any thing) } often the lodging is in in wards
2 pence for lodging (if any thing) } but only 4d meal charged or carried out

He kept a yoke of oxen a horse over night at hay for 1/2 twice & also kept the oxen & horse 24 hours for 1/2 twice
He charged for half peck of Oats 5d. keeping a horse over night 2d. (of course oxen 4d each.)
Meals for a boy only 2d. — Lodgings with meals add nothing to
1 time. meals at 4d each both
1765. one meal victuals & lodging 6d. (here the lodging is 2d — rare.
Horses were kept at night for 6d on hay: 4d in Oct. & Nov.

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m. 13/252 Rhode Island fixed prices Jan. 1777 — about 50 per cent in advance of prices in 1774. old price probably

Dinners with boiled or roast meat 1/6 ea — 1/ 8d.
Suppers & breakfasts — 9d ea. — 4d ea — 2 or 3.
Lodging —
These seem prices in seaports — or large places.

Charlystown Ordinary might take only 6 pence a meal in 1638, and one penny a pint for beer. Ch. History p. 96

Coffin Newbury } Tavern prices fixed by Newbury Nov. 1779
p. 256. Dinner boiled or roasted without wine 1/6 } These must be specie
Supper or breakfast — 9d } prices or near them
Lodging — 4d } but higher than the
prices before the revolution — about double old prices.

Mass. 13. 257. Massachusetts Committee reported 1/ as price of any
Flip or toddy, sometime in 1776 (indicating old price 8 or 9.

Blandford. A council met there 1753, about religious matters, & the town voted to give Mr Root 6 pence lawful for each meal of victuals eaten by the Council, and 18 pence old tenor per night for each lodging (2 2/5 pence lawful). Also it was to be paid for strong drink, & for cider except at meals.
Mass. 3. 26. And the council the same year "Rum & sugar" were provided
Rum in 1755. Blandford men charged 6d a meal for soldiers — Gibbs's Address p. 49

Taverns & Tavern prices

1683. M. 13. 288. — John Long, a tavern keeper at Charlestown. See his Inventory of 1636£.
His bar was in the kitchen. Had a brewhouse
Had wine 40£, no spirits. Chambers full of beds. Linnen 25.10.0.

M. 4. 195. 1744. A tavern keeper in Charlestown gave notice that he supplied "gent. ladies and ... travellers" with the best of liquors, & best of entertainments by Barbers &c.

Con. & misc. 1. 308 } South Carolina fixed the prices at taverns, taphouses and punchhouses. 1695. Madeira wine 3 royals (rials) a quart.
Other wines 2/. quart. Beer & Ale 6 a quart. Cider & rum punch 6d a quart.

New York Taverns in 1794. Dr. Mitchel in one of his pamphlets Sept. 1794, says Hyde's Tontine Coffee House is the best hotel in New York. He sets 12 to 16 dishes every day. He charges for a year's board, without liquor, 350 to 400 $ [about $1 a day.
Mrs Loring, 13, Broadway, charges $7 a week without liquor.
Butter in the market is 37½ cents per lb: beef is poor compared with English (no price given). Turkeys 62½ cts each; com. fowls 25 cents.
Sturgeon (called Albany beef) 12½ cents for enough to feed a family.
Oysters plenty. Peaches, 2 cents for from 3 to 6 peaches. All ranks smoke cigars 6 or 7 inches long. Silver money plenty.
Gold scarce. Population of the city 36,000.

Hartford Hotels. Aug. 1855
Mr Pessenden, the owner of one, informs me that two or three of the best hotels charge 50 cents a meal and 50 cents a lodging, or 2 dollars a day. Another charges 1.50 per day, and another $1.25.

Soldiers' Meals

Mass 2 223 at c. } 226 } In 1755 tavern keepers, ~~in Boston~~ in several towns, charged 6 pence a meal, lawful, for soldiers returning from Crown Point. (was 6d allowed?) When Soldiers remained some time at a place, the meals were charged at 4d, 4½d and 5d each. Rum 3 gill, horse 4 pence for 24 hours; 4d for a night. Rum 3 gill, and 5/ gallon. — Some in 1754 & some in 1756.
[6 pence a meal makes 10/6 a week; 5d makes 8/9 week; 4 makes 7/ week

Taverns a great Evil

1738. M. 4. 103. A writes in a Boston paper complains of taverns as "blood suckers & vipers to their poor neighbors" — as the greatest pests in the commonwealth, some of them — sell to Indians, & they quarrel & murder, &c

Tavern Prices in East Parish of Salem. 1767.

Abigail Browns charges against the Parish Committee.
Bowls of punch were 1/6 each. Wine 2/ bottle. Punch 3/4.
"Sangree 1/4." Filipe 4/4, 3/. & 3/4. in Winter. not said how much.

M. Tavern } Grand Jury had of Wm. Goodhue. July Court 1771. Salem
24 bowls punch at 20/. 21£. 7½ mugs toddy @ 5/6. 37/6
2 mugs cider @ 1/8, 3/4. 51 dinners at 12/6. £31.17.6
January Court 68 dinners @ 12/6 £42.10: Filipe & Toddy £9. 14. 0
Prices in lawful money were for punch 2/8 bowl. Toddy 8d a mug.
Cider about 5d. mug: Dinners 1/8 each. [Punch & dinners were high.

Licensed 7 taverns
M. 19. 66. John Addams in 1760, describes some of the destructive evils of licensed houses; "the climax & haunt of loose, disorderly towns people", unfit for a traveller.
[Cont. in M. 19. 318.

M. 2. 1877.
M. 2. 1876.

M. 10. 115. Mr West, born 1766, is confident that there was more happiness & contentment among people formerly than now. The spinning girl spun barefoot, & sung merrily, & was ready to dance at night, & was very happy.

O. 426 Mrs. Amsden, a woman qualified to judge, is confident that there was more happiness & enjoyment & neighborly feeling among people formerly than now. See her remarks.

all elderly people with whom I converse, or almost all make the same comparison; I mean those of the working classes. Other classes may not differ much. Part of this may arise from the predilections that old people have for the scenes, customs, &c. of their youth. But there is doubtless more "strife for pre-eminence" more attempts to outdo each other in what is showy and fashionable, than formerly. They had not the means formerly to attempt to do much. But there was a aristocracy then as well as now, in the large towns & villages; & one even in smaller towns.

Old Times & New Times Compared (from hon. Ed. Rev. 5 No. 78. p. 493. 1873

The Review notices some of the great improvements made in travelling & in other communications & intercourse, and the breaking down of artificial distinctions, & removing of ignorance & prejudices, &c. & then continues:—

"On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that the simplicity of heart and the sincerity & kindness, & kindness which were among the most engaging characteristics of former days, have almost wholly disappeared. We lamented, even with the inhabitants of his native village, — they have suffered the vices of luxury to be perverted (denaturés) to become sensualists, like so many others; they were before good as (is difficile) as well. His remark is now only far more extensively true. The warm & tender feelings which were a source of so much happiness, & kindred, friends & neighbors, have lost much of their former vigor; & these, a contributing for amiableness & integrity being gone, but little check on irregularity now exists. The bonds of society sit loose; connexions are contracted & dissolved with ease & indifference, & persons float along the tide of life with little or no exertion in any human being. All attachment to place has become nearly extinct. All fresh impressions are obliterated by perpetual change of company & abode, & their place is supplied by pliability of disposition, civility of manners, & a sort of indiscriminate & inactive good will towards all mankind.

The change itself may be unavoidable, but its consequences are inevitable also. They have long been felt, now begin to be acknowledged & deplored in the ordinary intercourse of social, as well as in the closer relations of domestic life. We ponder the external means of enjoyment to a degree which our ancestors could not have conceived. Life has lost its charm, & is counted a weary task by much of that selfishness & indifference, which have been ranked among the most fatal destroyers of human happiness in the last stages of social luxury, and national degeneracy.

Counterfeiting Cont. from page 307

Misc 4.104 } 1739 Two men committed to Springfield Jail for cutting 5£ counterfeit bills of R.I. and 5£ bills of Connecticut. They had 400£ of R.I. and 40£ of Con. bills.

1739. m. 4. 107. Many prosecutions of those who counterfeit bills of credit — Disputes about paper money

1739. 4. 174. Some persons of character & estate said to be concerned in counterfeiting bills.

1732. 1. 120. Samuel Stiles had passed counterfeit money at Portsmouth N.H.

Forgery 1646

Mass. Rec. III. 103. 1646 } Old Laws p. 54 } If any one forge a deed, testament, bond, bill, release, acquittance, letter of attorney or any writing to pervert justice & equity, he shall stand in the pillory three several lecture days & pay double damage to the party wronged, & be disabled to give evidence. [Same law in force 1672 & after

Courtship & Marriage

Continued from p. 37

Con. 5. 212. Capt. Thomas Stoughton, of Windsor, refused to let his daughter leave his house & live with her husband, because she had married under age without his consent. John Moore, Jr, the husband, applied to the Court for help, & the Court ordered him to appear before them. [Issue not known, but Moore doubtless got his wife. This was in 1724 & 25.

Marrying without minister or magistrate—

Con. 5. 213. Jane Hurley & John Mackwier, married each other by making promises over the Bible, & lived as man & wife some years, & she had two children. He then forsook her & married another man's wife, Mary Macknaster (maiden name Mackfarmer) & took away her two children, & clothing in part. She petitioned the General Court for relief May. 1748. (Not known what the Court did — perhaps nothing.

[These persons were all Scotch Irish. She said that many in Ireland were married in this manner. She means protestant Ireland, where the Scotch lived. See Scotch marriages in Misc. 7.

Con. 9. 111 }
Con. 6. 84 } Marrying a deceased wife's sister.
1694. Such a marriage declared by Connecticut Courts null & void — unscriptural, incestuous, &c.

p. 427 of this] Mrs. Amsden's account of old Weddings and second day weddings.

M. 11. 44. "Marriage & Hanging go by destiny," was an old proverb in time of Beaumont & Fletcher.

M. 4. 91. 1729. No marriages published in the newspapers or very rarely. No deaths of common men, except where death is the result of accident.

M. 6. 197. Gov. Leverett made provision in his will for the 1679. "charge of the wedding of his Daughters" — indicating that weddings were somewhat expensive, including the dress.

M. 4. 132. 1716 Marriages not published in the newspapers and very few deaths — those of eminent men.

Miss Caulkins 1914 } Her remarks about early marriages in N. E. in the 17th century, performed by magistrates.

Marriages in early days were performed in N. E. on any day of the week except Sunday. Most
M. 16 145 on Thursday & Wednesday, next comes Tuesday, next Monday
M. 19. 183 next Friday, and a rare marriage on Saturday.

Rev Jonathan Judd of Southampton 1743 to 1798 performed almost all marriages on Thursday — a few on other days, chiefly on Wednesday. One or two married on Sunday evening. He married his son Sylvester in the meeting house, on Thursday Sept. 1. 1774. to Hannah Burt and after the marriage he preached from John 10. 11. Judging from the text, the sermon had no reference to the marriage.

Catholic Weddings, &c in formuleays

"Le Pastoral du Diocese de Limoges" published 1689 directs that the clergy should avoid feasts, or feasts at Baptisms, Marriages or Interments; especially they should avoid wedding Feasts, "because of the liberty which they commonly take there." The Council of Agde gives the reason for this prohibition made by that and other Councils — "because at Weddings they sing love-songs, & lewd songs and dance in indecent postures, and use indecent words." The Pastoral says there are few occasions where there is less reserve, or more liberty than at a wedding.

M.M. 14.82 The Statutes of the diocese of Limoges direct priests to avoid carefully the feasts made on occasion of Baptisms, Marriages, & Interments, & other services of the Church.

Pastoral p. 169—173

Baby's Dict. Vol II. Duty or Right of marquette, in Ancient Customs of Scotland — which the woman paid to the king or Lord to ransom themselves from that infamous custom, by which they were obliged to pass the first night of their marriage with their Lords. The fee paid was half a mark of silver, for this right of the lord.

Hist. of Liverpool In 16th century, wedding dinners were made in the "common hall of the town" — (sometimes dancing parties) 1671 ordered that 5/ should be given for every wedding or bridal dinner, in the Liverpool Hall.

Customs in Germany.

The parties are just engaged & announce the engagement, and exchange betrothal rings. They are then called bride & bride-groom, until they are married, not after. The bans are proclaimed from the pulpit 3 Sabbaths. Each must have a certificate of baptism, a certificate of confirmation, a certificate of vaccination, & certificate of consent of parents, & he must have a certificate that he is not subject to military duty. The marriage is always performed in Church. The bride wears a myrtle crown as the symbol of maidenhood — Divorces are extremely frequent. The Germans celebrate the 25th anniversary of the marriage & the 50th when both are alive.

Col. 8. 405 Customs of Dutch & others in New York, 1695. &c

They contracted marriage thoughtlessly & carelessly, & separated from their wives with the same facility, & married others.

N.Y. Trib. 1856 Finally the English laws put a stop to easy divorces, & made them extremely difficult, but left the facility of getting married as before, marriage could be entered into without deliberation or caution, but the old right of separation was taken away.

Its effect on N. England.

The facility of getting married in N.Y. brought all the foolish boys & girls of New England into that state, thus evading the laws at home which wisely required a previous public notice. This fugitive marriage became so much the fashion in N.E. that the clergymen's fees were curtailed, & they denied the privilege of marrying all who asked them, without previous notice. Hence the change in N.E. legislation. It is a change in the wrong direction. New York ought to have changed, not New England. The present loose way is worse than the strictness of the English marriage act. The latter is to be preferred.

The Tribune is wrong in supposing New York alone favored hasty and unsuitable marriages. The other states adjoining N.E. or some of them were not much better.

Next page

370 **Lotteries** — cont from p. 219 see p. 316.

M. 13. 205. **Faneuil Hall Lottery**, towards rebuilding Faneuil Hall. No 1. adv. July 1763. No 2. 1763. No 3 Jan. 1764. 4000 Tickets @ 12 dollars. Prizes 10.800 Remains 1200 ~~for the managers to dispose of~~. Classes continued down to 1772. 4th Class 1765 No 7. 1767. and they went on.

M. 13. 205. **Harvard College** Lottery followed Faneuil Halls. 10 000 Tickets. adv in April 1773 (granted 1772) To raise 3200 £ to build a new Hall. 11.340 at 6£ 60,000 £. Prizes 48660 £. Leaves 3337 prizes 6663 blanks. Prizes 5000. 3000. 1000. 500. 200. 100. + almost all 10 dollars.

Marriage. &c. Continued from 369th page

Lemuel Shattuck found among the Shattucks, that of 1090 Shattucks, about half of each sex, the average age of the males at the time of first marriage in the first century (1642 to 1750) was 24 years. 10 mo. 14 days; in the 2d century (1750 to 1850) 25 years 1 mo. 14 days — difference only 2 months — The average age of the females in 1st century was 20 yrs 10 mo. 16 days; in 2d century, 22 years 8 mo and 4 days. Difference 1 year 9 mo. 24 days. —

Three females were married at respectively, 13 yrs 5 mo. 27 days 13 years 8 mo. 26 days; 14 years 3 mo. 24 days — One man was married at 88 years 9 mo. 17 days. 2 marriage

The first female was a mother at 14 yrs 7 mo. 28 days and died at 46. The second was a mother at 14 years 9 mo & had 2 grand children older than her youngest child. Her last child was born when she was 41 yrs 4 mo. 19 days old. The third female was a mother at 15 yrs 6 mo. 2 days, & had 5 grand children older than her youngest child. The oldest by the 5 was 57 yrs 9 mo 22 days older than his aunt. Interval between oldest & youngest child 21 yrs. 7 mo. 23 days. The two last mothers were living 1853, aged 74 & 60. The first by this two had 18 children, the last 13 —

Another female married at 13 years 8 mo. 26 days. First child born when she was 17 years 2 mo. 24 days. No other Shattuck females married under 16 years.

One father connected with Shattucks had a child when he was over 80. Another had a child at 69 yrs

Of 377 marriages of Shattucks in 6 generations —
84. 35 per cent were first marriages. — or 318 marriages
14. 06 per cent were second marriages — or 53. do
1. 59 per cent were third marriages. — or 6 do
100 —

The first marriages produced 7 children each, on the average
The second marriages 5 3 — 29 produced children & 11 were unproductive
Taking all marriages, they produced only 6 children each.

—

men sometimes married themselves.

Hol. Reg. X. 296 } In 1655 Jan. (1655-6) Mr Joseph Hills sen. of Malden married himself. It was fined 5£ for doing it. Rev Stephen Bachelor of Hampton was prosecuted for a like offence. Gov. Belling ham was presented by the grand jury for marrying himself. Winthrop II. 43.

[cont in M. 18. p. 82

Labor & Wages

Agricultural Labor. [from Simondi

Ed. Ency XVII. 50 to 54

1st Cultivators — were proprietors with children & servants; this called patriarchal.
2d do — Slaves taken in war mingled with these.
3d kind do — Proprietors did not labor. Slaves did the work under care of Stewards — as in Rome, Greece &
4th kind. After Roman empire was conquered by the barbarians. New systems of cultivation and rural laborers more cared for than under Romans.

In Italy, France & Spain in part & most of Old Roman empire the master shared the land among his vassals, & agreed with them to share the crops in a certain state — had half the produce — the system is cultivation for half produce

In Hungary, Poland, Bohemia & Slavonic Germany the people were slaves, or more rarely enfranchised, than in the States of Italy, France, &c. They were serfs attached to the soil; yet their masters gave them half his land, & retained half, & they were to work for him on his half 2 or 3 days in a week, as in Transylvania 4 days. — This is cultivation by corvées.

In Russia & in several provinces of France & England masters distributed their lands among vassals who were to pay so much a head, or a capitation, & perform personal services & continue in a servile state &c. The vassal was in a situation more or less comfortable — in England in time he became a farmer, in Russia, he remained in servitude of the soil.

Cultivation at half produce or by Metayers, is one of the best inventions of the middle ages &c. It produces happiness among the lower classes, & raises land to a high culture. He pays no money rent, no direct tax. Parts of Italy, especially Tuscany are managed in this way. — As population has increased & there are more laborers than land, in some parts of Italy, competition has reduced the part of the laborer to 1/3 of the crop.

Cultivation by corvées was not a happy invention. There is no liberty for the peasant, though servitude to the soil has been abolished in some countries. To give one's master half the produce, or to work half the time on his land, produce widely different effects.

In Austrian Germany, corvées have been changed into fixed rents in money or produce, & the peasantry are in a much better condition than before.

Capitation belongs to a state near barbarism & is very unequal. In Russia each proprietor of a whole province pays 30 rubles yearly to the lord of it without regard to quality or quantity of land. Originally capitation was accompanied with servitude of the soil. The system was altered by degrees, & became feudal. Such was the tenure by villenage in France, and of copyhold in England.

When slavery was abolished the first farmers were mere laborers. Farmers rose to rank & importance in England during the 18th century; & then ceased to be laborers.

Below the farmer was formed "a class of men of toil, who being entrusted with supporting the whole nation by their labor, are the real peasants, the truly essential part of the population." They perform all the labors of agriculture, under command of a rich farmer, & are more dependent than most others; more dependent than serfs who pay their capitation & their service. They possess nothing, can hope for nothing — are hastening to destruction

Labor & Wages — Cont. from page 277.

M.10.101 M.2.284 Timothy Jewett came to Northampton in August 1783 from Lebesborough: His father had removed from Thompson, Con. to Lanesboro. some years before. He began to board with Lieut Thomas Starr Aug. 23 1783. July 1784 he returned to Lanesboro. & remained till Nov. 1784 Returned to Dr Starrs Nov. 15. 1784 — Worked with Luke Lyman and boarded with him from April 26. 1785 to Nov. 1. 1785 Nov. 11. 1785. came to Thomas Starr's again. In 1786. worked for Luke Lyman; & in Springfield for himself. Began to work for Justus Clark with Lyman April 12. 1787. In may went to work at Maja Allen's barn.

He made & mended wheels from the beginning—

M.12.296 M.10.102 Cet just changed 15/ or 16/. (mostly the latter) for a foot wheel, and 6/ or 6/8 for a woolen wheels made hoe handles at 4d. tap & jaset 4d; made flyers, 1/4, spools, 8d, rakes @ 1/4. pail knobs, axeletrees @ 8d & 6 gunsticks, testy rods, flails, reels @ 2/6 — spindles 4d. quills, spoolends @ 4, bails @ 4d. scythe snathes 8d & 1/4 with bolts.

He did a great deal of mending wheels & other things

He made tunnel nozes at 4d, filed saws @ 6, made hand sleds

" crimping boards, made Spouts: shovel handles 1/6

" chair rockers, reel stands @ 1/6, distaff pieces 8d

making bedstead 7/4. brake 4/3, boot Jack 6.

" Cheese Rhees 4/. hand staffs @ 6. beehive 1/8

" Tape loom 2/. making whirls @ 2d, towel roller

" knife hafts, 2 mill Wheel 5/. forks tale

" Gudgeon Rakes 1/. awl hafts, bobbins, shoeing sleds

" Cocks, shade handles, pr trundles 6. harrow

" Candle box 4/. Duck Wheel 7/. screws,

" Churn staff, spools at 6d @ spool ends @ 3.

" warping Bars 5/6. hammer handle. made pattens,

Labor. He worked for Luke Lyman 1785, 6 months for 28/ a month 14.8. He worked cheap, because he wished to learn Lymans trade. In 1786 he worked 6 months for Lyman for 3£ a month or 18£, and

He charged for work by day at Lanesboro, 1782 & 1783 3/. He charged at Northampton 1783 & 84. 3/6 a day & some days 4/. 1785 & 86 when not at work for Luke Lyman, 4/ per day mostly — some 3/6. He worked 15 days for Justus Clark 1787 at 3/ & 5 days @ 4/ In 1788 & 89 & 90 he charged 4/ a day. He made & mended wheels & other things in winter, & worked as a joiner, carpenter, &c. in the other months. He sold wheels abundantly, & mended still more, (some 3/6) wheels 16/. & 6/8. some 15/ & 6/.

M 12 296 To 1793 Labor was still 4/ a day, In 1797 Labor was 6/ a day (finally advanced to 24/ for Common wheel & 12/ for spoolen & 14/ for Gutt steel 4 spindle wheels 18/ & 8/. and 9/. & 20/ once

Before 1793. the prices of produce &c. when stated were

Potatoes 1/4 bushel — Shingles 10/ & 11/. m.
Brooms 1/. ea. — Beans 4/8 & 5/.
Cyder Winter 7/. — Cyder brandy 3/6.
Flax 8 & 7d — Rye 3/. corn 2/5. 2/. 1783.
Cheese 5 1786 — Wheat 4/6 1786. 5/.
Wood 9/. load & 7/8. — Shoes 8/. pr
Wool 1/6 lb. 1793.

Timothy Jewett—continued.

He made rolling Pins, Broom handles, pr Crutches, 9d— yardstick 4d— pr whipple trees 1/6— Mending Pump. 1792. a Distaff 6d 1795— Chopping Knife handles, cart Saddles, real & stand 4/ Hay knife Handle. Drum Knife Handles making forms, wooden Cocks 1/ea 10d Hanging Grindstone 4/. Screews set of Pulleys 1/6 (loom). Hooks & Eyes 2 doz Clothes Pins 5/ Baker. 1799

Mating Flyers & Linen Wheels finished @ 1/4d. Do Spindles & woolen do — do — @ 4d Wiring Flyers 4d— Quek Wheels 1795. 9/. Turning bell handles 1796 at 4d— Turning Bannisters. 11/3 Turning Bed posts— Quill Wheels 6/. 1795. knobs for cattle horns— Turning hand Screws. Reeling Turning for Cabinet Makers; Turned knobs for Clock Reels. Cabinet makers. Pail makers. "reap to a pump" 2/. Gains Pomeroy 1792. Skimmer handles. making Bread trough 2/6.

He charged for Dinners 4½d each 1791. He was at work for Wm Edwards @ 4/. a day (on tan works probably. Began April 1791.— worked for him 1792, &c.

Mending Swifts.

Stamping Cloth

Harold sign— See Hampshire Gazette Jan. 1857 "Linen and Woolen Wheels, Syringes and Clock Reels. Wooden Cocks, Cheese Presses, Distillings, Screws and Vices. by Timothy Jewett"

Timothy Jewett did some Stamping Landsboro—probably about 1783.

He charged for stamping a gown 4/2. twice. Stamped Cloth at 8 a yard—charged several a few shillings for stamping—He had a bushel or more of these wooden stamps which he had cut out in the form of flowers, &c.

He made a cart at Lanesboro—wheels cost 30/ and axletree body 27/— All woodwork $9.50. made another pair wheels & found timber 40/. The work on the body 12/. about 1784.

M.10.182. Labor in haying & harvesting at close of revolutionary war 1783 & some years after, was 2/6 a day, sometimes 3/. For such labor, men had a bushel of corn a Day sometimes, and sometimes a bushel of new rye. Tolland. Col. Joseph West.

M.10.120. Mr. Mac hutins, at Reading Hills, says Labor in haying and harvesting some years after revolution was 2/6 sometimes 3/. a day. Or Men had 4 pecks of old corn, or 4 pecks of new rye, or 3 pecks of old rye for a Day's work.

M.13.287. Labor Latter part of 1776 proposed or fixed at 3/. a day in Summer for farm Labor— when Labor had advanced about 25 to 33⅓ per cent.— and Labor by the year proposed at 20£ a year. This indicates that the price of farm Labor before the revolution was about 15£ a year. [This M.12.336. agrees with judge Hinckley.

[Cont. in M.16.114. See p. 371. See M.12.334

Agricultural Labor & Wages, in the country, in 1854 — in answers to letters sent out from N.Y. city. Tribune did not publish the whole, indeed very few of the wages as returned in the answers — being too high for foreigners.

Some western correspondents reported wages of men at 230, 240 dollars a year — in general lower. In Northam and Middlesex, Conn. 180 dollars a year — this is probably higher than the average for able & effective laborers — Tribune thinks newly landed Irishmen & Germans will get from 80 to 160 dollars a year the first year. The average for such is not over 120 dollars a year. More the second year — 100$ is paid. No man can afford to give 200$ to a farm laborer from Europe, when he is newly come, and unused to our kinds of labor, if he is an able industrious man.

To the Circulars sent out, 88 answers were received. Nearly all represent that more laborers are wanted. They show that the average wages of an intelligent farm hand are $136.50 a year, and found; by the month $13.50 & found for 8 of the best & most busy months and 75 cents & board per day when hired by the day.

The laborers employed are not quite half foreigners, but never that. Irish & German mostly. Germans are most plenty in the west. Germans always preferred to Irish. Scotch, English & Swedes are preferred to Germans. Much land is rented for a share of the proceeds.

Some laborers become respectable, wealthy men — some do not. Many lay up something; some do not.

86 answers (in 88) say that laborers sit at the same table with the employer & his family; & with the female help. This is the common custom. They are well fed. All have meat every day — most have it 3 times a day, and frequently fresh meat, especially in fall & winter. Bacon forms the stable diet in many places, & salt pork must be common in many states. The cost of boarding hired men, as estimated, ranges from $1.25 to $2.25 per week. They are generally as well clothed as their employers, & some say better.

Females.

The demand for these is still greater than for men. 68 letters say they are "in great demand." The wages reported are from 75 cents to $2. per week, varying according to experience and capacity. They sit at the same table with the family; dress as well as the farmers daughters, ride to the village church in the same vehicle, &c; more especially at the West. At the west the girls all incline to get married. One man says he had had 23 girls in 8 years, and 19 of them had been married out of his house.

The Tribune says that female wages in N.Y. city for household work, average about 6$ per month [say 1.50 per week, or varying from $1 to 2$ per week. He thinks green hands in the country do not get over 5 dollars per month; and that a green German or Irish girl may be satisfied in a farmer's family at $1 per week.

Wages in Northampton are about as in the city;

N.H. Book p. 197

The artificial barriers of Caste are all but unknown in our farmers' families, and a truthful, faithful servant girl will be esteemed according to her moral worth, but it is absurd to suppose that Ig. nor Ince will anywhere stand on a par with Intelligence. N.Y. Tribune.

The average of $136,50 for a year & $13.50 per month for 8 months of preceding page, may not be right for Laborers wages, (that is, the average), but that is the average given. — The price in Northampton is, I think, higher than this. The months are not often over 7, and sometimes only 6. Good hands get here 150 dollars a year or more; and by the 6 or 7 months 15 to 16 dollars a month and some 18.

Vth Note Book. p. 70 & p. 197

Wages in Europe — from a speech of Mr Walford to the working men of New York Jan. 29, 1855 — Labor to be relied on implicitly.

In Russia, mechanic gets on an average 3½ cts a day, Laborers 2 cts.
In Poland & Spain, wages are about as in Russia.
In Denmark & Germany, Mechanic 33 cts, Laborer 18 cts.
In France — do — 64 cts. do — 29 cts.
In England — do 83 cts. do. 32 cts

The mechanic & laborer board themselves, I conclude. France & England give higher wages according to this, than I had supposed. But manufactures in England, as weavers & wool combers, &c are said to get only $2, a week or 33 cents per day.

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m. 4. 298 Wages of Labor in England, fixed by Justices.

Con & Mis. 1. 151. A long & particular table of wages — no date nor place

Com 9. 291. Rates of labor fixed for Rutland Co, 1610 to 1630

Misc 7. 123. Same rates of labor for same county.

Com & Misc 1. 152. At bottom of page, are references to various years and places.

Ml. 7. 123. In 1610 in Rutland Co — farm laborers had 3 a day for labor & 4d a day for food, for 6 months — 2½ a day for labor & 12 for food for 6 months &c. A mower had 5 & food and a reaper 4 & food & a woman reaper 3 a day & food.

Some Artificers had 6 to 8 a day for labor & 6 a day for food. Commonly 4 for food

Some do had 5d for labor & 5d for food.

" after Sept 29, only ⅓ or ¼ as much for labor.

In Rutland Co Laborers' wages average 2½ a day (1/3 a week. and their food was called 4 a day (or 2 a week.

How did they live Sunday?

Artificers labor was 1d & 2d a day more than food — some the same

See D'Est in England p. 291.

1855. Good laborers on farms in N.H. get for 6 months 18 dollars a month. See above.

Note Book VII and 1856. E. Graves gives 2 Canadians 18 dollars per month & board & washing for 6 or 7 months. Would not give Irish so much.

M. 212. 6 Labor in the Tropics

The labors of man arise from his necessities, or are stimulated by impulses of cupidity and ambition. These impulses do not prevail with us in the tropics, do not stimulate men to labor. All in tropical regions, natives or immigrants, are buried in general debasement, enervation and sloth. The Spanish, French & English races in these regions have force & energy enough to compel the labors of a subjected race, for their benefit, but no more. They can make others work for them, but will not work for themselves. No flourishing communities of free laborers have grown up in the tropics in America. The emigration from Europe is & has been to the temperate zone. White men will not work in equatorial heats — certainly not as long as they can make blacks do the work. N.Y. Tribune May 1. 1855

376 Gold & Silver, & their manufactures

[Continued from pages 105 and 181

Thomas Fitch. Articles in his Inventory 1736 (or 1737

m. 13. 376. 55½ oz Wrought Silver at 26/3. £ s
29½ Silver Coffee Pot @ 26/3. — 37.14.

m. 13. 374. He had made 1728. a paire of Silver Chafing Dishes
which took 30½ Silver at 17/3 — 25.10.0
making them cost — — — — — 10.0.0
Feet and handles 5/ — — — — — 0.5.0
Total. 35.15.0

[These not in his inventory.

m. 13. 371. Mr Fitch sent Silver to a workman to make a Silver Teakettle — so his account says. Perhaps Teapot meant. He had a silver coffee pot.

m. 13. 163. 1758. Silver Whistle, & Silver Snuffers & Stand adv.
m. 13. 198. 1762 Gold Whistle with bells & Coral
m. 13. 186. 1758. Pair silver Chafing Dishes, & 3 silver cans
m. 13. 186. 1758. Plate of one man — Stobes sold, viz.
Teakettle, 5 pint bowl with handles, 9 pt Tankard, Sugar box and Salver, Cans, Porringers, Salts Peppers, 2 mustards, Silver Haft Knives & forks, & one
m. 13. 288. Ling. Innkeeper had Plate 85 £. [Sent to for Sweetmeats & had a with case
m. 4. 115. Silver Snuff box adv. 1722.
m. 4. 137. 1741 } Stolen from Paul Dudley's House, 2 silver Candlesticks, silver hilted sword, silver Spurrs, buckles, teaspoons, &c.

1682-3. Exports & Imports of England. m. 14. 135-142 } Exports foreign Silver 282,242 oz
Tankards & silver
White plate exported 2525 oz. Wrought Plate 363
Pieces of 8 do. 53285 parcels
14. 135 Pieces of 8 and Dollars } do. 132642 & parcels 53.265
[Dollars probably Dutch or German

m. 13. 176. A milliner has silver trimmings, and silver Wire. 1755.
1753. 13. 161. Gold Leaf & Silver leaf. adv.

1772 & m. 13. 228. When a deceased mans Furniture was advertised at auction, there was almost always plate among it besides Spoons. When a house was broken open, plate was always stolen.

Gold Chamber pot, pawned.
Snow & Watton began business in the time of Cromwell or before; & the ware continued till recently. Snow's name had been changed to Strahan, & the Company failed in 1853, with a bad name. It was Strahan, Paul & Co. Snow & Co were at first Pawnbrokers, & one of the entries in their book runs thus:— "March 10. 1672. To fifteen pounds lent to Lady —— on the deposit of a golden pot de chambre" The blank might be filled by an existing Scotch title.
English Newspaper. 1853

p. 99. m. 2 210 c. } Tokens of Remembrance in N.E
Silver Spoons were often distributed as tokens of Remembrance, in wills, &c. also other silver articles. also rings. In 1646 Rachel Bigg gave to her friends by will:— One had 3 spoons, one 6, another 6, one 6, three to have 3 each 30 spoons in all. Estimated cost 6/8 each. not then made 2 others had silver pot each, & one a silver cup. Pot cost 60/-

1704. m. 4. 119. Silver Tankard stolen, holding 2 wine quarts and 6 oz of grass engraved on it
1741. m. 4182. Silver Panakin with the handle broke, lost — what?

Gold & Silver & their Manufactures

In 1854, +55 a service of silver was manufactured in Newyork for the Merchants of San Francisco to be presented to a banker of that place. The service number 358 pieces, every one of solid silver. The centre piece is 24 inches high & weighs 250 ounces & the whole cost about 10.000 dollars. The various articles are:—

1 Centre Piece
2 side pieces to match
2 fruit stands
2 soup Tureens
2 Sauce Tureens with stands
4 Vegetable dishes with Covers
2 Gravy boats
24 Oyster dishes
1 Punch Bowl weighs 150 oz
4 ice pails for wine
12 champagne Goblets
2 liquor stands
1 large waiter 30 inches long
2 small waiters, 15 inches
12 soupplates
4 pie dishes
1 crumb brush
1 crumb dish
2 Castors with bottles of silver
4 salt cellars
4 mustard pots
2 Celery vases
1 doz finger bowls
4 pickle dishes
2 ice dishes
2 oyster ladles
2 soupladles
2 gravy ladles
1 punch ladle
1 doz napkin Rings
2 large Water Pitchers
1 flower vase
2 Candelabra for 18 lights
2 Card receivers
2 Chamber Candlesticks
2 Cigar stands
2 taper stands
1 Cigar lamp
2 toothpick Stands
2 cigar ash stands
1 Table bell
2 pair Snuffers trays
2 toast-racks
2 bread baskets
2 Cake baskets
2 butter dishes
1 doz nut-Crackers
2 bottle stands
2 Cream pitchers
24 Table spoons
24 Table forks
24 dessert forks
24 dessert spoons
24 mustard spoons
6 butter knives
4 gravy spoons
2 fish knives
1 Etagere
12 Egg cups
1 Corkscrew
16 coffee cups
1 Tea Urn
1 Coffee Pot
3 Teapots
2 Sugar bowls
2 slop bowls
24 Teaspoons
12 egg spoons
4 Salt spoons
2 pie knives
2 cake knives

Each Salver or Waiter rests on 4 gilt bear Claws
On other pieces over 200 California scenes are chased.

The punch bowl stands 11 inches high, & is 15 inches in Diameter.
N.Y. Tribune April 2. 1855.

1774 Plate in an advertisement.
Tureen, Tankard, Chafing dishes, Porringers, Salver, cups, pepper boxes, Creampots, Large & small Spoons, Silver hilted Sword, Silver handle knives & forks.

1773. M.13.234. All the "fashionable plate" was London made and perhaps all manufactured plate.
" " " one man had 7 cases of silver handle Knives & forks, of the best silver, lately imported. [No silver blades.

1856. Dec. + long before. U.S. Mint gives for silver bullion $1.22½ per standard ounce, in Troy ounces & pays in silver coins. [This 10 per cent higher than old coin formerly which was $1.11 per oz. Were old Ounces, of silver all Troy?

Cont'd M.18.340

378 Hats, & mens Caps. Cont. from M. 12. 259
and Hat-Trimmings Caps Con. 10. 322

M. 13. 368. 1724. Felt Hats in Boston, at 52/6. 70/. 84/. 91/ + 7/. doz

1724 " 369. — 36 Castor Hats at 19/3 ea.
1725 " 370. 6 Caps Woolen Knit 8/6 doz: Superfine single Caps 49/. doz
1726 " 371. 36 Castor Hats @ 21/ and 36 at 17/6. + 36 at 19/6
1726 " 372 Single Caps @ 46/. doz — 6 Thread Caps 54/. doz
1727 " 373. 36 Castor Hats @ 18/. — 372 Castor Hats at 20/ & 44/ ea
1726 " 372. 6 doz Wrought Caps @ 75/. — 372 Felts, boys 4/10. mens 8/9
1726 " 371. 40 doz Caps.
1770 M. 4. 154. Felt Hats @ 6/6. 2/. 4/. 5/4/4. Castor Hats @ 10/ (new silver price

1745. 14. 179. Velvet Caps 100/. (about 20/ a 25/ ea. mens.

1663. 13. 273. Boys Hats 1/8. 2/4 & 4/. ea — Wm Pardoe's goods
" " " mens Hats 4/4½. 4/3. Naplt Hats 10/. 12/. 14/. 13/4.
" " " Black Riding Hats 24/2. & 6/8. 37 each. (probably sterling
not finely demicastor.

1758 " 189. Hatters Goods advertised by Boyse hatter, viz
Linen Lining for beaver, beaverett, Castor & Felt Hats.
Tabby Linings — mohair Looping — Frog Loops.
Rows of flat silk Lace — Plain & worked Buttons.
Camels Hair — Coney Wool — Fine red Wool
Bowstrings — Brushes — Vallures,
Blocking Line — Carels — Black Thread.
Pomastone — Vandyes — Coppras, Logwood.

1659. M. 13. 269. Gilt Hat Band 10/. Hat-brush 1/.
1660 " 269. Castors (Hats). 20 + 13/. not mens.
1665 " 277. A man had a Hat & Hat Case 16/. what was it's cost?
1665. " 278 Silk Hat and 3 at 6/3. Beaver Hat 60/.
1681 " 283. 2 Castors (Hats) 25/. worn
1689 C 351 12 Hats 109/. (at 9/).
M. 4. 155. Act of Parliament forbidding Hats to be carried from one colony to another; also that makers to serve 7 years. No Hat maker to have over 2 apprentices or to take one for less than 7 years. No negro to work at hatmaking — Act to take effect Sept. 29. 1732.

M. 4. 301 Lawe for woolen caps 1571 — Chambers tells how hats are made in England
M 4. 308 Felt used Hats.
Ed. Enc. Vol. 529. 531 } Hare fur is much used in the manufacture of hats: Great Britain does not furnish enough, Austria furnishes to England a million & Bohemia 400,000 Hare Skins are obtained from Wallachia, &c
Grey Rabbit fur is also used for hats — and the hair is sometimes dressed as fur & is highly prized, over the silver haired rabbit.

p. 491. Raccoon fur is reckoned next to Beaver fur by hatmakers.

M. 14. 135. England 1682 exported Hats of three sorts, — Beaver, Castor, Felt. very many [See Pynchons 3 knots p. 379
also Caps 1722 doz: Velvet Caps

M. 16. 370. Prices of Hats & caps fixed 1489.
Con M. 1. 173. 8. Elizabeth. Laws about Hats & Caps.
M. 16. 382. Laws about coloring hats & caps. 1533. 1581.
M. 16. 371. Prices of imported Woolen Hats, Bonnets & Caps. 1529
"Woolen hats or bonnets", "woolen caps or bonnets" both used. A bonnet was a hat — and a cap also.

1749. M. 13. 159. mens Hats & Caps. Worsted flowered Caps.
1754. M. 13. 162. Hat-bands doz. — 1763. M. 13. 198 Velvet Caps.

Ed. Enc. Vol. 135 } Coventry was formerly famous for making "Caps or Bonnets" before 1346. but the prevalence of Hats destroyed the manufacture of bonnets, in 18th Century or before. says the Enc. Hen caps and bonnets are deemed synonymous.

M. 17. 42+43. Pynchons sales of Coifes. Hats & Caps. 1645 to 1684 –
There were black hats & colored hats — that bands.

1 There were Felt Hats – some very nice at 20/ and more.
Childrens Felt Hats were about 6/ some more & some less.
most men had only felt hats – and women, – 9/. 11/. 15/. & upto 23/.

2 Demicaston Hats came next – that is half beaver & per haps and half somethingelse. These sold at 33/. 42/. 37/.
32/. 45/ with lining & band. 34/. 33/. one called 21/. lined 30/
Demicaston Hats to Traders 1657. 25/. 27/. 30/.
Womens fashionable demicastons 26/. Inventory 1675.

3. Beaver Hats. Only 2 in Pynchon – he bought one for himself of Wm Loveridge of Hartford. at 90/. 1662. and one for Mr Glover at 90/. A high price.
1684. a French Hat and band called 17/6

Prices p 11. 73. Deac Ebens Hunt 1737 & after had 4 kinds of Hats. viz Felt. Castor (made of Raccoon, musquash) Beaverett (had some beaver in them) & Beaver.

Prices 73 V. Medium prices 1760. 5/. 18/. 25/. 35/.
" 11. Dr. el. Tenor Prices 1750. 34/. 120/. 160/. 220/

M. 4. 301. There were laws about beaver & demicaston hats in 1631. & 1638 – also about felt hats. The three kinds were then made in England – Beaver worn only by those of rank & quality. Demicaston not to be used in England.

M. 6. 354 Felt Hats at sterling prices – 43 at 1/5. 58 at 3/. 135 at 6/6
1688 " 1694. 24 boys coarse hats 2/. 29 at 7/6.
M. 13. 298. 1702. Beaver for a hat

Women's Hats, Bonnets. &c [See M. 12. 258

1749. M. 13. 159. "Women's fine straw Hats." Bonnets
1760+53. " " Horsehair Hats and leghorn Hats. Satin Hats.
" " " " Gaure Caps. Horsehair Hats black & white. black do
" " " " Black silk Hats. Horsehair hats. do mutrimm
" " " " Womens silk & horsehair Hats – womens Caps
1758 " " Rich black Satin Bonnets.
1755 " 162. Bonnets & Hives. Garrick Hats (worn by men's
1754 " " Womens black & colored Horsehair Hats
1752 " 175. Millinet adv. Horsehair & chip hats.
1755 " 176. do " Satin Hats, Horsehair Hats, Gauze caps
also Hats made – M. 13. 179. Hats of all sorts for sale by mil
1755 " 163. Satin tissue and Horsehair Hats.
1759 M. 14. 190. Womens Caps. French; Womens quilt hair caps
" " " " 33/ paper hats & 40 & 90 coarse straw hats 8/. (Prices for children
" " " " Flowered silk hats 7/. & black silk Hats 18/.
" " " " silk Taffeta Hats 14/ p. 191. Chip Hats at 16/6 doz
1756. M. 13. 182. Horsehair hats; Horsehair, Satin & Chip hats
1757 " " " Leading fine beaver Hats. Leading Hair hats
1694 M. 13. 294 13 Bonnets, cheap. 1695. 13. 296 Straw Bonnets 14/

Female Hats in Pynchon's Books – Felt or Castor.

Misc. 17.
1653. Mary Copsy. a black Hat. 20/. (felt) 1674 Joanna Lamb. 1 hat 33/
1674. Sarah Dumbleton. Demicaston Hat 26/ — Samual had silk hoods.
1675. M 17. 253. Pynchon sent to Albany "5 womens demicaston fashionable hats at 26/." Munhad demicaston hats
1650. Girls hat that worked for Wm Pynchon 16/. 1657. Sarah Langton Hat 11/
1660. Hat for Pynchon's wife 30/. 1653. Hat for Lankton's Girl 6/.
Women had hat bands as well as men. Women & girls had many hats, but many or most did not wear hats.
1676. M 6. 190. Springfield had 21 Womens Caster Hats £13. 1. 8. (12/5 ea. cost

M. 2. 208 c. Straw Hats
M. 13. 264. 1657. Hannah Hammond had a Straw Hat.
13. 276. 1665. Deac Cutler, Trader, had a Straw Hat & case 6/.
First Straw Hats noticed 1694. M 13. 294. 2 Straw Hats at 2/6. Mrs Cutler
1695 M. 13. 296. Straw bonnets 14/

[Cont. in page 419.

Whalebone & Oil of Whales & other Fishes.

Continued from pages 182, 183.

1762. M.13.202. The Newfoundland Fishery was estimated to yield 3000 tons of Oil annually (or a ton of oil to 206 2/3 quintals of Codfish — cannot be). Oil of these cods livers estimated at 20 £ a ton. So a barrel of liver oil is valued at 50s. only — 8 to a ton.

1719. M.14.159. Long Whalebone rated at 2/6 lb.
Short Whalebone 2/. Narrow Whalebone 2/10
6 Whalebone rods 18/. 12 Bushs 6.

1739. M.4.106. Russ & Provincetown prosecuted the Whale Fishery to Greenland.

1682. M.14.140. England Imported 11 tons Whalebone & 6 fats
" 14.138 and exported some, 8 Cwt.
" 14.141. England imported Spermaceti to amount of £150 then used as a medicine. Also Train Oil p.142

1855 Jan 1. Oils in N.Y.
Whale, crude 63 to 68c gallon; do manufactured 75 to 77c
Spermaceti, crude 1.75 do; do manufactured 1.90 to 1.95 sperm 2.00
Elephant oil, 78 to 83 do
Whalebone 38 to 41 cts per lb.

Imported into U. States in 1854. 76.061 Barrels Sperm Oil and 321.593 B. Whale Oil. More than half of the whole came into New Bedford. New London is No. 2 as to Whale Oil, but Nantucket as to Sperm oil — 252 Vessels brought in the oil. The importations of Sperm oil have been growing less many years. The most was brought in 1835, 1837 and 1843 — of Whale Oil, the importation has not been greater than in 1854. 1847 was 320.645, but other years much less.

Whalebone imported 1854. 3.358.700 lbs, which is about the same as 1847, and more than other years, except 1853, when the quantity was 5.652.300 lbs. [How could this be when the oil was only 260.114 barrels?] Near half the bone came into New Bedford. Over 1/4 of the whole came into New York or is so returned.

God Oil, Straits, 19.50 to 20 a barrel Boston Jan 2. 1855
do " Bank 18 to 18.50 "
do " Shore 16 50 — "

N.Y. Whalebone, N.W. Coast, 45 cts per lb. May 1855, in N.Y. by 25.000 lbs.
" Whale Oil May 22. 1855. Crude 70c Refined 75 to 78c
" Sperm Oil, crude 1.82 to 1.85. Manufactured 2.10 to 2.15 all May 22. 1855.

Jan. 1856. Oils in N.York.
Whale 78 to 79c. do winter refined 90 to 92c.
Sperm. crude 1.80 to 1.88. Winter ref 2.05 to 2.15. Spring ref 2 to 2.10
Elephant, ref. 92 to 95c. Lard Oil $1.00 to 1.02.

March 1856 Whalebone, Ochotsk, 35,000 lbs prime at 30 cents Short a little lower.

Sept 1856. Whalebone in N.Y. Ochotsk &c 25,000 lbs at 67 to 68c at N.B. South sea whalebone 56c. Has advanced. Perhaps owing to hoop-petticoats in part. yes.

Whale Fins is a name improperly given to Whalebone. Chambers Ency.

Whale Oil. Whalebone, &c

History of Charlestown p. 115. In 1645, the owners of the Pole mill in Charlestown, agreed to furnish the miller with "8 gallons of Lamp oil for the use of the mill." How could so much be used?

Con. 1. 140 Richard Exsell left Springfield about 1676 and owed Pynchon £7. 10. 4. In 1680 he agreed to send to Boston 11 barrels of whale oil to pay the debt. This indicates that the oil was about 1/ per gallon, for 11 times 31½ gallons makes 346½ gallons, which at 1/ come to £17. 6. 6. The oil was sent long after, but casks had leaked, & there was freight & other charges to pay, & Pynchon obtained only £10. 10 clear, from the 11 barrels, 1686. It was sent to Hez. Usher Boston. Pynchon says it was worth a penny or two over 1/, but probably just 1/.

VI. 17. 155. Whalebone bought by J. Pynchon in Hartford 1656. at 1/2. lb was retailed in Springfield 1691 @ 1/9 lb

Sept 11. 1856. Oils in NY.
Eng. linseed $1.00 to 1.03. Gal. Olive gallon 1.15 to 1.25: $ {3.37 qts. 4.37 pts.
Odlm oil, 150.000 lbs at 9¼ cents. whale oil crude 84c
Whale refined 90c ——— Sperm crude 1.50 to 1.55.
Sperm, winter unbleached. 1.80 to 1.85. Sperm Spring 1.75 to 1.80.
Lard Oil, winter. 93 to 1.00. Red Oil 65 to 70.
Oilcake $34. 36. and 40 dollars a ton — 3 cts.
Elephant Oil 90 to 95c.

Whale Oil & Whalebone 1856.
The importations into the United States (Mass. Con. & NY. in 1856 were 80.941 gallons Sperm Oil; 197.800 gallons Whale Oil, and 2.592.700 pounds of whalebone. The importations were made in 211 vessels, of which 100 belonged to New Bedford & towns near it —

1857 Jan. 1. The number of vessels employed in the Whale fishery (including those in port) was 655 and the tonnage 204.269 tons. Of these 526 belong to Massachusetts 20 to Rhode Island, 76 to Connecticut, and 32 to Long Island, NY. More than half the tonnage belongs to New Bedford — next stands New London, next Fairhaven, then Nantucket, then Sag Harbor, —

The supply of Sperm oil has been diminishing many years and the price has been rising; owing to additives & other things the price fell in 1856 from 1.83 to 1.31 for crude at wholesale. Whale Oil has diminished much for two years, & the price has been rising several years. In 1856 the price was 75 to $3 ct.

Whale bone has diminished in quantity 2 years and the price has advanced — was 45 to 67c in 1856.

1857 June. Whalebone
Ochotsk & Polar Whalebone 90c. 95c and some $1.00.
by large quantities. South sea do. 80 cents. Advanced price said to be partly owing to Hooped petticoats.
Whale Oil June 24. 1857. 71 to 73c crude. 80 to 84c for refined.
Sperm oil 1.25 to 1.30 brude. Manufactured do. 1.40 to 1.50
Lard oil 1.15 to 1.25. Red Oil 60 to 67c. Elephant 87c
1857 Nov 11 N. York. Whalebone. S. sea 90c N.W. coast 1.05.
Ochotsk 1.10: best Polar 1.20 to 1.25

Paper, Paper Mills, Rags. (Con from M 12. 386
& Parchment.

1700. M. 14. 147 Michael Perry had on hand
4 reams writing paper @ 7/. 6 R. white brown paper 5/
18 " post paper @ 6/. 6 Reams Printing Paper 3/
53 skins writing Parchment 53/.

1703. M. 14. 148. 64 Parchment Skins 32/.
1745. M. 14. 182 Sarah Dolbeare had "Blue paper"
1745. M. 14. 183. She had 4 Reams paper @ 20/. (say 5/. or 6/. a ream) St
1745 M. 14. 182 She had Reams Brown paper cost 3/3. St & White paper cost 4/.
1663. M. 13. 274. 16, 2 unes Paper 6/. (at rate of 7/6 ream
1787. M. 13. 1st 86 & 87. Most kinds of paper continued to be
p. 126. imported from London after the revolution
with copy slips, writing books, & other books.
Perry & others. Paper books (for writers?) were imported largely in early days
Pastebord and was all imported.

8 & 9. William III. (about 1697.) England forbid any person to use white linen
(on Misc. 1. 197.) Rags to make brown or coarse paper — These Rags
to be used only for writing & printing paper. Such rags
it seems, were not plenty.

1682 M. 14. 141. 142. England Imported 25. 271 Reams paper
and 13,351 Reams —
Also Blue, Brown, Royal. Cap & painted Paper
14. 136. Exported Brown paper 60 reams. p 139. 60 reams paper

Cent. Misc. 1. 148 } Formerly in England a quire of paper was 25 sheets
and a ream 500 sheets.

Hist & Genl. Reg. Vol II. 255 } James Boise, born in Ireland 1700, came over with
his parents 1706. His son J. S. Boies, says 1845
that Mr Thos. Hancock, Mr Dearing & others of Boston
Hadley 3. p. 130 amer. almanac } erected a paper mill at Milton about 1750.
and procured utensils & workmen; but after a few years
found it a losing business & ceased operations.
They sold the premises to Mr Jeremiah Smith of Milton, who
who permitted the place to remain unoccupied, until
James Boise married his daughter about 1760 (he 60
years old, son Jeremiah Smith Boies born 1762) and went into part-
nership with Mr Clark, an Englishman in paper making.
The water privilege being inadequate, a paper mill
was erected on Neponset river [in Dorchester] * where a
slitting mill had been burnt. This was profitable to Mr Boies
and beneficial to the country, ~~especially in the revolution~~.
"and may be considered the commencement of the manufacture
of paper in New England." So says Mr J. S. Boies, 1845. p. 83.

[There was a paper mill in Milton long before 1750.
See Misc. 9. 108. 109 — * The paper mill Sedell on Neponset
river seems to have been in Milton, as well as the other.

M. 17. 38. Much paper sold by Pynchons 1645 to 1675
Began at 6d a quire; next 7d a quire some years.
Reams were 9/. & 10/. or 1/ reams at that rate.
1671 & 72. Paper was sold at 6d. 7d. 8d and 9d a quire
M 17. 122. To Traders, 10 quires paper at 6d. 1652. 2 quires @ 6½d
17. 124. 5 quires @ 7d. 1657. — p. 125. 12 quires at 6½d. p. 126. 10 quires at 6
17 126. 1661. 1 Ream Paper 16/. (6⅔d quire). 2 quires @ 7
17. 165. 1656. 2 Reams Paper at 10/

M.13.161. 1749. writing Paper adv.

Paper making.

Ed. Enc. XX. 346 Cotton paper was made in Greece before 1050: and was very common in Greece about 1100 or soon after; Linen paper was first made in Europe about 1300. The oldest German paper mill was at Nuremburg 1390. England imported the finer kinds of paper from France and Holland until about 1715 or 1715 The first paper mill in England was erected 1588 at Dartford, by a German.

Ibid. Old mode making paper in France, Holland & England, by stamping, hammering, squeezing & rubbing, before 1770.

Ibid p.347. Paper Engine was invented in Holland about this time (It is described

Rags used in England.

Ibid about 1825. England procured rags at home; and from Hamburgh & Bremen, Germany; and from Leghorn, Trieste & Palermo. Home supply consists very much of cotton, finer than the others; those from Germany were mostly of strong unbleached linen, but some of fine linen; Tuscan rags were dirty, had a high color by the common way of washing without being bleached; were unfit for writing paper.

Ibid 349. New machines which do away the uses of moulds. invented by Fourdrinier. Described.

" 350 G. Britain has (about 1825) about 550 paper mills; about 60 of these were the new machine mills; Scotland has 50 mills & 3 new ones; Ireland 2 mills; France has 250 mills mostly small & 5 Fourdriniers machines; Austria has about 300 paper mills, of which 107 are in Bohemia; Italy 105 mills, celebrated for making card paper. Russia has 30 paper mills; in Hanover 40, in Russia 67, Sweden 40, Saxony a large number. The mills of Italy and most of the continental mills are worked by mallets or stampers, in the old way.

3 ways of making paper:—
1st by mallets or stamping or squeezing. molds used
2 by Engines to reduce the paper to pulp. Molds used.
3 by Machines which supersede the mold. Engines used.

M.13.213 1767 } In time of Non-consumption agreement, the paper makers said they could supply the country with paper if they could get the materials "which are usually burnt or thrown away in our great towns." [Rags were not saved] among the wealthy & many others.

M.4.204 1760 } Rags wanted for Milton paper mill, viz White Linen Rags, (no other mentioned) and only 4 pence O.T. offered. (a trifle more than a half penny. no wonder people did not save their rags.

Perhaps fine old Linen is meant, or 3 for 1

M 17.424 an account of Cotton Rags.

1760 M.4.206 Press paper & Bonnet paper adv.
1767. M.4.207 Writing Paper in Ny. 12/ to 40/ Ream. Ny. Currency
M.17.424. Some account of Cotton Rags.
1774. advertised. "Milton Brown and Demy Paper."
1792 Cobbourn still complains that people do not save rags. Poor people save them, but misled people, who are above want do not save them

Cont. in M. 18/p. 84.

384 Books in New England.

m. 2. 235. Libraries M. 12. 113

M. 13. 126 } 1786, 1787 } Books of most kinds continued to be imported from London after the revolution including Bibles, School Books, &c. They are adv. in Boston as "just imported from London!" Also most kinds of paper.

1787. The following dictionaries were advertised - Ash's, Bailey's, Barclay's, Dyche's, Entick's, Fenning's, Johnson's, Pattison's, & Perry's

1751. M. 13. 172. Books were often advertised in Boston, including large & expensive volumes

1756. } M. 13. 183 } Many Books advertised; some large volumes. Titles given of several.

1758. } M. 13. 183 and to 1767 } Collections of Books frequently for sale including many School Books. Some Novels. — many Titles given New England Magazine began 1758 Long lists of Books are advertised.

1758. &c. } M. 13. 185 } Single Sermons, & other Treatises in Pamphlets were often advertised & published here. Some preached in other colonies were printed here.

1758. } M. 13. 186 } Booklace appears by itself — such as appeared about a desk same year — M. 13. 163.

1727. } M. 4. 82 } 4 Sermons in 3 Pamphlets adv. Many Sermons & Religious Pamphlets published

May 1747 Sale of a Collection of Books on all subjects

M. 4. 84. Several Sermons advertised April 1728

M. 4. 89 Prof Greenwood pub. an Arithmetic, Vulgar & Decimal 1729.

M. 4 89. "Facts on all sides" a book — sold by James Franklin at Newport 1729

M. 4. 90 Many Sermons, &c. published. 1729.

1729. M. 4. 91. Some publications indicate that there were Infidels, or at least Skeptical men in Boston & elsewhere

1730. M. 4. 92. Collections of Books imported & for sale. They had printed Catalogues

1730. M. 4. 93. Single Sermons & Tracts, old & new, continue to be printed.

1730. M. 4. 93. Collections of Books in Hebrew & other oriental Languages — & Greek, Latin, French, Dutch & English consisting of Libraries of deceased ministers & of books imported — This great book sale began Dec. 14 1730 at auction. Abundance of ancient Historians, Fathers of the Church, modern Hist. & Church writers, Philosophers, &c.

1731. M. 4. 95. Books continued to be imported every fall & spring. and many sales at auction — some by printed Catalogues

" " " & Phillips was a Bookseller at Charlestown.

1704. M. 4. 119. Books began to be advertised — one in August 1704 " perhaps the first —

1705. M. 4. 70. Sermons & other pamphlets had been published

1706. M. 4. 70. for half a century & more — now advertised —

Books in New England

1706. m. 4. 70. Discourses on Earthquakes adv.
Magnalia — new Edition of N.E. Psalmbook

1700. m. 14. 147 } Michael Perry, an assortment of Books and
m. 6. 359 } Stationary.

1703 m. 14. 148. Duncan Campbell, merchant, had many Books
— English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, &c — probably had
been a bookseller.

1704. m. 14. 148 a Boston man had books 30/ — one at Rumney Marsh 42/2

1707 m. " 150. Jacob Melyen. Dutch & English Books 80/. (1/2 of Estate.

1707 " " 151. another Boston man 40 books 6£.

1708 " " 152 Do. 75 Books £1. 7s.

1708. " " 153. Bible with Silver Clasps 12/.

1712 " " 154 John Hobby's Library 30/ £4. 3. 0 (two Booksellers

1716 " " 157 Charles Hobby. Books £26. 4. 0

1722 " " 162. John Coney. Boston Books £101. 10. 7

1724 " " 162. John Valentine do " £60. 0. 0

1724 " " 162 Edward Lyde Esq " £4. 0. 0

1727 " " 165 John Elliot. " £30. 0. 0

1729 " " 166 Thads. Maccarty "

1730 " " 171 One had 8 Vols Spectators 5s. 3 Vols Tatlers 2s. 5d.

1730 " " 172. a Boston man had Books £35. 12. including
Henry's Exposition 6 Vol. 20£. Flavel 2 Vol 6£
Walls Lyric Poems 5s. Large Bible 8/. Small one with Clasps 2/

1735. 14. 173. Bailey's Dictionary 3/

1742. 14. 177. One man Books £40 — another 16£ £ about 70 or 75

1748. 14. 187. Mr Joshua Gee. Library £588. 19. 2. (about 70 or 75 £ low

1755. 14. 188. Books 21£ — p 189 large Bible 26/8.

1760 14. 192. a Library 8/. Merchant. Books 10£. One has "many books"

1771. 14. 195 Boston merchant. Books & maps.

1769. 14. 198 Isaac Gridley, many Books & maps.

1773 14. 198 Bowdoins Books 49£. one has "many Books" £123.

1659 13. 267. Mr Peter Bulkely of Concord Books

1658 13. 266. Dr Thomas Starr had books

1659 13. 267 Mr Henry Dunster had books of Physic & Surgery
and all his books were valued at 121£.

1660. 13. 268. Books £5. 8. 0. 13. 270. 1661. 2 Bibles 5s.

1664. 13. 275. 2 Bibles 8/. (a woman)

1665 13. 277. Book of Martyrs & other books 8/.

1665 13. 278. The Bible all have.

1666. 13. 278 English Bible & Dutch Testament. 2s. Willet

" " Books 15. 1. 10 — prices for sale

1681. " 287. a Library 20£ — Capt Jona. Poole books 20/

1681 " 281. Wm Dada had 6 Primers 2/

1681 " 285 Rev. Urian Oakes. Library 80£.

1678 " 287 Rev Thomas Shepard do 100£

1683 " 288 One had 4 Bibles & 4 Psalm Books

1703 " 290 Capt Richard Sprague Books 3. 10 (Vol. 224.

1694 " 292. Widow Cutler, a trader. 5 Psalters 4/6
5 Testaments 8/. 10 Bibles 40/. Hornbooks &c. 2/6.
13 Catechisms 2/.

1700 " 297. Rev. Charles Morton. Library 45£

1707 " 269. Books 30/

1717. " 302 Rev Wm Brattle. part of his Library 83£. 18. 11

1741 m. 4. 115 Large Collection of Books for sale

1726. m. 4. 140 Large Collections for sale & printed catalogues

" " " Sermons frequently published.

1695. m. 13. 296. almost all had some books.

m. 4. 171-173. m. 4. 102. Pamphlet in regard to Rev James Hillhouse, in reply to Smith

1738 m. 4. 102. Books, some large expenses, continually for [illegible]

Books in New England.

1647. m.6.183. Bible & Psalm Book q. Wm Goodrich, Watertown
1644. " " Books in Study £71.9.9. Rev Geo Phillips. Do.
1653 " 182. Books in Study of Thos. Dudley £4 or more.
1657 " 184. Books of N. Bubby — his Physic books named. Gave to son his other books — not named.
1660 " 187. Edward Holyoke 20£ — 1662 p. 179. J. Sudlick. Books £10 1664 p. 174. Dr John Clark his books.
1653 " 188. John Glover. Books Eng. & Latin 80£.
1666 " 174. Henry Webb. Books in Chest 60£ — other Books 40£
1676 " 193. Books of Jas. Edmunds 30.07. Some left. given.
" " 194.+95 more Books. Patrick bible 5£ Eng. bible 3£. D. Authentic Almanack. H Webb one 1760. Edmunds one 1676.
1668. 6. 210. Rev Henry Flint had Books 80£ Almanack. A Boyse 1. 1669
1669. 6. 206. A Boyse. Books 89£
1668. 6. 204. Books sent to N.E. Religious many — and others. "Baker upon Gardening" £7.3.8. at one Book on Geometry Triangles, Rhetorick, Arithmetic, Astronomy,
1700. 6. 360. Perry had Lawbooks, "Mystery of Husbandry" +359. Culpeppers English Physicians 3. Histories, Geography Dictionary, Bibles & Clasps for Bibles many Abundance of Latin & Greek Books for Scholars, &c Psalm Books, Testaments, Psalters, Spelling books, Primers Accidences, (no English Grammars) Catechisms.
1707. m. 4. 71. Culpeppers English Physician. was for sale still. Had been printed in Boston.
1726. m. 4. 139. Books of Divinity, History, Plays, Poems, Travels, Love, Letters, &c. Advr. in Sept.
1723 m. 4. 138. Books from England plenty.
1717. m. 4. 132. Rev. Ebenr. Pemberton's Library adv at auction Catalogues printed.
1711. m. 4. 125. Vincents Explanation of the Catechism was reprinted in Boston, & adv.
1716 m. 1. 100 an Auction of many Books in Boston.
1713 m. 4. 128. Collection of Books at public Vendue,
" " " Several religious Treatises & others Advertised
1715 m 4. 129 Several pamphlets & books published
1713. m. 4. 128. "The Life of Daniel, a poem" adv
1712. m. 4. 126. Religious Pamphlets often advertised
1713. m. 4 127. Extensive Works advertised History of Europe 16 Volumes. Atlas Geography in 3 Volumes Quarto. Geographical Dictionary folio. Books complete body of Arithmetic folio. These and others for sale by Benjamin Elliot
1722. m. 1. 108. Libraries of Books often advertised
1722 m. 1. 108. Sermon against bad company keeping, adv.
1720 m. 4 135. Sale of choice English Books at Auction. Catalogues
" " " Several religious publications came out.
1723. m. 1. 110. Collections of Books from London at auction, & Catalogue
1723. m. 1. 112. An Importation of books for sale viz. Folios 154 Quartos 596, Octavos 712
1720. m. 1. 106. Books often advertised. m. 4. 114 Auction of Books

Books in New England

1726 M.1.116 Libraries & Collections of Books frequently for sale.

1727. M. 1. 117. Sermons on the Earthquake, adv.

1728 M. 4. 142. Discourses on the Earthquake – by 10 different men

1728. M. 4. 144 Sermons on other subjects constantly appearing

1729 M. 4. 147. English, French & Latin Books at Vendue. Catalogues.

" " 149. Books & pamphlets printed & adv.

1730 4. 152. Books in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Dutch adv.

1731 4. 154. "The Divine right of deacons": a sermon by Rev. M. Foxcroft

1732 – 4 154 Spectators & Guardians adv.

1732 4. 155. "School of Good manners" adv. about 4th edition

1732. 1. 142. Books frequently adv. at auction

1735 – 1. 154. Sermons continue to be printed & adv.
Four sermons adv. Nov 25. 1735

1736 M. 1. 84. Several publications on the Throat-Distemper.
one Aug. 1736. One Sept. 1736

1736. 1. 158. Funeral Sermons – many printed

1726. 4. 141. Large Collections of Books for Sale – Catalogues printed

1731. M. 1. 97. 1500 Volumes of Books, to be sold at auction in Boston.

1744. M. 4. 195. A Scotchmen had an auction of Books, a large Collection

1737. M. 4. 101. Cato's Letters adv. among other books.

1738 M. 4. 103. Mathus Sermon on death of Queen Caroline, pub.

1674 5. M. 6. 212. Rev Ox. Thatcher had in his Study –
Books, Couch, chairs, &c. £12. 17. 0

1684. M 6. 213. Dr Edmund Chauncy had in books £46.

1686. M 6. 215. Barber-Chirurgeon, had 2 Chirurgery books in Folio and 15 others.

1677 M 13. 280. David Anderson had Books £5. 5. 0

1681. M 13. 281. Wm Dada had books 15/

1681 M. 13. 284. Robt Miriam Books 4/

1680 M. 13. 284. Mannal E. Mitchelson, many books about 5£

1683 M. 13 288. John Ling, tavern keeper, books £5.

1694 Nov. M 13. 292. A trader, Almanacks at 4/ doz

1707 M. 13. 299. Farmer had books 30/ – (another before, 12/

1702. M. 6. 364 Robert Bronsden of Boston, merchant, 100 books. 100/

1706 M 6. 365 David Jesse, Books 60/

1712 M. 6. 369 Capt Fayerweather of B. many books – as
2 Dictionaries 6/ & 5/. Practice of Physic 10/
Concordance 6/

1706. M. 6. 366. "English Physician 5/"

1729 M 14. 166. Obad. Maccarty, Boston. Estate 147£. Books 123/ only!

1739 M. 4. 106. Dan Cottle, the Epis. minister in Boston, says bad books, (that is Skeptical) are imported from England in great numbers, & do much mischief.

1739. M. 4. 108. 3 or 4 single Sermons of Whitfield adv.

1724. M. 4. 116 Books for & against Episcopacy, adv

1721. M. 4 116 Some curious pamphlets adv.

1704 M. 4. 120 Sermon on the Holiness of the Sabbath by Jos. Dunmer

1705. M. 4. 121 London papers at 2d each adv. & monthly Mercury at 1/ Gazeteer. – at Boston Post Office
London papers adv. 1715. at 2. M. 4. 130

1707. M. 4. 71. "Young Clerks Guide" adv.

1741. M. 4 113 "English Liberties" to be printed by subscription

1728 M. 4. 136. Pamphlets about Paper money. many others –
some called "factious"
M. 4. 137 Pamphlets on Inoculation. [Cont. in M. 14 p. 288.

Servants, sold to pay for passage.

Cont from p. 69.

1729. m. 4. 89. A parcel of Servants from Europe, their time from 4 to 11 yeares, — are for sale. may be seen on board the vessel

1731. m. 4. 95. Both White Servants & black Slaves continued to runaway.

1731. m. 4. 95 a Jersy girls time for 5 years. She is 16.

1707. m. 4. 71. "A servant maids time for 4 years to be sold" + m/4.125 first adv. of this kind noticed — but White Servants are noted as being advertised for sale for a few years, in 1707 before this servant maid & Peters negirl.

1739. m. 4. 106. Men & Women Servants from Ireland, indented for 4 years, to be disposed of — aleon board the Ship

1740. m. 4. 114. Jersey Boy aged 16. His time for 5 years to be sold.

1721. m. 4. 115. Just arrived "Sundry men & women servants" have had small pox — men mostly tradesmen as clothiers, woolcombers, tailors, shoemakers — to be disposed of for 4 years at least.

1716. m. 4. 132. a British Servant aged 17. His time for 6 years for sale

Slave & servant advertisements, including runaways, were half of all the advertising. The whole not much.

1717. A negro Servant aged 27 years ran away with a female m. 4. 132 Indian slave aged 28.

1715. m. 4. 130. The time of several Tradesmen from England to be disposed of —

1716. " 4. 131. A White boy 13 years old to be sold for 8 years

1716 " 4. 131. One 16 years old to be sold for 4 years

1716 " 4. 131 Protestant Servants from Ireland — to be disposed of, viz. Shipsmiths, carpenters, ship-joiners, coopers, shoemakers, pattenmaker, nailers, locksmiths, currier, carver, tailor, printer, silver & gold lace weaver, silversmith,

Also Women — milliners, ribbon & lace weavers, button makers, earthen ware, potter, housekeepers, washerwomen, and cooks.

A White maid Servants time for 4 years to be sold: She now 20

1714 m. 1. 98. Tradesmen of all sort, & likely boys, to be disposed

m. 1. 98 of by Mr. Thos. Moffat, Boston.

1714. Time of Servants often offered for sale

m. 1. 99. 1714. Tradesmen Servants from Bristol, to be disposed of

M. 1. 99. 1715. North British mans Time for 7 years to be disposed of

m. 1. 100. 1715 "Sundry servants as husbandmen & tradesmen lately come from England, whose time is to be disposed of

1713. m. 4. 128. A galley from Bristol with men & women Servants, arrived May 29. They to be disposed of.

1715. 4. 138. English Servant has run away.

" " " Several runaways advd. Some called North Country Servants, or North British servants

" " " Some maids & others were from Jersey, advs to be disposed of

1716 m. 1. 100 All sort of men & women servants arrived from Ireland, Protestants, to be disposed. most are mechanics

1717. m. 1. 103. White Servants time is 3. 4 or 5 years — often advd.

1718 m. 1. 104. men & women Servants from England to be sold at publick vendue or outcry.

1741. m. 4. 179. Scotch Servants just imported. Their time 5 years to be disposed of

1741 m. 4 181. Scotch Goods & Scotch men & women advd. for sale

Servants, sold to pay passage

1718. M. 1. 103. White servants estimated at 12 to 15£. This was then about 9 to 11£ or 36 to 38 dollars. The passage itself & keeping was only about 6£ sterling or 8£ N.E. currency; the rest was expense besides the passage and profit.

1718. 1. 104. Imported Servants bound by indentures for 4 years and some for 5, to be disposed of. Also Boys bound by indenture. Some on board of the ships. a servant maid. 4 yrs. 5 men & 6 women from England — their time to be sold

1721. 1. 107. "Seacoal, & men & women servants, and other goods" from Glasgow. adv. Nov. 27.

1723 1. 116. Servants & trademen had arrived. their time to be disposed of.

1716. 4. 131. North Britain man servant ran away — he was a perukemaker aged 24. £5 reward

1713. 4. 127. Servant maids time for 4 years.

1712. 4. 127. White woman's time for 4 years. She now is 23. [White servants were often supposed to live over 21.

" " 126. Servants from N. Britain ran away sometimes.

" " 126. Boys time for 6 years to be sold.

1711. " 125. White Servants time for 9 years — is now 12, for sale

1719. " 134. Slaves & Servants advt. in most papers, along with goods. — 4 advertisements of servants in one paper. — An Irish boy aged 18 ran away. "Several likely boys time of service" offered

1729. M. 4. 150. White servants of both sexes for 4 years to be sold. — among them hatters, carpenters, barbers, smiths, tailors, shoemakers, weavers. &c.

1730. M. 4. 152. There seemed to be Palatines at Boston, who were to serve for their passage.

1731. M. 4. 153. Sundry Servants imported from Europe — chiefly tradesmen, to be disposed of.

1736. M. 1. 158. Welch maids time for 5 years. Another maids time for 3 yrs. (for sale

1737. M. 4. 15. A vessel from Ireland with passengers, butter, beef, &c

1739 M. 4. 173 Redemptioners. "that can read, write & work well" to be sold for 3 or 4 years — is now 20.

1722. M. 1. 108. From Glasgow. "Sundry Servants time of service and cable and other goods

1738 M. 1. 146. "An English girl, time for 6 years" to be disposed of. Pennsylvania Gaz. 1700

Gaz. M. 1. 309. Servants at the end of their servitude (which was 4 years or more) were to have 2 suits of apparel one of them new, an axe, a grubbing hoe & a weeding hoe. Servants labouring themselves, from work, to work 5 days for 1 absent day.

[Servants were probably never sent to school, whatever might be their age — in any colony, but must have been taught to read in New England, if young.

A lady in Richmond, Va., in 1847, at age of 80, said in her younger days it was customary for captains of vessels from Europe to bring men & women, called Redemptionists, who were sold for their servants & maid-servants, to the planters & merchants. They were sold for two or three years to pay their passage. In still earlier times, she was told that single men bought Scotch or Welsh maids, & married them before the time was out. Grant Thorburn 1884

Woodbury History p 320. White does not understand the way of selling persons to pay passage. Says Matthew Lyon was sold for his time in Woodbury — afterwards in Congress. [Cont. in M. 16. 84

390 Slaves — Continued from P. 187

M. 4. 95. 1731. Advertisements of Negroes for sale contained various other things. Negroes were mingled with various kinds of property

M. 4. 90. 1729. A negro to be let to labor.

M. 4. 157. 1729. "likely negroes" continually advertised.

M 4 157. 1730. Black child to be given away.

4. 151. 1730. many Slaves adv. as having had the small pox.

4. 119. 1704. A Slave adv — Whose sent at London Coffee House.

4. 118. 1704. A runaway Indian Slave — and a runaway negro woman said to be a Madagascar slave.

4. 120. 1704. A Surrinam Indian Slave ran away. Negro woman 16 years old for sale.

The chief advertisements for some years after 1704 were for Slaves & White servants, for sale or runaway

Reasons to discourage the importation of negroes and encourage the importation of White servants published in News Letter 1706.

M. 4. 71. 1706. Runaways & Slaves constantly advertised, if on. 4. 71. 1707 any thing it is — not much advertising. Slaves and runaways chiefly — White Servants to adv.

M. 4. 120. 1704. A Surrinam Indian Slave had run away

M. 4. 122. 1707. Slaves advertised oftener than any thing else

M. 4. 122. 1707 A Carolina Indian Woman ran away

4 122 1707 Indian man Servant ran away.

4. 126. 1712 Negroes for sale nearly every week for — had runaway

M 13. 286. 1676. Richard Russel had Negro Gato 7 5 £

1732. M. 4. 98. A negro child to be given away.

1732 M. 4. 98. A Negro Slave committed Suicide

" " " an Indian runaway slave killed the man that was taking him back to his master.

1739. M. 4. 107. an Indian servant in Newport Co. hung himself to escape correction of his master. He fastened his neck to the top of an elastic boat staddle Others have cut his throat.

1740. M. 4. 141. Negroes seasoned to the country adv.

1726. M. 4. 141. many "likely negroes" advertised by Good man.

" " " Negroes, "men, women & children, were bought and brought here for sale to make money — a common trade — 1726. M. 4. 140. Black child 6 weeks old to be given away

1708 M. 4. 123. 5 Carolina Indians for sale — man, boy & 3 women

Indian Slaves were quite common.

4. 122. 4 more Carolina Indians for sale. 1 more still

4 123. Some Indian Slaves ran away.

4. 125. 1711. Carolina Indian woman for sale

4. 124 More slave advertisements than any other.

1. 96. Indian Woman 30 years old for sale. Three negroes

Jan. 5 1. 96 Indian Woman & child.

1704 1. 95. 2 Negro men & 1 negro woman & child adv. for sale.

Advertising slaves began a few weeks after the paper began & continued. More adv. some years as often as any thing

1712 M. 4. 97. Some Goods, adv. but more negro advertisements.

1714 M. 1. 98. Indians & Negroes for sale almost every week

" " 99 7 negroes offered by one master

1715 " 99. Negro men & women at reasonable rates.

1715 " 100. 13 negroes & children advertised in one paper "Lusty Negroes" also adv.

1716 " 101 Carolina Indians were here as slaves & some ran away [War in C. continued 1715. M. 4. 129. 130.

Slaves.

1713. m. 4. 128. War against the Indians in Carolina, continued. The Indians had many slaves [of other tribes?] Indians defeated. — [Then Carolina Indians brought to the north & sold as slaves.

1713. m. 4. 128. Slaves & White Servants were constantly running away, own adv. Some slaves for sale very highly praised for good qualities.

1717. m. 1. 102 Carolina Indians & other Indians for sale. Negroes also ays for sale

1718 m. 1. 103. Negroes estimated at 30£ on an average in Boston. White Servants for a few years. 12 to 15£ [others 40. or 50£]

1719. m. 1. 104. Indian & Negro Slaves for sale at all times.

1720 1. 105. Indian Woman's time for 11 years for sale

1721. 1. 107. 19 Negroes to be sold at auction at Newport June 14

1715 4. 130. One man adv 6 negroes.

" " " Indian women & boys for sale at Newp.

1716 " " 131 Negroes from Jamaica for sale

" " " Slave house carpenters to be let by the month or year

" " " Indian Servant ran away — "he wears a hat, shoes and stockings." Probably they did not generally wear these — same adv as having no hat. m. 4. 128

1713. 4. 127. Slave advertisements increase. But few others

1713. 4. 128. 6 negroes for sale at one place. 2 Runaways adv.

1712. 4. 127. 4 Slave advertisements in one paper — of negroes & Indians.

1712. 4. 126 4 Connecticut Slaves have run away, viz. 3 negroes and one Spanish Indian. An Indian Girl for sale

" " " Carolina Indian Woman aged 20 for sale

1721. 4. 106 Negro child to be given away

1717. 4. 133. 2 Carolina Indian men r'unaway — One is branded W. on one cheek, and B. on the other, aged each 20. 40£ reward for each.

1719. 4. 135. 3 Slave advertisements in a paper

1723. 1. 111. "Indian girl, Clock & sundry utensils" for sale

1727. 1. 117. "Likely negroes" constantly advertised.

1728. 1. 116. "Negro boy, fur mitten, gold watch, &c for sale, all mixed together"

1728. 4. 144. 12 fine negroes from Barbadoes adv

1728 4. 146 many "likely negroes" for sale [& sold with them]

1730 4. 152 South Carolina said to have 3000 whites and 28,000 negroes. Conspiracies among them.

1731. 4. 152 Negroes were taken up & advertised when they could not give a good account of themselves.

1732. 1. 142. "Negro man", "negro woman", "negro girl" for sale

1732 1. 143 Negroes advertised every week

1733. 1. 141. Negroes of both sexes for sale "imported from Gambia"

1734 1. 149. many crimes were committed by slaves

1733 1. 148. Negroes frequently imported from Barbadoes

1735. 1. 153 2 negro slaves attempted to poison their master & family, were whipped 39 strokes at the carts Tail

1735. 1. 155. 3 negro women adv. by 3 persons.

1737. 1. 161. "A valuable negro man" killed at meetfield by the kick of a horse. [That is "valuable" to his master: the same as a valuable horse.

1737 1. 160. A negro child to be given away.

1736. 1. 158 Spanish Indians born still among slaves & runaways

1737. 4. 159. Negroes just imported from Guinea at Charlestown.

" 1. 165 Negroes just arrived from Africa

Slaves

1738. M. 4. 160. "A fine negro boy and a very valuable parcel of bibles" for sale.

Carolina Indians.

Pictorial Description of Ill. 366 } S. Carolina had an Indian war 1680. Indian prisoners were sold as slaves by the governor to W.I. planters. Kidnapping & selling Indians was allowed in subsequent years — an inhuman practice.
Indian War 1703. — War with Tuscaroras 1712. They migrated 1713

Con. & Misc. 1. 318 } S. Tuscaroras in S.C. 1715-16, on side of S.C. & some were slaves. Tuscaroras could redeem one of their own from slavery by bringing in a hostile Indian; & the hostile Indians were to be sold as slaves & exported.

1. 316. Indian War 1708. Soldiers to have all Indians they capture — to be sent to W. Indies as slaves [Tuscaroras]

1. 315. 1707. Indian prisoners to belong to officers & soldiers. Those captured by friendly Indians to be bought by the Receivers & sold to West Indians or to others who will carry them from S. or N. Carolina — White persons also to sell their slaves to the Receiver or ship them to W. Indies

1. 313. Indians captured by friendly Indians were made slaves, & might be purchased by any person

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M 1. 147. 1784. "A negro child to be given away." Boston

M. 4. 96. 1731. A negro woman at Wallingford, prob. a slave, killed one of her mistress's daughters & wounded another.

M. 4. 97. John Huggins at Sheffield had, at least, 3 slaves in 1731.

M. 4. 189. 1743. A negro girl to be sold at auction.

M. 4. 185. 1742. 25 fine Slaves for sale at Newport.
" " " Slaves for sale in almost every paper.
" " " Runaways, white & black, adv. in almost all papers

M. 4. 184. 1742. A negro child to be given away.

M. 4. 190. 1743. Negroes just from Guinea, for sale at Charlestown.

M. 4. 72. 1738. "Tracts against Slavery" were sold by Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia

M. 4. 198. 1745. A negro child to be given away.

M. 4. 105. 1739. Ryan Bowen established 3 Negroes for sale, with other things

M 4. 93. 1730. "Likely young negroes" just received.

Slavery sustained by the North

Slavery is sustained by the low moral sentiment of the free states. Our whole northern population is fossened by the passion of wealth to a degree that makes men indifferent to others' injustice. Institutions are nothing without equitable and righteous souls. Rev. O. B. Frothingham, 1856.

Slavery

Is hostile to freedom of Speech, freedom of the press, freedom to bear arms, freedom to assemble, freedom to petition, freedom of suffrage, freedom to lawfully come & go — hostile to the plainest principles of law & justice; ready to pervert or to trample upon the established rules & forms of legislation & law, to inaugurate the reign of violence & brute force. To hold nothing sacred that stands in its way.
Slavery degrades free labor. Labor is great & sacred.
But white labor by the side of slave labor, is degraded.
Speech of Rev. Dr. C. S. Henry of Geneva July 1856

Slaves

Slavery in Jamaica.

Formerly there were 300,000 negro slaves in the lowest degradation, misery & barbarism, forced to labor about 16 hours a day. The profits of this forced & unrequited toil supported 25,000 white Residents on the Island, and a large portion of their earnings went into the coffers of British commercial houses in England, who had become proprietors and mortgagees of a great part of the island. The last part resident Whites were Creoles or descendants of early British settlers poor & lazy mostly, and too proud to work, occupying a position somewhat like that of the poorest white population of our southern towns & villages. The rest were children of recent settlers, & immigrants.

The White emigrants degenerated into gross barbarians. kept black concubines; indulged in drunken frolics, and had naked negro girls to wait at table. By every kind of dissipation & extravagance, the proprietors became bankrupt or deeply in debt, & mortgaged or sold their estates to mercantile houses in England, whom they owed — The Legislature of the Island in a formal report, stated that 15,000 negroes perished between 1780 & 1787 "of famine, or diseases contracted by scanty or unwholesome diet." Another report 1792, says that in the course of 20 years, 177 estates were sold to pay debts — & 55 were thrown up: and in the same period, 80,000 executions, amounting to above 22,500,000£ sterling had been lodged in the provost marshals office — Such was the prosperity of Jamaica in 1792. Reports were more lamentable in 1804; and reports in House of Commons 1807. 1808. 1812.

Such was the state of Jamaica before the slave trade & slavery were abolished. Jamaica ruin is an old affair. — The inhabitants of the island are better off now than formerly.

N.Y. Tribune Feb. 1855

Slavery advocated in New England, 1701.

Samuel Sewall of Salem. writes to Mr Pierpont at New Haven Sept 17. 1701. about Yale College, and says I enclose "a sheet to discourage our heading to Africa for men. It is a pity that in New England we should defend & plead for slavery with that rigor as they do"

Prest. Woolsey's Discourse, 1850 about Yale

"N.E. Rum was sent to Africa to purchase slaves — In 1770 292,966 gallons were sent to Africa, & only 56,000 gall. to other foreign places. Indeed, little else but Rum was exported to Africa from the English Colonies — the rum valued at 1/3 Gal. at custom house.

Ed. Enc. of Wealth. 375]

Slavery

The colored race is a variety of the human family, in all essentials like ourselves, whose right to humanity is no more to be questioned because they are black, than ours because we are white. We are bound under the same moral obligation to them men as to others. They are entitled to the same justice and sympathy. — That any man with the bible in his hand, and capable of reasoning & disposed to embrace the truth, should justify the system of slavery, is an inexplicable phenomenon.

Methodist Christian Advocate.

Slavery.

It is a strange thing in America to see white men that have to work for a living encourage slavery. Working men operate against their own interests when they encourage the slavery of white men or black men. To enslave any part of the human family brings a curse upon the other part, and causes the employers to tyrannize over the whole.

Newport Weekly News, Kentucky. 1863

[Cont. on page 350, Miss. 16.

394. Carriages. [Cont. from p. 195 & M.12.219

Dutch Waggons.

1750. M 1.29. Douglass says from 7000 to 8000 Dutch waggons with 6 horses each, bring produce to Philadelphia from time to time. [He means the waggons of the Germans

Liverpool.

Hist. Liverpool & in Annals. Only one carriage in Liverpool 1730, and no stage coach came nearer than Warrington. Inhabitants then 12,000. 300 vessels entered the port in 1730 15 vessels sailed for Africa 1730 – slave trade.

Post to Preston – from Liverpool, 1st time 1757

1759. Stage coach from London to Liverpool once a week, being 4 days on the road. — population of Liv. 25.787. 1760.

1767. First Stage coach to Prescott. Fares inside 1/6. outside 6.

1785 First mail coach from Liverpool to London established.

Carriages in Mass. &c

M. 4. 195. Riding Chair, lined with scarlet cloth, gilt & painted. adv. in Boston, and a new harness. 1744

M. 4. 195. a "4 wheel chaise" adv. in Boston. 1744.
and "a 4 wheeled Chariot."

M. 4. 191. 1743 A fine open chariot for sale.

4. 190. 1743. A second hand family Chaise for sale

M 1. 148. 1734. a two wheel chaise, & a Chair for sale

M. 4 186. 1742. a "Chaise Maker" noticed in Boston. [See p. 395

M. 4. 164. 1734. Chaises & Chairs were and more often to ride in in Boston.

In 1791. 2. 3. there was but one chaise in Stafford Conn and that was owned by Major Phelps, proprietor of the furnace for casting hollow Iron Ware. It was seldom used, he and wife preferring the saddle & pillion. [The roads were rough and this was one cause of this preference. A chaise with two men could hardly go from Stafford 6 or 7 miles towards Brookfield. Prof. Willard's brother had a chaise but walked mostly the 6 or 7 miles near to Stafford. 1791. I There were no dearborns or pleasure waggons and no intermediate gradation between a light cart with a body resting on the axle, and a chaise. [He must mean a one horse cart.]

Prof Sidney Willard's Memories, 1855. He lived with his uncle in Stafford. 1791. 2. 3.

1770 M. 4. 209. A Phaeton & Harness adv. at Phila.
" " " A Chariot imported from England. Boston
" " 210. Genteel Sulkey, Genteel 2 Wheel Chariot, and a Chaise for sale. Boston

"A Dutch Waggon with Harness" adv. at Glastenbury Sept 1778. Were most or all waggons in N.E. called Dutch in 1778? Were those built in N.E called Dutch? Probably not.

1767 Sept. Rev Mr Ballantine had a Sulkey. Let Lot Norfield in it. Was thrown out, but not hurt much

1763. Hadley 3. 103. Elisha Porter had a Chair 1763. Ebenezer Smith made this & colored it. mended it 1765.

Hadley 3. 8 Hadley Carriages 1791 & after.

Carriages

Carriage Makers.

1762. M. 13. 202. A man in Boston advertises that he is a "Saddler & Chaise maker" and has for sale Chaises, Chairs & Saddles, and Saddlery.

1763. M. 13. 202 Another Chaise maker advertises. He has for sale "Livery Lace gall colors for Servants and Chaises: Worsted Reins. neats foot oil.
[It appears from this that they had servants in livery in Boston before the revolution.
These "Chaise makers" are the first that I have noticed in Boston in any advertisement. P.S. One opposite.

1764. M 13. 201. A Chaise and Harness Maker advertises - perhaps one of preceding. First notice of a harness maker
Some Chaises had 4 wheels.

1774. Hackney Coach adv. in Boston. Carried persons to any part of the town, day & evening — for a gentleman and lady together one shilling each. For a single person two shillings (same for one as for two persons)
[Is this the beginning of Hackney coaches in Boston?

Turkish Carriages.

Their pleasure carriages are small light-wagons without springs or seats, ornamented with paint and gilding; and those for ladies surrounded with lattice work. mats are placed on the bottom on which passengers sit. They are drawn slowly by two oxen. Camels are in universal use for travelling. Turkish Carts have wheels of solid plank fastened to the axle which turns round. Am. Lit. Review VII. 231.

Coaches in Boston.

1668. Mr Searle of Boston had a coach & went out to bring Mr Davenport and family. Frothingham 213.

1669. Mr Mather of Dorchester was carried home from Boston in a coach a few days before his death.
"Coach chairs" ~~strengthened~~, cost 15£. Frothingham 213
"Caravading". round. maybe stage wagons. Fr. 213
Fr. 213.

1716 Carriage from Boston to Newport.

1712. Gen Court Records notice a proposed bridge at Charlestown, and toll "for man, horse and other beasts, carts, carriages and coaches." Frothingham 246.

John Adams &c

1771. M. 19. 93. He went on horseback to attend Courts at Ipswich, York, Falmouth

1770. M 19. 69. He rode to the east as far as Falmouth in his "Sulky". He also calls it his "chair."

1771. M. 19. 93. Judge Cushing rode to the courts in his old Carriole, drawn by 2 wretched horses & driven by his negro who sat on the seat with him

1774. M 19. 96. &c. Members of Congress had a coach to Philadelphia from Boston. viz Mr Adams and 3 others.

1775. M 19. 100. He went to Congress in a Sulkey, with a servant.
Waggon in Hadley

Had 3. 118 } Elisha Cook had a waggon built - perhaps in 1770 or 71.
119. 123 } He went to Cambridge twice in 1775 and to Watertown once
& 11 [illegible] old timer. Perhaps only waggon in the town.
Simeon Smith of Amherst had one earlier.

Highways — [Cont from p. 253.

Watkins Cyclopedia } — Highways in England are of three kinds: —

London p. 511 & 512 } 1. a **footway** — for pedestrians — sometimes metalled 3 or 4 feet with often the natural surface.

2 a **packway** or **prime way**, which is a horse & foot way — used for single horse & rider, or with a back load. 6 to 10 feet wide. Statute width, 8 feet.

3 a **Cartway**, which is also a horse & foot way. One part metalled or coated with stones for horses & carriages; one part of common soil for pedestrians

Other names for roads.

1 National Roads, between capital cities & seaports — the work of government or counties & supported by tolls.

2 Parochial Roads — are made & supported by the parish — by parochial rates or assessments.

3 Lanes are narrow parish or private roads — not metalled generally.

4 Estate Roads, Farm Roads, &c.

The term **metal**, in road-making, is applied to the stony or gravelly materials laid on to form the road.

I call roads in England, Scotland, &c. seem to be made in this way, ~~& repaired~~ in this way. London does not refer to any "cart-way" or carriage road made of the natural material of which the soil is composed; yet doubtless there are many old roads made of loam, sands, gravel, clay, &c. The old English Turnpikes must have been of this sort, and bows were ~~constitutions~~. Metalled roads are little known in New England, except in cities.

London 527 p. 164 The **Stones** broken up & used for metalling roads in Great Britain: Granite & Trap (greenstone &c.) in N. parts of England & Scotland; Limestone in some counties of England and in Ireland; Slate stone in N. Wales; Sandstone & pebbles in 2 counties; Flint in 2 or 3 counties; and gravel in Middlesex & Sussex. The hardest stones are the best. Whinstone is the most durable.

Ed. Ency. XVIII. 615 } Sweden 1779 & after, had highroads as good as English Turnpikes, made with stone or gravel; and no toll required.

"These fine roads" wind through fields & forests, the lofty trees casting a gloomy shade with their over-hanging foliage." Coxe.

London. 571 to 836 | "Metal" on roads means only broken or pounded stones and gravel. McAdam's plan is to have the stones broken in pieces of about 6 ounces; that is to aim at 6 oz. but the greater part will be less. He would lay this metal, or broken stones, 10 inches deep on the main road or the middle, leaving the sides of common earth or soil or gravel, for pedestrians &c. All such roads to be a little convex & arched — "No artificial road can be made so good and useful as the natural soil in a dry state." The artificial or metalled road is necessary to secure it from frost, wet, rain water, &c

p. 536. **Pave'd roads** called causeway & pavement are chiefly used in towns. Granite or whinstone mostly used. Stones are somewhat cubical, but deeper than breadth & length — sides 4 to 8 inches. Can be quarried. Roundish cobble stones not noticed in city pavements.

Ed. Enc. XIV. 515. Roads in Norway — Small cars used in summer and sledges in winter. Roads cannot be used in the Spring. The top becomes dry & firm, when it is frozen below, a thawed part between the dry and the frozen. The frozen rind shakes a great way round and rises & falls in undulations under the travellers. Sometimes the ordinary way, horses & carriages sink several feet.

Cart Way.

A gristmill was built on Naponsit River in Dorchester 1633, and in 1634, the town voted to make "a sufficient cart-way to the mill at Naponsit," but not to expend over £5. [They had paths for horses in plenty, but a way for carts required some labor, more especially at gullies and streams. Dor. Hist. 1. p 34

Wooden Roads

Hist. Newbury p. 197 Newbury 1727 voted to build a road over a swamp: — to be covered with wood 13 feet long, & the wood to be covered with gravel.

New York Roads.

These are said to cost 3 millions of days work & 3 millions of dollars yearly, omitting the cities; besides a million more added by overseers, making the annual expense of highways 4. millions of dollars. The labor is not judiciously expended, and much of it thrown away. Old time principles of road making are not understood. Rochester Rural New Yorker, 1855

M. 14. 132 North Carolina Roads 1737

A carriage road from Edenton to Virginia; Carriages could go in some other roads. Trees are marked or notched on each side of roads from one town to another, "in all America". Roads without these marks are cowpaths, &c Brickell.

Mending Highways, by every taxpayer. [in Rochester Rural N. Yorker, May 1855.

Overseers are chosen in March in town meetings — are nominated & declared unanimously elected, though only two or three say aye. Corn is planted, 5 kernels in a hill, then the overseer goes round and warns every man to contribute his share of labor to repair the roads. On the appointed day there is a general tackling of horses, mustering of shovels, hoes, ploughs, scrapers, &c and all old & young go to the place or places designated, but rather late in the morning & they work slowly; they mean to "take it easy". They work and talk, and tell stories, and joke & jaw. — plough, shovel, hoe, scrape, &c. They get hungry for dinner before 12, & go home to dine, & take a noonings by 2 or 2½ hours. They begin to work about 2 P.M. and cease at 5, having done about half a days work — they tell about being tired. This they "work out their tax". This road making is a farce. The road for a long time is bad after the repairs, & the fall rains make all a sticky slough, and you waddle through the mellow waste as you can. In some places, the roads have been covered with stones, & after the rains, your vehicle goes thump, thump, wriggle, teter, jounce & wrench till you get through.

[This is New York Road Repairing. Somewhat similar in New England.

"No man knows any thing of mud [on the roads] till he has lived at the west." H.W. Beecher.

next page.

Highways.

Broad Street. Prof. Willard, in his Memories of Youth & manhood. 1865. says he was sent to Stafford Conn. 1791. to study with his uncle, Rev. John Willard. Stafford Street was then near two miles long and from 12 to 15 rods wide, with scattered houses, unadorned & squalid (those at Cambridge were similar). There was a narrow carriage way, and each side full of rocks & bushes, except the places that afforded grass; the whole was a common pasture for swine, cows, sheep, and geese. Some large fruitful Chestnut Trees grew in the road. By degrees the sight became a pleasant one to see cattle & sheep grazing & browsing, hogs rooting, and fowls plucking berries & vermin from plants & bushes; and lambs playing merry pranks

Bay Path or Road [Hist. of Groton.

This name of a highway is not peculiar to this region. Groton had a bay path, or path to the bay. And probably most interior towns formerly had such a road. Groton 1st parish meeting House to State House, in a straight line is 30 miles, 281 rods — Course S. 56. 34½ E. But the distance by the common road is about 35 miles.

Trees in old Highways. Groton

Hist. Groton p. 34 Groton Selectmen 1674 ordered that all wood & timber in highways, laid out & marked with the town mark, 6 inches & upward at the stub, w. walnut & pine trees except shall be reserved for mending highways & other public works, & no man shall fell such a marked tree, standing in such marked highway — Another vote about trees "for mending highway work." How was so much timber used in mending highways? Were causeways very common, over swamps & muddy places, and did they use up the trees? Corduroy roads were probably common.

Were not corduroy Roads once plenty in towns on Connecticut river.

Hist. Groton p. 43 1682 Selectmen were to see that all highways be sufficiently mended, from house to house; to the mill, to market (query, Boston?) and to meeting.

p. 45. Some highways in Groton were laid out 6 or 8 rods wide. This led to encroachments, & troubles — to sales of the broad highways in part. [The history supposes that if the roads had been of the proper width, encroachments would not have been made. He is mistaken.] In 1734, sales to be made so as to reduce roads 6 rods wide to 4 poles and those recorded 4 poles wide may be reduced to 3.

p 47. Road to Chelmsford, 6 rods wide laid out 1665

47. Road to Bay or Bayroad laid out 1673, through Chelmsford and Billerica (not through Concord) Travelled by Dracut & Dunstable.

47. New Road to Lancaster, on higher ground, than old one. 1673. No bridge over Nashua River in Groton until 1726. then 2 built

A highway in Northern New York, 1855 is described as part deep mudholes, part corduroy, part with scattered stones & rocks which throw you at every step far above the seat, and some shaky bridges. N.Y. Independent.

Rev. Peter Powers was settled at Hanover N.H. in 1765 — the only minister in that region. A correspondent of N.Y. Independent, Nov. 1855, says the goods of the ministry were brought up on the ice; that in those days, & before the Revolutionary war, there was no road opened between Boston & the valley of the Connecticut, but goods were transported on pack horses across the country to the river, & then carried by teams on the ice. Sometimes 10 bushels of wheat were exchanged for a bushel of salt. A traveller who arrived at the settlement with letters & news from the East created a greater sensation than the arrival of a Collins steamer does now.

[This can hardly be correct for all New Hampshire on the river I think, though it applies to much of it, perhaps to all except the lower part. Could not a waggon be driven from Boston to Natick or Charlestown before the Revolution, & then up the river? There must have been a river road before the revolution to Hanover and higher, I think. Most of the roads were horse paths, but there must have been cart ways through some of the towns. Probably most or much of the business went up & down the river, on the river, or on its banks.

M.4.182.1742. The Road westward from Newport, through South Kingstown, is called "the great Road to Connecticut."

Frothingham 177 } In Charlestown previous to 1672, each man and each boy above 10 years old, labored on the highways one day in a year. In 1672 the town voted that the highways charges be gathered by a rate on estates & heads.

Ibid 99. 1646. Charlestown voted that every man & boy over 10 years should work one day in a year; and one that had 100£ stock one day for that, & so above and under proportionably. Team of 6 beasts to go for 3 days, and one beast for two days. To begin work at 8 o'clock (not very early). Oxen were to save them, & their labor equal to that by a man for each ox, & more.

Ibid 243, 246 } Charlestown expended £20 a year in 1702 1702-1711 } and 1711. on highways — that seems to have been the sum voted for a long time.

Hadl. 1. 236. Road from South Hadley meeting house to Pine S.H. Hill through the Crack of the Mountains.
Mass. 5. 330.

400a Grain, or Wheat, Rye. Flour. &c.

Cont. from page 302.

Imports into Boston in the year 1854.
Flour — 694.498 barrels & 12.048 half barrels.
Of these barrels 448.000 came by Rail Roads. next, the most came from Richmond, Va. 2 Baltimore. 3 Philadelphia 4th New Orleans, 5th Alexandria, 6th Georgetown 29,700 bbls 7 Newyork, 8 Fredricksburg. 9 Delaware 5000.

Corn 2.076,338 bushels — but 156.000 by Rail Road most from Newyork city, Baltimore, Norfolk, Philadelphia New Orleans, Virginia, Delaware, &c.
Oats 715.584 bushels mostly by Railroads.
Rye 29.139 bushels do do.
Shorts 163.185 bushels do do.
Flour in Boston Jan. 4. 1855 $9.25 to 11.75 barrel & 12
Rye Flour do 7.00 to 7.50
Rye 1.42 bushel. Indian 95 to 1.07. Oats 60 & 62
White Beans $1.25 to 2.12.

p. 401 Spring Wheat.
This is extensively raised in some of the western States. partly or mainly, to avoid winter killing. In Minnesota but little winter wheat has ever been sown; they raise spring wheat almost entirely; & it is said by a letter writer May 1855, to yield from 20 to 40 bushels an acre.

Spring Oats & Fall Oats — are raised in Georgia. Newspaper

Winter Wheat.
A writer in 1855 in Rural New Yorker, says New England, most of New Jersey, N. and E. New York, cannot grow winter wheat to any great extent, nor S. & S. W. New York. Central & W. Western N. York can raise winter wheat, & much of Pennsylvania. Wheat in N. York 1850 on 675,000 acres: can be raised on 1,350,000. Wheat land in Ohio and Michigan 3 millions of acres. "Illenois, Indiana, Iowa & most of Wisconsin cannot grow winter wheat because the ground is not covered with snow through the winter, & not shielded from winds." This writer says that where the ground is frozen in winter a considerable part of the time, and not covered with snow, winter wheat cannot be raised, in any part of the Union, nor elsewhere. Limestone also seems to be important. Canada raises winter wheat,

P. 400 b.
M. 2. 216. Transport of Grain & Flour. July. 1855.
M. 18. 145 Grain from the distant interior is mostly sent to N. York in Edgo. Seems to cost about 50 cents a bushel to bring it from distant states — say Indiana. Flour costs $1.40 to 1.60 per barrel from Indianapolis to Newyork. A common flour barrel is said to hold 3 1/3 bushels of grain — Grain is also sent in bulk to N.Y. Flour is carried from N.Y. to Liverpool for 1s and 1/ per barrel; and grain for 2 1/2 d to 3d. per bushel. Flour to London 1/6 per barrel. (Sterling prices July 28

Freight to Liverpool March 1855
M. 2. 269. Flour 2/ sterling a barrel; corn 6 3/4 a bushel; cotton 4/32 to 5/32 of a penny lb. Lard, bacon, &c 20/ ton. To Glasgow, flour 2/6 grain 7d, bacon 25/ ton. To London, corn & wheat at 7d.
From Liverpool — Iron 15/ sterling a ton; Tin 16/. Chemicals 17/6, Dry Goods 16/6 to 17/6 ton; Hardware 17/6. Crates 8/ (for a crate?). These per ton to N. York.

Grain &c.

Philadelphia Prices & New York.

Miso. 4. p. 73. 77. 117 } Beginning Jan. 1720.

Wheat in Philadelphia from 1720 to 1744 in ... was generally from 2/9 to 3/3 — average for 25 years ... cocks 3/2, though many years below 3/. & annual at 2/6 and one 1731 at 2/3. A few years the price was 3/6; and in 1735 it was 4/6: 1737. 4/3; and 1741. 4/6. the highest. The average for 25 years, 3/2 bushel. Pa. currency, was about 2/6½ N.E. currency, lawful. There was no rise in price that was permanent in these 25 years, the price the last four 12 years being about the same as the first 10 or 12, on an average.

Wheat Flour in the same 25 years — 1720 to 1744 inc. averaged 9/9 per cwt — 10 3 bushels wheat equal to 1 Cwt flour in price, wanting a trifle — Flour in N.E. specie currency, averaged 7/9½ — Flour varied in Philadelphia from 7/3 (1740) and 7/6 (1744) to 12/6 (1737) and 13/. 1741 and 12/3 (1735). much from 9/. to 11/.

p. 406. The transportation from Philadelphia to Boston was perhaps about 1/. a bushel for wheat; and 2/6 for a cwt of flour in massachusetts old tenor currency — perhaps 1/3. and 2/6 would be nearer, on 6/. for a large barrel of flour. I know not what the freight was.

New York Prices.

Com. 10 / 90. 95. 97 Wheat — 1720 4/6 4/6. 1721. 4/. 1730. 4/6 — 1732. 5/3 — 1736. 3/3 — 1744. 3/. 3/3 3/6. 3/9. } average 6 years 4/11.
do — 1748. 5/ — 1749. 6/ — 1750. 4/3 — 1752 — 5/ — 1755 — 5/6 } 5 years 5/2
do — 1759 — 6/ — 1756. 5/6 — 1763. 8/3 — 1766. 6/ — 1770 — 6/3 } 7 years 6/7.
do — 1772. 7/6 — 1767. 7/3. & 1767. 6/6 —

These averages in N.E. specie currency would be 3/1. 3/10. 4/11.
The years are too few to rely upon as a general average.

Wheat Flour in NY. per Cwt
1720. 14/: 1721. 12/6: 1730. 12/6; 1732. 8/9; 1736. 9/: 1744. 8/6. 10/6. 11/ } 6 yrs average — 11/3
1748. 15/: 1749. 18/.: 1750. 12/.: 1752 14/6: 1755. 14/. — 5 yrs av. . 14/10
1759. 16/6: 1756 15/: 1763. 25/6; 1766. 16/6: 1770. 16/6 } 7 years av. - 19/.
1772. 23/: 1767. 21/ and 1767. 19/:
Here the Flour price is not quite equal to 3 bushels of Wheat.
First average is 1 to 2¾: 2 average is 1 to 2 7/8: 3 average is 1 to 2 7/8.
The averages in N.E. specie currency are 8/5 — 11/2. and 14/3. —
The averages in Philadelphia (in N.E. Pa 7/9½. N.Y. 8/5 up to 1744. a few pence higher than Phila

M. 4 / 207 / 1767 — Philadelphia. N. York
Wheat 6/3. — 9/6 — (in N.E. Wheat 5/. & 4/10½
Flour 16/6 — 19/ — (in N.E. Flour 13/2½ and 14/3.
207 / 1770. Wheat 6/6 — ——— (in N.E. Wheat 5/2½
Flour 16/6 — ——— (in N.E. Flour 13/2½.

Indian Corn

M. 4. 73. 77. 117 Philadelphia prices 1720 to 1728. 6 years average 2/11½ N.E. currency
do " 1729 to 1736. 7 " " 1/11 about 1/7.
do — " 1736 to 1744. 9 " " 2/.
1767 & 1770. ... do — " 1767 & 1770. 2 years 3/4 2/3 — N.E. 2/6½

New York 1720 2/10. 1721. 2/9. 1736. 2/. Average 3 yrs 2/2 (N.E. 1/7½
do — 1756. 2/6.
Rye. Philadelphia 1721 to 1723. 2/. 2/3 2/6. Average 2/3 (N.E. 1/9½
Oats in New York 1721. — 1/4 — (in N.E currency 1/.
Barley in Philadelphia 1721. to 1723. — 2/9. 2/. 1/8 average 2/2 (N.E. 1/9.
Malt in Philadelphia 1721 to 1723. 2/9. 2/6. 3/3 do 2/10 (N.E. 2/2
Peas in New York 1721. — 5/. (say 3/2. N.E. currency.

Dwight's Travels Vol III. 340 to 344 } Pres. Dwight's notions about the blasting of Wheat

400c

Grain, &c.

Prices in Boston 1720. May. in Pence Current
and
1719. Dec.

M. 4. 117. New England Wheat 5/ bushel (in Specie cur. 3/ to 3/4: say 3/2
" " Virginia Wheat 6/ " (in do - - 3/7 to 4/. say 3/10.

But was wheat as low as this in Boston in 1720?

M. 1. 113. In Dec. 1719 Virginia Wheat in Boston was 7/6 a bushel in bills; about 4/6 to 5/. say 4/8 in specie. This was an unusualy high price, I think.

Flour in Boston -
Dec. 1719. it was 28/ Cwt. & say 18/. lawful cur. - equal to near four bushels wheat.
May. 1720. it was 22/ to 23/, say. 14/. L cur. - (equal to near four bushels of wheat. much higher than in N.Y. & Phil

Ind. Corn Dec. 1719. 4/. bushel. say 2/6. l.c.
do May 1720 3/ do - say 1/10 to 2/. - but little higher than in N.Y. & Phi.

Grain & Flour were high Dec. 1719, & fell much before May in 1720.

M. 1. 161. Choice Sojus Flour, adv. in Boston. 1737.
M. 1. 120 New York Flour for sale in Boston 1732.

M. 3. 80. Kalm, 1748. says Pease are not much cultivated in Pennsylvania, because so much injured by the bug.
3. 99. He says many Peas were raised about Albany.

Prices of Wheat Flour in Baltimore, in January February and March, from 1796 to 1855, compiled for the Baltimore American. (National Era) June 1855.

	Jan.	Feb.	March
1796	$12.	$13½.	$15
1797	10.	10.	10
1798	8½.	8½.	8½
1799	9½.	9½.	9¼
1800	11½.	11¼.	11½
1801.	11½.	11¼.	11½
1802	7.	7.	7
1803	6½.	6½.	6½
1804.	7½.	7½.	7
1805.	11.	12¼.	13.
1806	7½.	7½.	7.
1807.	7½.	7½.	7½.
1808.	6.	5¾.	5½ Emb.
1809.	5½.	7.	7. Emb.
1810.	7¾.	8.	8¼
July & August 1810			11.50
1811	11.	10½.	10½
1812	10½.	10.	9¾. War
1813	11.	10.	9½. War
1814	9¼.	8¼.	8. War
1815.	8.	8.	7¾ War
1816	9.	9.	8
1817	13½.	13¾.	14¼
1818	10.	10¾.	10½
1819.	9.	8¾.	8¼
1820.	6.	5½.	5
1821.	4.	4.	3¾
1822.	6¼.	6¼.	6¼
1823.	7.	6½.	7.
1824.	6.	6.	6½
1825.	4⅞.	5⅛.	5⅛
1826.	4¾.	4⅝.	4½
1827.	5¾.	6.	4¾
1828.	5.	4⅞.	5¾
1829.	8½.	8¼.	8.
1830.	4⅝.	4½.	4½
1831.	6⅛.	6¼.	7
1832.	5½.	5½.	5½
1833.	5¾.	5.	5½
1834.	6¼.	5.	5⅞
1835.	4⅞.	5.	5
1836.	6½.	6⅝.	6¾
1837.	11.	11.	10¾
1838.	8¾.	8.	8
1839.	8.	8¼.	7½
1840.	5⅜.	5½.	4⅞
1841.	4½.	4½.	4¼
1842.	5⅞.	5½.	5¼
1843.	3½.	3⅝.	3¾
1844.	4¼.	4½.	4⅝.
1845.	4.	4¼.	4¼
1846.	5¼.	4⅞.	4⅝
1847.	4¾.	4⅞.	6⅛
1848.	6.	5½.	5⅞
1849.	5.	4⅞.	4¾
1850.	4¾.	4¾.	4⅝
1851.	4.56.	4½.	4⅜
1852.	4.	4.18.	4½
1853.	5¼.	5¼.	5
1854.	9¼.	8¾.	7½
1855.	8¾.	8½.	9.

Baltimore prices a little lower than those of N. York. Much of the very low prices is owing to great increase of production

Grain. &c.

Grain of all sorts exported to England from U.S.

In 1801 the amount was 372.151. Winchester Quarters.
From 1804 to 1825 the quantity sent to England generally decreased.
and to 1842, England was an unimportant, irregular market
comparatively. 1831, however, we exported more to England than
in any other year from 1821 to 1845. or 488.101 quarters

Exports of Breadstuffs & Provisions of all sorts, from
U States to all countries. Not paid to G Britain & Ireland.

	Dollars		Dollars
1844.	15.206.000	1850.	23.740.000
1845.	13.826.000	1851.	22.100.000
1846.	24.598.000	1852.	23.738.000
1847.	64.577.000 (Irish famine	1853.	31.708.000
1848.	35.372.000	1854.	63.882.000 War in Europe.
1849.	36.226.000		

Prices of flour & grain had nearly Doubled between 1844, or 1850,
and 1854. So increase in quantity, not so great as it seems.
National Era

N. York Prices of Flour for a year —

1836.	$7.50	1842.	6.25	1848	5.75
1837	10.75	1843.	5.12½	1849	5.60
1838.	8.25	1844.	4.91	1850.	5.50
1839.	8.50	1845.	4.75	1851	5.00
1840.	5.62½	1846.	4.62	1852	4.31
1841.	4.93	1847.	7.62	1853	4.56

N.Y. Tribune

The Tribune & Era are contending about Free trade,
and neither can be relied on. In such subjects an
ingenious man can prove any thing that is
required.

"Indian Corn is the staple production of all prairie-dom"; that is, on all western prairies, it is cultivated easier than any other grain, & produces better
for the labor bestowed. Letter from Illinois 1855

p.400a. The same letter says they sow both Spring & winter
wheat in Northern Illinois — The writer had assumed
that they could not raise winter wheat in Illinois because
the ground was not covered with snow long enough — another
writer says this is erroneous, says he raises wheat for 27¢
a bushel in Illinois, including labor only. Average yield 22½
bushels to the acre. Average value on his farm 55 cents.
Does not say what kind his is.

1855. A Cincinnati paper says Ohio, Pennsylvania and
Virginia produce nearly half the wheat raised in the U States.
Illinois produces less than Virginia, & about half as much as
Ohio — The U States do not produce a great surplus of wheat.
Not more than 1/5th of the largest crop can be spared to go out
of the country. Often two short crops make a deficiency.
Half the states buy more or less of the other states. Baltimore
requires a million barrels of Western flour in a year.
Southern States buy much. It seems to place New York
below Illinois, as to the quantity of wheat raised, Illinois
is the 4th State.

m.16.184 In 1849 according to census of 1850, Pennsylvania raised the
most wheat 15 millions bushels. Ohio 14 millions, New York 13, Virginia 11
Illinois 9, Indiana 6, Michigan 5, Maryland 4½, Wisconsin 4,
Missouri 3, Kentucky 2, N. Carolina 2; Tennessee, N. Jersey, Iowa 1½ millions ea.
Georgia 1, S. Carolina 1 million each.

[Cont in m.16.184

Old Houses in England.

[See p. 258.

M. 2. 294c. m.s. 79

Leeds is a old village & castle in Kent. 5 miles from Maidstone — An old House, centuries old, was a large framework building with the interspaces filled with plaster work, ornamented with herring bone zigzag lines. It had 5 compartments, & a door in the central division, & windows. 5 gables enriched with cornices broke the uniformity of the huge roof. Over the middle gable a stately pile of red brick chimneys pointed upward. The house was built for one family, but was afterwards converted into 2 residences by a partition. The many fronted stacks of the chimney occupied the entire — 1/4 of the interior must have been taken up "by the fire place & its piers". (Query.) Room was scarcely left for the opening of the door [the front door.] Half the house consisted 2 rooms 40 by 25 feet, & 12 feet high with 3 lumber rooms built on the outside, but entered by doors from within. The roof walls were bare, roughly hewn wood, & the floor of brick & stone. The doors were warped by age, the windows shivered in the blast, the wall much split by the contingencies of 300 years & exhibited cracks & crannies through which the winds moaned. The mouth of the chimney stretched as vast jaws across one end of the room, black with smoke & scarcely warmed by a scanty wood fire — it was redolent of domestic odors — There was a table with twisted legs, 6 low seated chairs, a few stools, an immense upright clock, doubtless heir looms, comprised the furniture. Over 2 sides of the room was a grand display of colored prints & papers. The prints were mostly Scripture subjects of low style, vividly colored.

p. 403

On titles of the papers on the walls were:—

1 Account of the barbarous murder of Miss Antony Wood & how it was found out by her ghost.
2. A warning from heaven to England, being the Brightly's Sermon, which he preached in bed, shroud & died when he had completed it. Music was heard in the air
3 Letter written by Jesus Christ — in answer to one from king Agabus.
4 Glad Tidings, a Carol for Christmas.
5 Life & Death of Pegs worth the murderer.
6 Awful Shipwreck of the Cybella on her voyage to Quebec, in which 316 souls perished. [This could not have been very old.
7 Message of mortality, or Life & Death contrasted.

These are composed in a doggrel style, full of horrors, but spiced with many religious & sentimental allusions. They are yet sold in remote villages, where they command implicit faith. Those in this room were carefully preserved — was talked to the wall above the reach of children, & the borders decorated with ribbons, &c. The woman said she could not send her children to school, & so she read these papers to them on Sundays & other odd times, & caused them to read them themselves. "I have no other way to do." Her husband paid 5£ a year for half of this cottage, & his earnings when he could get work were 1/ a day as a farm laborer.

In Leeds Church yard is a yew tree 40 feet in circumference hollow within, alive on the exterior.

London Penny Magazine June 16. 1838.

Old Houses in England, &c.

Taste of the Poor.

The highly colored prints on the walls. [See opposite.

"These colors are the only pictorial quality the uneducated eye can appreciate. The poor from the ploughboy to the milkmaid, subject all matters of art to this test."

"The papers on the walls afford curious illustrations of that love of marvellous narratives and those superstitious notions which invariably characterize the uneducated."

Penny Magazine

[Whether this house was one story or two — whether the 5 gables were merely coming to windows or not; whether the 5 compartments into which the elevation was divided, were in one or two stories. I know not. The 5 compartments had a "corresponding arrangement of windows."

Old Houses in Normandy & England.

In the large towns of Normandy, the houses are of wood and plaster. A great deal of timber runs upward, downward and cross wise. The second floor projects over the first, & the brick chimneys at each end — 80 years ago (before 1835) say 1754. old houses in Normandy had much chestnut wood, supposed to have come from England in former days. Many old houses in England have much chestnut timber. Some old houses in London and Chestnut, & mostly the ancient houses at Cheshunt, Hertfordshire (Chestnut?) are of this wood; also many in Hertfordshire, Rutlandshire and other counties are built of the same material & are of the same figure as those in Normandy." "Tour in Normandy, 1754."

Houses continue to be built of wood & plaster in Normandy, as formerly (now 1835) with projecting stories, but such houses are fast disappearing in England, though some survive. Some old houses in Normandy have frame work of wood with the intersticies filled with clay. Some wooden sheds in N. have a covering on all sides of slates laid one over the other like fish scales — & sometimes by wood over wood. [Here are buildings shingled on the sides, I think.]

"What is a house built of wood & plaster?" Penny Mag. 1835

Bristol, Eng.

The Houses of Bristol centuries ago, were usually of timber frame, with fronts curiously carved, & overhanging stories towards the street.

Liverpool Houses, when few & scattered, had connected with them, croft, barn and "backsides". Harrison.

Misc. I. 37 Henry's Hist. 1485–1527 } Old Houses in England, as given by Henry — those of gentlemen were inconvenient — of timber, that filled — walls of many filled up with rubbish & plaster with clay outside. Huts of peasantry were wretched — slight frames & made at small expense — little wood was chiefly used; each story projected over the one beneath it — apartments dirty & lighted with talleis. Floors of clay, strewed with rushes, which were foul & long continued.

Ed. Enc. X. 601. Pennant in 1772 visited Kelso: says it was built in the manner of a Flemish town, alluding apparently to the awkward fashion which then too much prevailed, of placing the gables instead of the fronts of the houses towards the street. So says the Ency. wrote in 1818. It seems by this that building houses with the end to street "too much prevailed" and was considered in 1818 "an awkward fashion". It was after 1800 that the fashion prevailed in this country.

Old Houses in England &c.

English & American Houses

"To our eyes, accustomed to the shining New York and New England villages, whose clapboard & shingle "clinker built" houses, white as paint can make them, gleam through the long valleys for miles; the sober, neat & gray, brisky looking villages of Warwickshire and Hampshire, are a constant surprise." Putnam's Mag.

Our manner of building is as different from that of old England as our material. Here (in old States) no low eaved, heavy thatched cottage, hides, under a picturesque exterior, a multitude of sins & covers poverty with humble grace. Our poorer buildings have a dry board floor instead of cold earth, & their shingled roofs are better than decaying, soaked and mildewed thatch, but the English cottage has an air of snugness & shelter which the thin, bare Yankee house has not. The log cabin is superior to the chilly, thin house in this respect.

Our better houses are close to the highway, neat, & stiff, sharp cornered, full of windows as a lantern, so that we look through them from side to side & see clouds & sky beyond. The English farmhouse is retired, broad, low-roofed, heavily built, sober colored, backed by elms or ashes 100 years old, & though practically no better than the Yankee house, is pleasanter to the eye. The Yankee white, two story, clapboarded house, surrounded by its white picket fence & some 19 post planted, hard maple saplings, is nothing in a picture compared with the substantial house of the English farmer.

Farm buildings. We miss the long row of well thatched ricks and stacks, & have instead, a barn of timber frame, with straight sides of perpendicular boards, a straight roof with sharp outlines & angles - all rectangular & partitioning thus. These are practically better than stone walls & thatched roofs, but are far inferior to the English as to their effect on the eye.

Putnams Mag. July 1855.

Places where houses have stood in England.

"The snow drop, the damask rose, the daffodil, or the stock of an old Gillaver's plant will long remain & point out where a cottage existed. But time in his wasteful course, effaces with other tokens, except the snow drop, which remains & increases & becomes the only memorial of man and his labors. It grows - in fabulous - and peeps through the snow, (galanthus nivalis) When the snow drop is found beyond the verge of cultivation, it generally reminds us of some deserted dwelling, a family gone, a hearth that smokes no more.

"Journal of a Naturalist" in Lon. 2. Review. No 78. p 414

Beds & Materials for Beds

See p. 440

[Cont. from p. 131. 196.

Ed. Enc. | Ireland exports great quantities of feathers to
N. | England —
468 | Exports of Feathers 16.197 £ in 1815
do " 16.884 £ in 1816
do " 18.488 £ in 1817

[Probably 170,000 lbs a year or more.

American Feathers in New York, May, 1855.
Ohio, 40 to 42c; Tennessee 37 to 39c; Kentucky 37c.

Feathers Sept 1856 in N.Y. — Ohio 52c to 53c pulled
Tennessee 50 to 52c.

Beds of Persian Ladies in high life.

Lady Shiel says all Persian women are astonished at the European custom of women, who take the trouble to undress to go to bed, & put on a long warm dress to pass the night in. Persian women never undress at night. They untie their thin mattress from its silken cover, throw it out from its place against the wall, and roll themselves up in the wadded quilt which forms their blanket. They change their clothes only when they go to the bath. They usually lie down just as they are at night.

Lady Shiel's Life in Persia.

1765 M. 4. 206. Mahogany Bedstead — apparently, perhaps not.
1769. M. 13. 222. Feathers & Feather beds contraband to be adv.
1773 M. 13. 234. Feather Beds, Bedsteads & bedding
1774 M 13. 234 Mahogany & maple 4 post bedsteads. [This occurs before
[Were there any bedsteads with more than 4 posts?
1773 " " Field bedsteads & Curtains
" " " 3000 bunches flags advertised or wanted. [Were they
" " " for flag bottomed chairs? not in place here

Feathers in N.Y. Feb. 11. 1857. Tennessee 50 to 52c.
Ohio 53 to 55c.

M. 13. 128. Lisbon Feathers are adv in 1788. — They were used in 17th century.

Bedsteads in Hadley made by Ebenezer Smith 1757–1771
— from Hadley 3 6/4 to 10/. In old Tenor.

Had. 3. 94. Bedstead, coloring & varnishing 50/. O.T. (6/8 Lawful
" " Bedstead 40/. (5/4 L.ms.) making bedstead 20/. (2/10
" 95 Trundle bedstead 60/. (8/. lm) one Trundle do 40/. (5/6
" 96 Making Bedstead 21/. (2/10) — p. 97 Bedstead 50/. (6/8
" 97. Bedstead 41/. (5/6 — p. 100 Bedstead col. & var. 65/. (8/8
" 101 Trundle bedstead 50/. (6/8) — p 100. do with tester " " 70/. (9/4
" 101 Bedstead Col. & var. 65/. (8/8) — p 101. do col & var. 50/. (6/8
" 103. Trundle Bedstead 66/. (8/. — p. 103 Bedstead 43/. (5/4
" 104 Great Bedstead 50/. (6/8 — p 104. do. E. Porter 75/. (10/.
" 107 Bedstead 50/. (6/8 — p. 107 do, 86 and considered 53/. (7/.
" 108 Trundle do 55/. (7/4 —

Had. 3. 112. Enos Smith bought feathers of J.C. Williams at 2/5. lb 1772
Prices 311. Aaron Goodrich, Hadley, Feathers 2/5. Dead feathers 1/3 d. lb. 1769
" 311 Nath'l Warner 12 lbs feathers at 1/3. 1774
" 217 Elisha Pomeroy N.H. 20 lbs Pigeon feathers at 10d. 1762
" 219 Goose Feathers 2/5. 1773: 1764 to 1774, 2/5. 1767, 2/5 or 2/4 5
" 219 Other feathers 1770, 20 lbs at 1 1/2. — Geese at 2/5. 3 1/2 lbs at 1/2, some at 10d. 1769,
" " 1768 5 lbs + 30 lbs at 1/ — 1773 at 1/8 called "live".

Beds, Feathers, &c

Had. 3. 213. Olyver Smith 1769 sold Geese feathers at 2/5; and Hen's feathers at 1/4. The latter price seems high

misc. 11. 209. Boston price current 1799. Live geese feathers went from 50 to 56c. Seafowl 40c. Lisbon 17c. Here are three kinds that were noticed in early days.

Prices 261. Feathers were brought from Boston & carted from the Falls sometimes, 1727 &c: 1/ and 3/ are charged for bringing them from the Falls, & are credited.

Prices 2/11.5 T. Dwight gave for Geese Feathers 2/4½ in 1767. and 1764.
" 293 S. Taylor Feathers at 2/. 1708 (probably live).
302 Mr Dwight, 1732, 100 lbs live feathers @ 3/9. (about 1/10 or 2/. a pound.
303. Wm Pynchon 1741. 8 lbs feathers at 4/. (about 1/4. a pound) or 1/ and pigeon feathers 1/. (3/. a lb).

7 3.. 1764. Geese Feathers 2/5. E Hunt.

Con. 7. 115. 42 lbs feathers in Wethersfield at 1/6. 1699. when wheat was 4/
7. 81. 56 lbs feathers @ 1/6 Hartford. 1695
7. 164. Mrs Dorothy Moore's feather beds 46+32 lbs at 2/. 1706.
Records. B Want 1703-4. a Husk bed 5/. & a husk bed 3/.

M. 2. 298 **Sofas.**

1773. m. 13. 234. A small & large "Sopha" in Boston, belonging to the estate of a wealthy man are advs. They are covered with crimson silk damask — The first that I noticed in advertisements.
" " " Another "neat Sopha" is advertised, the same year.
The Sofa may have been in Boston some years, but was very rare.

1773 m. 13. 234. A Settee with Mahogany frame adv.
" " " Couch & Squab, not uncommon.
" " " Squab & Easy Chair adv.
P. 196. See Couches & Squabs. in M 12. 279.

Bailey says the Sofa in the east is an alcove, or an apartment of state, raised 2 feet above the floor, and furnished with carpets & cushions, when honorable persons are entertained.
Squab. A soft stuffed cushion. Bailey
Couch. A seat or moveable bed to lie down on. Bailey

The Puritans — (Continued from M. 12. 89

Remarks in N.Y. Evangelist, on Clarence Cook's article see M. 12. 89.

The Puritans had no cathedrals, no new years chimes, and scarcely any bells; that is, the Puritan Fathers or first emigrants. They had something more important to do than to cultivate the fine arts. "They had a wilder nest to cultivate, they had to protect their rude dwellings from savages; the stern realities of life left no time to cultivate artificial loveliness; but they did imbue their civilization with the saintly grace and beauty of religion. They left their own homes & country to enjoy a free gospel, a well spent Sabbath, and a virtuous education for their children. They had destroyed no beauty or grace in their own country; they brought to this country the most disinterested virtue & heroism seen on earth for ages: there was nothing here to pull down but every thing to build up".

Mr. Evarts, in Oration before the New England Society, prefixes the following motto:-

"Quorum gloriae neque propositi quisquam laudando, nec vituperando quisquam nocuit."

Their glory is so great & acknowledged "that none by praising can increase it, neither by vituperation injure it."

Humors of the Puritans.

"They err greatly who imagine that the early settlers of New England always wore a solemn look, and talked in nasal tones and eschewed jesting and racy humor. Underneath a stern exterior they carried warm hearts, and could not suppress an inherent tendency to jesting even in the pulpit and their most solemn meetings. Their humor was a little strait laced & differed from the easy flow of Addison or Dickens. Punning was a sort of mania with the early Puritan writers," [The writer says they did not discompose their faces much when they laughed, rather intimating that they did not laugh aloud. I have no doubt they did laugh heartily and aloud] — Nathaniel Ward the Cobbler of Agawam, jumps by the page & by the shop stool. He was much esteemed by the English wits. Fuller. [When does this appear?] See Notice of Ward, Mus. I. 193.

Puritan Changes

The old Puritans built plain meeting houses, with two rows of windows & a flat ceiling overhead; now they build what they call Churches, with mullioned or circular windows, aspiring columns & pointed arches; the Puritans used their houses of worship for every purpose, town meetings, school-meetings & even for trainings on rainy days; now they are used only for religious purposes. The Puritans would have no organ, now they would be lost without an organ. The Puritans did not read the scriptures in their public services; but the modern pastor reads them every Sabbath. The Puritans wished to have all their people sing; now there are a few vocalists in the choir gallery. The Puritans stood in prayer; the modern assembly sits or kneels. The preachers & discourses have greatly changed. German Reformed meetings

Their canons of taste have become those of England, and High Churchmen, who still call them roundheads and cropped ears, are rounder headed & closer cropped than they ever were — We cut our hair shorter than they ever did. The Puritans held with the Spaniards, that sad, i.e. dark colors, especially black, were the fittest for gentlemen. We are all exactly of the same opinion. They held that laces, perfumes and Jewelry on a man were marks of foppishness & vanity; and so hold the finest gentlemen in England now. They thought it absurd & insipid to for a man to deck himself out with red, blue & green, with ribbons, sashes, knots, slashes and ruffs; and old puritan would now be considered as dressed with sobriety & good taste. While the harlequin Cavalier would be looked on as a fool and a swindler. The cavalier besides, if as old, would swagger, have dice, cards and penny broken duplicates in his pockets; his thought would be of citizens wives of easy virtue, & he should not open his mouth without oaths; while the puritan would be a gentleman, though he did quote scripture through his nose. This picture of Cavaliers & [illegible] is by Hall's, by Earle's, Beaumonts, Fletchers, Johnson's Shakspeare's; the picture of every dramatist and satirist, who had drawn the "gallant" of the 17th century. Read these writers, & it will be seen that the Puritan, & not the cavalier, is the conception of what a British gentleman should be at the present day by the whole nation.

The old Puritans were men of like passions with ourselves; they loved, married, brought up children, feared, sinned, sorrowed, fought & conquered. There was Poetry enough in them, but they acted it instead of singing it. An Abstract from North British Review. 1856.

Puritan Faith

The old Puritan habit of connecting every change in place or venture in business, with God's providence, and hallowing it by a prayer, is praising perhaps, but is it practiced in State Street and the State house? — alas fictitious worldliness. How little communion with the Lord! How little dependence on the Spirit among professors! Sermons of Prof. Huntington of Cambridge 1856.

M.g. 34. In days of Elizabeth, James, &c a nobleman's robe was showy & costly — velvet, satin, damask, gold lace, fur. Now a nobleman is clothed in a plain broadcloth suit with fine linen. Southey's Com. Place Book

Fairholt abuses the Puritans for the plainness of their dress; yet praising the similar plainness which has since been adopted by others.

The Bp. of Chichester in a letter to Izaac Walton in 1664 says "the faction", meaning the Puritans, fought "to subject the sovereign power to the people". This was their great offence Walton's Lives.

[Cont. on M. 19. 290

Furs & Skins.

[Cont. from p. 63.

Feb 7. 1855. Prices in Newyork.

Black & Silver Fox Skins	$35 ea.	Cross Fox	4.	Red Fox	1.	Grey Fox	50
(These all northern & eastern.)		do do W.	3.	do do W.	75		2.00 & 5.00
				Grey Fox W.	30	Grey Fox S.	20

	N.	W.	S.		S.E.	W.	S.
Otter Skins	3	3	2	Fisher Skins	3.50	2.50	1.50
Black Bear Skins	10	6	3	Lynx Skins	3.00	1.50	—
do do yearl.	6	4	2	Marten do.	1.50	1.25	—
do do Cub	4.	2	1	Mink do	2.00	1.25	75
Muskrat Spring	10	8	6	Beaver do.	1.50	1.50	1.00
Raccoon, Indian	60	40	—	Housecat do.	12	8	6
Raccoon common	40	30	20	Wildcat do	40	30	20
Opossum Skins	10	10	10	Wolf do	75	50	—
Rabbit do.	—	—	1½				

Deer Skins by pound.	Indian dressed	—	1.25.	1.00. 1.25
do do "	Shaved	—	45	35 —
do do "	Summer Reds	—	25	30 — 30
do do "	Fall greys	—	22.	24. 24
do do "	Winter greys	—	12.	14. 14.

Goat Skins, Curacoa, 46 to 47 ea. May 30. 4000 Goat Skins, 50 to 52 ea

1855. May 30. N York. 13.000 lbs Deerskins shaved red, Indian handled, from Western Texas, sold at 22½ cents per pound.
3000 pounds from Florida at 23 to 25 cts

1855. June 15. N York 6000 lb Indiana Deerskins 29 to 32½.
3000 lbs Illinois @ 24; 2500 lbs Arkansas @ 19¼
2100 lbs Texas @ 16 to 18¾; 1200 lbs Florida @ 20 to 23

Ill. 370. Ermines are caught in Siberia in Box Traps and figure 4 Traps — The cost of a set of Ermine fur — muff, cap and cuffs, is from 400 to 500 dollars. 50.000 ermine skins are exported from Russia yearly.

1856. Sept. Goat Skins in N.Y. 4000 Curacoa at 54 to 55 ea
" " Deer Skins in N.Y. 16000 lbs, Bolivar city, at 56 per lb.
" " do — " 1036 bales Sisal. Price not given

Sables from Russia bring a great price Nov & Dec. 1856
The little skins are said to bring 80. and 100 dollars each and more.
m. 16. 164. A set of Russia Sable furs costs about 1500 dollars in N.Y. Dec. 1856.

Furs in Minnesota — Exports from St Pauls, 1856

	Skins	$ Value	
Rats. (Muskrats?)	64292	11.572	(18 cents each.
Minks	8276	18.621	(2¼ each
Martens	1428	3570	(2½ dolls each
Fishers	1045	4702½	(4½ each.
Red Fox	876	1095	(1¼ each
Cross Fox	20	100	(5 dolls each
Silver Fox	8	400	(50 dolls each
Kit Fox	2542	1271	(50 cents each
Coons	3400	2550	(75 cents each
Wolverines	2032	3048	(1½ dollars each
Otter	405	1417½	(3½ dolls each
Beaver lbs	586	582	(1 doll per lb
Bear	610	6700	(11 dolls each
Lynx	50	125	(2½ dolls each
Buffalo Robes	7.500	41250.	(5½ dolls each
[some mistake in adding		$95.750½.	

This from a St Pauls Paper. The Values must be too high. The fur trade is fast declining.

Strutt says, the furs of Sables, beavers, foxes, cats, and lambs were used in England before the conquest (1066.); to which were afterwards added, those of Ermines, squirrels, martens, rabbits, goats & many other animals." The use of furs became general in 13th century among all classes, the rich using them for luxury, the poor for warmth. The poor used sheep & lambskins; the rich used the expensive skins as ermines, vair (squirrel some say) & minever (a rich fur), and gris, all small. Gris or gray was the fur of the marten. Ermine (then from Armenia) and Sable ranked highest. Vair and gray or gris were next — Kings, Knights & Nobles wore ermine and sable: those of inferior rank, vair & gris. citizens, burgesses, priests wore common squirrel & lambskins. The peasants wore catskins, badger skins, &c. The mantles of kings, peers, & the furred robes of municipal officers, are the remains of this fashion. In after times were added the skins of badgers, bears, beaver, deer, fitches, foxes, fourets or martens, grays, hares, otters, sables, squirrels, weasels, wolves, &c.

I Fairholt mixes things strangely, & contradicts himself pages 501. 502.

Geoffroi de la Tour Landry in his Treatise, to his daughters, 1371, mentions furred garments — hoods, cotes, sleeves, tayles; also gown & collers &c. These in France. The fur called Ermine & minever.

M. 16. 365. It appears from a sumptuary law of England 1463 (under Edward IV) it appears that Sable fur was the most costly or most valued: next ermine fur: 3d fur of martrons [said to be grey minyver]. Letuce (pure minyver)

M. 16. 364. 1483. Sables still Nob.

M. 16. 373. 1532. Henry VIII. Sumptuary Law. Sable fur Still Nob. 2d fur of black Jenettes or Leserns. 4 fur of Libardes These all foreign furs apparently. Others may not wear any fur that groweth in the realm, except foynes, gilletts, and bogye. Next fur of black coney & bogye Servants, yeomen &c having less than 40/ a year, shall wear no fur but cony called grey cony, black lamb or white lamb, of England. Males of the land. Ha. 16 and men not to wear any fur.

Cox & M. 1. 210. A sumptuary law 1364. Edward III. forbids wives of tradesmen & artificers to wear any furs except those of lambs, rabbits, cats & foxes.

Fairholt 175. A sumptuary law under Henry IV (Reign 1399 to 1413) Ermine & Martens seem the most valuable furs — but Fairholt does not give all.

Prices in New York April 1. 1857

	No 1	No 2	W.	S'		N.	W.	S'
Otter Skins ea	4.00	3.00	2.50	—	Beaver lb.	$1½	—1¼	—
Blk & silver Fox "	$6 to 7.	5 to 6.	—		Raccoon. best	1. to 1¼	—	—
Cross Fox "	—	$2¼	—1½ to 1¾	—	do. com.	75c	50c	—30
Red Fox "	—	$2¼	—1½ to 1¾	—	Opossum ea	25 to 27	—20 to 25,	20 to 25
Gray Fox	50 to 75c	40 to 50c	25 to 35c		Wild Cat "	50 to 75	—40 to 50.	25 to 50
Black Bear "	$10 to 12	— 8 to 10.	—$4 to 5		Wolf, Prairie,	5 to 100,	50 to 75.	—
do. cubs & yearl	$5 to 6	— $4 to 5	— 2 to 2½		Wolf, large white	2½ to 3.	—	—
Fisher ea	$5	—$3½	— 1½	—	Hair Seal	—	—	25 to 100.
Lynx "	2½	—	—		Deer Skins			
Marten "	1½ to 1¾				18000 lb Western	odd at 30		
Mink dark	2½	— 1¾ to 2.	—1¼ to 1½		1000 lb Nodaways	" at 5½		
Musk rat, spring	— 20c	— 15 to 20	— 15 to 20		1100 lb Texas	" at 22½		
Goat Skins. Curacoa ea	65 to 67c ea.				660 lb Indian Trend	" at 30		
do Mexico	38-42 ea.				Charges	" at 5½		

Cont in M. 19 p. 354

Women in America (Cont. from P. 215.

Women in public conveyances, as Stages, &c.

An Englishman never gives up his seat to a lady. He takes the place he has paid for, and expects others, male and female, will do the same. If it rains, it is all the same. Mr Headley on top of an English stage-coach had for a companion, a well dressed, pretty young woman. The Coach was full, & none would go on top & give her a seat. nor did she expect it. So she climbed up to the top. When Mr Headley told her he was an American, she supposed he was a well educated Indian. Yet she had travelled a good deal.

Headley's Home Annual for 1854.

Dr. Grandpierre, a French protestant Clergyman, has travelled in the United States. He was surprised at the respect paid to women here. He is astonished that a people of such republican independence, and Puritanical origin, should be distinguished for such sincere respect for the female sex. Throughout the country, a woman is protected & guarded by a sense of public morals. A young woman can travel safely from Canada to California, unattended by any friend

Our bible education has given us confidence in female virtue. Parents & husbands, educated in christian principles do not distrust the virtuous principles of their wives & daughters. They trust their female relations with all freedom. —— The opposite of this enters into the social system of continental Europe. There is a distrust of virtue, which makes its exposure appear an impropriety. Hence the habits of intercourse between the sexes, even in homes, have less freedom, because there is so much distrust. A respectable female would not could not travel alone in France without molestation She would be suspected. Ny. Evangelist. Feb. 15. 1855.

"Woman is honored & respected in America as she no longer is in Europe, & particularly in France." "She may write volumes & still be the good mother of her family. It is almost a priesthood which she exercises, & no one thinks of sneering at it." Revue Contemporaire (at Paris) of the Lamp Lighter, Uncle Tom's Cabin, &c. nov. 1854

[He intimates that a female writer in France is different from the American — Does he mean that she is not virtuous?

p. 414. See Women and Novels.

"Fallen woman"

Fallen woman is very rarely reclaimed. She is never forgiven & is under the ban of society. On earth there is no admission of the sin of woman. There are others more heart corrupted, with souls blacker than their fallen sisters, but society smiles upon them with benignity, even if they have lost their bodily virtue, provided this is not a matter of certainty or notoriety. The sin of fallen woman is often branded on her forehead when it is not deeply branded in her heart.

"Fallen man". No one ever speaks of a fallen man, of a single fallen man. All the race are called fallen. A dissipated profligate man is not called fallen. How men have nothing to fall from?

Miss Antoinette L. Brown. in Tribune. 1853

Women

Con and Misc. 1.145 1.154 By Laws of England. Women were punished more severely than men for the same offence. For several offences, a man was to be hanged & a woman burnt alive for the same crime — This in one instance at least Hamp. 122 was done in New England.

"Frailty, thy name is woman". Shakspeare puts these words in the mouth of Hamlet, in reference to his mothers conduct. Was not this the expression of a common opinion in the time of Shakspeare?

Men alone, corrupt.

"The fact that vice does abound, where there are only men, California has tested. Female society is increasing fast in California, & is having its influence on good morals".
Letter from California. 1853.

Social Restraints are much stronger than legal ones to keep woman helpless & dependant upon men.
E. Oakes Smith

Women as Church members 1853
Bishop Meade of Virginia says there is an immense disproportion between male & female professors of religion in Episcopal churches, the females being often double, triple, & quadruple the males. He has confirmed 30 persons and only one was a male; and has often confirmed a smaller number without a single male. He fears that the difference in religious character is about the same.
[Is there not a great disproportion in the sexes in other Canon in attendance?

Women 1611.
Opinions about women from a sermon printed 1611 in England — from the text, "a virtuous woman is the crowne of her husband, &c
"Gracious wives are scarce & hard to come by. There are incomparably more wives than God will ordaine for good wives, & more maids & widows than he will commend to good men to match with. Those that are gracious are rare, & so they more adorn their husbands".
He describes the good wife & bad wife — He mentions wives who are harlots, thieves, spies, some are "drunkish with drunkenness" — some are gadders & busy bodies, & exciters of contentions; turbulent, froward; he mentions the "continual dropping" the contentious woman in a wide house &c. Thereby husbands do not desire a wife that hath piety & grace.
Dew's Rural Intelligencer, 1853.

Women became nuns in past ages because they had nothing to do. They had means & advantages but there was no field for their activity. [Do not wealthy females become nuns still because they have nothing to do; i.e. nothing which fashion allows?

Ml. 16. 352 Women executed in England for stealing over 1/. without benefit of Clergy — entitled to stealing over 10/.
Similar in South Carolina

Cont in Ml. 16. 226

Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, &c. / Cont. from P. 109.

M. 4 p. 117 The prices of these articles in Boston, May 1720 was as follows in Price Current—

Tar 20/. barrel (say 12/. N.E. currency, as Specie 6/. to £1
Pitch 10/. Cwt (say 6/. Do.
Turpentine 11/ Cwt (say 6/8. N.E. lawful money.

These prices differ much from those of Philadelphia and New York about the same time, (See M. 4. 77. 97.) as to Tar. Was Tar sold by Cwt in Phila.?

M. 4 p. 118 In Boston Price Current, Dec. 1719;—

Tar is 22/. per barrel. } These are so near the
Pitch is 16/6 per Cwt. } preceding prices of 1720,
Turpentine 12/. per Cwt. } that there is evidently
say. 13/6. 6/8. and 7/3. L.m. } no mistake.

Mass. 17. 63. Tar in Springfield—by Pynchon. No turpentine
Ed. Inc. XVIII. 375 In the exports from the British Colonies 1770 the official or custom house values are as follows—

Tar 6/. barrel, Sterling (8/ N.E.) Pitch 7/. st. (9/4 N.E.). barrel
Turpentine 8/. st (10/8 N.E.) Rosin 2 5/8 (3 3/4 N.E. . . barrel
Oil of Turpentine 50/. st (66/8 N.E. or 2/1. Gal. . . . barrel

Prices in N. York, May 1855.

Spirits Turpentine 46 c. Gallon. Crude Turpentine 3.37 to 3.62 per 280 lbs; Wilmington Rosin $1.90 per 310 lbs. Extra pale (or white) Rosin $4 per 280 lbs. (There is "thin tar" and "rope tar".) Tar 3.50 to 3.75 per barrel; Pitch $2.25 to 2.50 bbl.

Tar in Early Days.

M. 3. 240 Johnson, about 1651, says Lord Baltimore "must send Tar for shipping, but are too far off to make them profitable." He calls Tar a production or staple commodity of N. England.

3. 257.

3. 272. Some pitch in tar made in Virginia before 1649, not much materials plenty.

3. 265. Tar plenty in Plymouth 1663

Mass. 2. 198. Dispute between Hadley & Colony about pine trees 1723.

" 3. 87 Prices in New York. 1856. June.

Crude Turpentine $2. 87 to 3.00 per 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine 38. ct. Gallon
Tar 1.75 to 2.00 a barrel. Pitch $3. (or 2.) White Rosin 280 lbs
Common Rosin. 1.60 to 1.70 per 310 lbs

Sept. 1856.

Crude Turpentine $3. 50 to 3.75 per 280 lbs. Spirits Turp. 44 ct. Gallon
Common Rosin bbls of 310 lbs 1.65 to 1.70 each. Tar, thin & thick, $2.62, 3.76 bbl.
White & No 1 Rosin per 280 lbs 2 1/2 to 5 1/2 $. — Pitch, city, 2.00 to 2.25 bbl.
Camphene 45 to 46 cts gallon.

Colony Records Vol. II. part II. 499 June 1671. Richard Wharton & John Saffyn "having procured artists for raising & producing great quantities of pitch, rozin, turpentine, oil of turpentine, and mastick" from pine & cedar trees they to have an exclusive right (sic they & their company) for 10 years to produce these things; & the use of the pine and cedar trees in 5000 acres where convenient, for 10 years. They to sell reasonably for country use—pitch & rozin not above 13/. cwt. in Boston, & pay 6 per cent of what they make of common timber. Others might make these things "as practised in former times in this country," and for their use. They might make in any way not to sale

Tar, Pitch, Turpentine &c

Prices in New York June 10. 1857

Crude Turpentine, soft, North county, 280 lbs. 3.87 to 4 dollars.
do Wilmington, &c " same.
Tar, thin & thick $1.75 to 2.50 in bond. Pitch city $2 & 2.37½
Rozin, common, No 1. 310 lbs $1.90 to 1.95.
do. No 1 & White 280 lbs. 3.00 to 7.50.
Spirits Turpentine. 42c to 48c gallon.

Prices in N York Sept 9. 1857

Crude Turpentine, soft, North county, 280 lbs. $4 to 4.12½
do Wilmington &c. 280 lbs. 4.
Tar, thin & thick bbl 1.87½ to 2.37½, Pitch city $2 to 2.12½
Rosin common 310 lbs — 1.95
do. No 1. & White 280 lbs — 3.00 to $7.25c
Spirits Turpentine. gallon — 47. to 47½

Prices in N.Y. July 6. 1858.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits Turpentine is more active at steady rates; sales of 260 bbls last evening, afloat, at 43½; 175 do to-day, to arrive, at the same price; 45 do. in yard, as it runs, at 44c.; 250 do., on the spot, in merchantable and shipping order, at 43½c., and 100 do., in shipping condition, at 44c., each which is above the market. Crude remains quiet and unchanged. Common Rosin is in good demand, and prices rule firmly; sales of 900 bbls. at $1 65, and 1,500 do. at $1 65@1 70, delivered from yard. In No. 2 we note sales of 200 bbls at $1 40@1 40 lb. The medium and fine grades are in limited demand, but prices are without important change. Tar is plenty, and with a very limited demand the market leans buoyancy as well as activity. We quote:

Spirits Turpentine, in yard	$	43 @$	43½
Turpentine, North Country, soft, in yard	3	62½ @	— —
Turpentine, Wilmington, in yard	3	50 @	— —
Tar, North Country, shipping, in yard	1	75 @	2 00
Tar, Wilmington, shipping, in yard	2	00 @	0 00
Tar, Wilmington, Thick, in yard	1	75 @	2 00
Rosin, Wilmington, common, delivered	1	65 @	1 65
Rosin, North County, common, deliver.	1	57½ @	1 67½
Rosin, No. 2, in yard	1	70 @	1 80
Rosin, No. 1, Medium, in yard	2	50 @	3 00
Rosin, No. 1, Fine, in yard	2	75 @	3 00
Rosin, No. 1, Pale White, in yard	5	00 @	6 50
Pitch, in yar	1	75 @	2 00

Prices in N.Y. May 11. 1859.

Turpentine, soft. N. county 280 lbs $3.75
do Wilmington 3.75
Tar do bbl. 2.31½ to 2.62
Pitch " 1.75 to 1.95
Rosin common, old 1.70 to 1.75
do white, 280 lbs 2.50 to 7.00
Spirits Turpentine Gal. 52c to 53.

Prices in 1774. S. Hunt gave for Turpentine, 25 gallons. 2/8 per Br. 113 p. 1 gallon

Boards.

[continued from III 9. 124. III. 11. 17. 18. III 15. 188.

III. 4. 117. Pine boards in Boston price current, May 1720. 50/m.
This was about 30/ to 32/. m. in lawful money.
III. 1. 118. Pine boards in do. do. 55/. m. (say 33/ to 35/. l. m. Dec 1719
III. 1. 117. Pine boards in Philadelphia 60/. m. (This was 48/. N.E. l. m. 1721.
Probably they were carried to P. from Colonies farther North.
III. 1. 77. Pine boards in Phila. 1722. 60/m. in 1723. 66/. & some 40/.

New London
Allen Caulkins
79. 192. Clapboards & Shingles named in New London in 1654. might not be transported without leave.
In 1681. "Cedar Clapboards" were to be provided for the parsonage at N.L.

III. 2. 298 Ed Enc. XVI. p 577 } **Circular Saws.**
Such saws with a rotary motion have been used to cut the teeth of watch & clock wheels since the time of Dr. Hook. They have long been used in Holland for cutting veneers, & are said to have been introduced into England by General Bentham, Mr Taylor and Mr. George Smart, at what date is not known. A circular saw can only work in wood of less depth than the radius of the saw. — Circular saws run about 1000 turns per minute. Upright saws make about 220 strokes per minute. A circular saw will cut a 12 foot [12 a minute [i.e. go through 12 feet in a minute] an upright saw in the same time will cut only 15 inches. — Sawing Machinery in England & Europe.

Ibid p. 576. Leather Belts are substituted in place of cog wheels in some Eng. sawmills

Privy boards. &c

Con. 5. 192 1709 to 1720 } Boards were sent down from Suffield to Hartford and sold at 30/. per thousand, maple plank 9/. 100 feet; Oak plank 6/. 100 feet

Con 5. 225 1698 } 20 M. Boards were sent down the river from Springfield to Hartford & sold in H. for 30/. per M. They were sent down to New Haven

1773 Clapboards adv. in Boston 4½ feet long, 5 inches broad, 1 inch thick

Clapboards.

Winthrop E. 88 Gov. Winthrop told Dudley about 1631, that he did not well to bestow such cost about wainscoting and adorning his house, in the beginning of a plantation. Dudley said it was for the warmth of his house, & the charge was little being but clapboards nailed to the wall, in the form of wainscot.
[Here is some of the first use of clapboards, about houses in Mass. Was the wall of logs? were the clapboards nailed edge to edge or how?

Ibid. 104. John Oldham, 1632, had a small house near the weir at Watertown, made all of clapboards burnt down by making a fire in it when it had no chimney — [What were the clapboards nailed to?

Boards & Sawing by hand

Rec of Mess. and F. p. 74. 1638. Sawyers not to take above 2/. a day — and not to sell boards above 4/6 100 feet, "or 4/6 the hundred at 6 score to the hundred if they have the wood felled & squared for them; & not above 5/6 if they fell & square their wood themselves."

I. p. 91. 1631. Sawyers not to take above 1/. a score for boards if the wood is felled & squared for them [= 6d. per 100 feet]; and not above 7/. the hundred if they fell & square the wood themselves.

I. 109. 1633. Sawyers (& other artificers) not to take over 2/. a day & find themselves diet; & not over 1/2 if diet is found them

I. 79. Oct. 1630. Sawyers not to take above 1/. a score for sawing oak boards & pine boards 10d a score, if they have their wood felled & squared — that is 5/. & 4/2 100 feet.

Bonds of Watertown p. 998. 1641. No person to dig a pit in highway or common of Watertown without leave of townsmen. Offenders to forfeit 10/. Those having digged pits formerly to fill them up, or pay 10/.
[There must be sawpits though, not so said. No allusion in Bond to sawing boards in W.

Clapboards.

I think they were much used about buildings when sawed boards were not plenty before they had saw-mills — They were split out like staves, & could be obtained more easily than boards. Did they begin to lap the edges at first, or was this an after thought? See preceding page. P.S. in 1680 John Pynchon has 5 thousand clabbords an inch. M. 17. p. 294

M. 3. 153. Joselyn says the Boston Merchants send clapboards and staves for pipes to the Canary Islands. [Were not the clapboards used for staves also?

M. 3. 272. Virginia. exported 1649. Staves and Clapboard. [What was the difference between staves & clapboards?

M. 3. 162. Lechford. 1642 puts boards, clapboards & pipe staves together.

Were not clapboards exported used for staves only?

Nov. 30. 1857. Col. Thomas Pomeroy showed me two pieces of clapboards that came from the old meeting house, demolished 1811. One about 3½ feet long & one about a foot. They were about 4 inches wide, not over that, and tendy ¼ an inch thick. The inside was shaved very smooth. One end of each piece was square, where it was at the end or corner of the building, or against a window frame or door; the other end, where it united with another clapboard, was beveled or cut slanting, so as to lap on or under the end of another. Or make a close, oblique joint — not a square one. Supposed to be as old as the old meeting house.

Haven's Dedham p. 31. 1636 Dec. "as other materials are not well to be had for closing in their houses in such a season, the inhabitants only use clapboards for any part of their houses for present & necessity." [This shows that clapboards could be used for any part of their houses, though not usually so extensively employed.]

[Cont. in M. 19. 392]

Mens Hats. {Cont. from P. 379.
& Caps. Cont. from Con. 10. 322

1714 Con. 5. 181. 66 Hats bought in B. called Castors, 8/6. to 15/6. ea
1714 " 5. 175. Felt hats bought in B. at 8/. — Con 5. 225. sold at 7/. 1700
1741 m. 4. 184. Mens hats & caps, often advertised together
1742. m. 4. 185. Caps & wigs advertised.
1743. m. 4. 191. Red Worsted Caps 4/. Green worsted caps 5/ ea
" " " Scarlet caps striped with White 5/
1744 " 4. 196. Scarlet Caps — Double & single Caps adv
1750 " 4. 202. mens Caps. cost from 4/. to 20/. sterling. adv
1760 " 4. 203 } Beaver, Beaverett & Castor Hats, made here
also English Hats. Felt Hats, English Trade & this country
1760 " 4. 204 Worsted, Cotton, Silk & Velvet Caps.
perhaps not all for men
1770 4. 210. mens caps.
1737. 1. 163. mens Hats & caps. adv.
1774 Jun. Hatters Goods advertised by Thos. Handasyd Peck.
viz.
Linen linings for beaver beaverett, Castor & Felt hats.
Rabby linings, black, blue & green. Buttons & loops.
Mohair looping & bands. Silk looping.
Sorts of chain & shaping for button loops.
Gold & silver buttons & loops. Gold & silver chain.
White & yellow trimming for childrens hats
White & yellow bands & buckles
Brushes, cards, Velvets, Bow strings, Looping needles
Nusskins; Camels hair, irons, verdigris, Copperas
Logwood, beaver, beaverett, castor & felt hats
Childrens black, and white, turnup hats. Cash for furs.

may 1774. adv. A large quantity of Straw Hats. (for men or women?

m. 2. 238. Night Caps [Fairholt p 570
Gentlemen wore a wrought night cap when in an undress during the reign of the Tudors. Henry VIII had "a night cap of black velvet, embroidered." Night caps, wrought are frequently seen upon portraits. Charles I is sometimes represented in one, embroidered all over, & edged with lace. It was of silk. In Cromwells time, plain velvet night caps were worn: also worn in undress after 1700

1580. Beaver Hats, mentioned by Stubbs. His account
m. 1. 249 of them.
m. 1. 249 Hatbands noticed by Fairholt, from Stubbs
m. 1. 249 Puritan Hats by do
m. 1. 248. Fairholts account of Hats & caps
m. 1. 248. { Elizabeths laws 1571: about woollen caps.
Some caps have brims.
" m. 2. 174. Grangers says a Swiss at Paris invented the Hat 1404.
They were manufactured in London by Spaniards under Henry VIII. Before then, men & women in England wore close knit woollen caps — John Foxe, the martyrologist, is the first
2 m. 2. 175. portrait in England that appears with a hat. Shape of hats noticed — also various — also caps various
Cont. in m. 19. 229 [Hats appear in Fairholt before Henry VIII. made of Cloth or velvets also caps. He gives hats & caps to the Normans.

Freeden sold Hats — Prices 241. Deac. Thos. Sheldon sold 1717 & 18, castor hats at 15/. 17/. & 20/. Felts 4/6. — Prices 318. P. Cunningham sold 1685. 38 hats at 3/ done 28/.
Prices 260. 244 } J. Hanby sold Hats & bands 8/. 10/8. 14/8. 17/2. 18/4. 13/8. 13/2. 15/8
171 } to 1721. 17/2. 17/8. 14/. 15/. 10/6. 20/. 16/8. Sundry

Womens Hats and Bonnets [Cont from p. 379 & m. 12. 258.

Womens Hats (see p. 379 Womens Caps M 14. 302

1758 M. 13. 187. Silverd paper. Satin & Hair Hats. & Chip Hats
1762 M. 13. 198. Black Satin Bonnets; Spotted & plain chip hats.
" " " Quilted, Plain, black & colored Satin Hats.
1763. M. 13. 198. Queen's Bonnets, Trimmed Hives, plain hats, Laced Hats and chip Hats.
1767 M. 13. 211. Chip Hats & bonnets at 4/6 O.T. (7 3d. L.m
" M. 13. 211. Womens Hats & bonnets all colors
" " " Hats & bonnets & black & white plumes for them
[What was the difference between Womens Hats & bonnets 1757 to 1767, &c? Did the latter come over the cheeks?
1772. M. 13. 228. Ladies newest fashion Bonnets, lace, tippets, feathers, plum
" " " " Ready made Bonnets & Hats.
" " " " Common Chip Hats. Superfine chip hats with Ribbons to trim,
" " " " Best chip hats 12/ to 20/ ea. O.T. (1/7 and 2/8. L.m.
1773 " " " Ladies newest fashion white beaver riding hats
1774 " " " Ladies newest Chip hats, & common sort for covering.
[They seem to have covered some with silk &c.
1773 " " " Pelong Satin figured, for bonnets & Satin for bonnets,
1697. M. 4. 38 — "Monstrous head Towers" are mentioned among the signs of our woful degeneracy, by a pamphlet writer
Con. 9. 185. Pres. Stiles saw in the Stiles family at Windsor a womans high crowned hat worn by a Stiles woman, not far from 1700; the crown was conical and 8 inches high remains, & 3 inches or more had been cut off.
M. 2. 186. The Commode a high head dress in England, is noticed in the Spectator. — Previously said to be modern. M. 2. 185 — was later.
M. 2. 187. Women in England wore hats & feathers like men 1712
M. 4. 99. 1732. Head dresses of that day noticed, including tete-de-mouton. Probably English.
" " 1732 "The high crowned hat has become the modey the quality" after being long confined to cottages & old ages. Eng.
" " 1732 Hat & perruke are a part of a ladies riding equipage. "
" " 1732 Ladies Riding dress had also black velvet cap & white feathers. (These all English.
M. 4. 162. 1733. Mantuamakers made "high crown hats" for ladies.
M. 4. 197. 1744. Silver & Gold Lace Hats. (For men or women? Perhaps Hatbands are meant.
M. 4. 204. 1760. Do "Womens Bonnets" advertised, indicate that they
M. 4. 205 were shaped like mens, ie Hats? or different from mens
M. 4. 258 & covered the cheeks? Bonnets & Hats of silk were advertised? Both of satin. Were they shaped differently? also Scotch Bonnets. — When did Bonnets that came over the cheeks begin to be worn?
1765. M. 4. 205. Black blue & green Satin Hats - all imported Chip hats. — Satin Hats & Bonnets, Plain & Quilted. Chip hats 60/ doz. (must be O.T.
1765 M. 4. 206 Chip hats 60/. doz. O.T. also Chip bonnets & Hats. (What was the difference?
" " " Turbans adv. Turbans in N.Y. 1767
1767 4. 207 Chip & Leghorn Hats & bonnets, trimmed & plain, in N.Y.
" " " Chip & Leghorn Hats, N.Y.
" " 208 Leghorn, Straw & chip Hats, adv. in N.Y. "trimmed in the newest fashion"

[Cont in M. 16. p. 337

[Cont. from M. 12. 237.

Mrs. Amsden, widow of the late Deac. John Amsden of South Deerfield, was a daughter of Mayor Aaron Graves, of Palmer, and born in 1776 & married in 1798. I conversed with her in the evening of Sept. 27 & 28, 1854, at the house of her daughter, widow of Isaac Clark. Her father kept a public house (where his father had lived before him) in Palmer, on the South side of Chickopee river, 14 miles east of Springfield, not half a mile (perhaps 100 or 120 rods) west of where the road relieved on, the old Boston road or Bay road, crossed the river. Scott kept tavern when she was young a little east of the river or N. E. — not a great distance from her father's tavern.

Palmer, she says, had some territory south of Chickopee river, & it must be so. Her father was south of the river and was in Palmer. Most of the Palmer people were Scotch-Irish. They were generally industrious, but were on poor land. A few were in moderate circumstances, and some poor. The women were famous spinners, weavers, and whiteners. They made nice linen cloth of various kinds; also nice thread; and also woolen cloth. They bought but little of the merchants, not having the means of paying. When the girls must have a new gown or other new articles, nicer than they could make at home, they made tow cloth & other cloth & carried it to Springfield & got goods of the merchant with it. They never thought of having father get into debt for such things! [It was so in other places.]

Homespun p. 284

Trade. There was no merchant near them in her younger years. They went to Springfield to trade or sent to Boston. There was a man who went to Boston somewhat regularly, but not very often, with a waggon in summer, & a two horse sleigh with a lumber box in the winter; he brought up for them spirits, sugar & other articles. Her mother made most of the purchases at Boston & Springfield both for the tavern & the family. Mayor Graves owned a chaise, & his wife used to take her horse & chaise & go to Boston, Springfield or elsewhere. After Stages began to run (about 1784) she sometimes went in them.

This Graves tavern was fourteen miles from Springfield and was for a long period the first house on the road. no other between Springfield village and this. After some years, a Springfield Parsons came out & built a house 5 miles east of Springfield & kept tavern. ~~A Stimpson~~ Much later Mr Sikes, the stage men built a house 10 miles east of Springfield, just at the west foot of Wilbraham mountain, 4 miles west of Alley. Graves. These were long the only two houses on the road. It was a long plain. It was Daniel Graves, father of Aaron, that first built the house, & it was in his time that Springfield had no house east of it till you came to Grace's — There were houses in Palmer S. of the Chickopee, besides Mr Graves, when Mrs A was young, on another road

Mrs Amsden continued.

Wilbraham Mountain, formerly called Springfield Mountain, 2 or 3 miles W. of Graves's. She says this mountain at the northend came up close to Chicopee river, so close that there was no room for a road round it, & the road in her younger days went over the top of the mountain on the northern part. At a later time, they digged out a road near the river, low down, & avoided the mountain. The road was narrow, & near the river, & seemed dangerous, if two carriages should meet, It was here that Marcus Lyon was murdered. — The rail road now goes along here, somewhere.

This Mountain is long N. & S. & of considerable width, having on it some of the best farms in Wilbraham. The meeting house was formerly on the mountain. Several roads cross the mountain. Yet Mrs A. says it was rather tedious ascending & descending it.

Roads. Mrs. A. says the road over the mountain was
p. 253. rough & stony when she was young, & most of the roads which she went over, except the sandy roads on the plains, & some not rough or stony were gullies; indeed almost all roads not on level nearly level, became hollowed out into ravines & gullies — some stony and some sandy without stones. She never saw a convex, or rounded road till they began to make turnpikes

Turnpike. She says there was a horrid piece of
p. 226. stony road in Western, dreaded by all who had wheels, very difficult to put or keep in order

It was here that the first Turnpike of a few miles, was made, or granted, in Massachusetts. Mrs. A. knew nothing of this; it was made about the time she was married. See Turnpikes.

From her childhood or the end of the war, 1784. to her marriage 1798. or to 1806, roads were in a
p. 253. transition state. They were at first made chiefly for horses & carts — Chaises, waggons, stages, & required better roads, and better roads much increased the travelling on wheels. Both were cause & both effect.

She describes the jolting, jerking, shaking, up & down
[p. 252] motions of carriages on some of the old roads.

Sleighs in her younger days were rare. Men had heavy,
M. 12. 249. 2 horse sleighs with lumber boxes to carry produce & their families too. A few had well shaped, painted sleighs & boxes, but these were not common — more plenty at Deerfield when she went there in 1798 than in Palmer. Her father had a handsome large sleigh, which he sold, & was without a sleigh some years while she lived at home.

Mrs Amsden — continued.

Sleighs. Mrs A. says they had sleighs some 65 years ago and more. They were a cheap concern with board or plank runners like a sled, and thills for the horse. Had a small box — were made apparently for one person, but two and three could squeeze in and ride. Farmers made their own sleighs, or could make them, & the harness was a cheap affair. The horse drew against the middle of the sleigh, and if he kept the path, the runners had no path to go in. She thinks it must have been difficult driving them in deep snow, or drawing them. M. 12. 349.

Cutters or one horse sleighs with framed runners came later, some years — had at first (or afterwards) a seat on one side. There was one such in Palmer in 1797, then husband had one 1797 before marriage or near. M. 12. 349.

Riding to meeting on horseback was common in Palmer in the winter as well as summer — few had sleighs of any kind. Women carried wooden foot stoves in their laps on horseback — whether on side saddle or pillion — or some did so. M. 12. 349 — M. 12. 225.

The meeting house in Palmer stood alone — had only one house within a considerable distance and they could not warm themselves at home. Therefore they had but one service in cold weather.

The Londonderry Scotch Irish manufactured linen and thread extensively; some very fine: towels, table linen, & sheeting & shirting. M. 12. 342

Peddlers of linen used to come to her father's in her younger years from Londonderry. They had thread also. They carried their linen on horseback; had no carriages; probably had panniers, but she does not recollect. The linen was displayed on the long bar-room table. M. 12. 342

Shad time was a great time in her younger years and people going after shad towards Springfield were constantly calling at her father's, on their return. Shad were cheap — she knows not what they gave. The shad men were generally jovial, but not ill-behaved. Many were from Brimfield and they came often in companies of 6. 8 or 10 men, all provided with bags to carry shad, & it was not uncommon for a man to lead a horse, because he wanted two horse loads. Both were loaded when he returned. The bags of shad were placed and fastened like bags of grain, though not so full. The men were dressed according to their business in their coarsest, most worn garments, & presented in their squads an uncouth appearance, which excited the attention of children. Many of these men were substantial farmers. — Some came from Brookfield after shad, but she thinks not many. They went to S. Hadley Falls. She thinks they crossed the Chicopee at Skinnuck. M. 14. 206.

Mrs Lumsden continues.

Brimfield. Mrs. A. says nearly all the travel from Brimfield to Springfield was through Palmer. They crossed the Chickopee twice & went by her father's house. Brimfield people were fre quently passing and calling.

Monson. Considerable travel from Monson came to Palmer & crossed the river twice & past Mr Graves's. Monson people crossed lower down the river for their first or eastern crossing, than Brimfield people. When Mrs A. was young they forded the river; she has forded the river on horseback & in chaise to go to Monson. There was a bridge at a later period.

The northern part of Monson, she says, is a hilly, rough country; some high hills. There was a road leading S. from the Boston road, near her father's, to Monson, but it was hilly & rough, & people avoided it often, & took the longer road across the Elbow. Yet some went to Monson on this hilly road, because it was nearer; & some Monson people went to Springfield on this road as well as the other; & many crossed Wilbraham mountain farther south to go from Monson to Springfield.

Mrs A. says the first house in Monson was ½ mile S. of her father's, & then it was near ½ mile to the next on this western, rough road. There were more people on Monson on the eastern road.

The country was so hilly, that there seems to have been no road running East & West across northern part of Monson or none that people made much use of. It seems to have been difficult to get round the bend of Chickopee river (the Elbow) on the South side, & so they crossed the river twice forming on the Boston road & cut across the bend. Was there an old road to Boston farther South?

Days of Festivity.

Independence was not a high day, not regarded in her youth much. There was no celebration in Deerfield till she had been there some years; or she recollect, none till pres. t President Hitchcock delivered an address.

Election was a gala day — not much work done on that day by the young, though less regarded than in Connecticut. They always had a ball or a dance in her vicinity on Election day, P.M. & evening. There was often a quilting on Election day & followed by a dance.

M. 10. 156.

M. 14. 228.

Thanksgiving was a time for balls also.

M. 14. 228.

Quiltings were pleasant occasions, & were followed by a dance. If the quilt was plain, or straight work, they intended to finish it in a day, & for a season for a dance, they had a supper. Of course, if not finished, it was set up on the side of the room, so as to be out of the way of dancers. Quilts were made of shalloon & dimity, & some of cloth made in the family. Wool carded into batts as they called them, filled the quilt. The lining was of some checker stuff usually, though sometimes not very different from the upper side. Sometimes the quilt was raised with six branches & flowers by some ingenious female, one much vine or branch running in the middle from foot to head. These crooked marks had all to be quilted; & then almost all was filled with straight quilting. &c. &c. A quilt could not be done in one day. Patched quilts came later; some Calico quilts not patched.

Page 179.

Mrs Amsden — continued.

Balls were kept up till 10. 11 sometimes till
M. 14. 228 12 O. clock, or the dancers did not get home
till 12 — Some Balls were at Major Graves's
Tavern. Females rode to the place on side
saddles, or on pillions. Some young men
would get 2 horses, one for the man & one with a
side Saddle for the girl; others could get but
one horse, & they put on a pillion at the house
of the female, and took her on behind.

Fiddlers. They had commonly black men to
M. 14. 228 fiddle. Sometimes they had only singing to dance
after.

Sleigh Rides, they had in winter, after her younger years.
M. 12. 314 Had only large 2 horse sleighs which held many
Sometimes they rode down to Monson and
had a supper & dance — They had a sleigh ride
ball every winter — sometimes had a ride
& came back without a dance.

Sanded Floors, they all had. at her fathers
M. 9. 323 the parlor & bed-room were sanded,
The parlor floor sand was curiously wrought
with the broom. The floor was always sanded
for company. The sand was never taken off
for company, as some have intimated. The
ball room floor was always sanded and
they danced on sand. If the sand
was taken off the floor was too slippery to dance
on. A floor on which sand had been used,
and danced on or trodden on, became very
white and smooth when the sand was swept
off.

High heeled Shoes, they danced in, when these
were worn — some had small heels 1½ inch —
length or more. They were made of cloth.
M. 14. 228 How they danced in shoes with long heels, not
much bigger than your thumb, she does not
know but there was no difficulty.
Females in her vicinity had cloth shoes
with long heels, before they had morocco shoes.
but she had morocco shoes before she was 21.
Cloth shoes had buckles

S. Hadley Canal. This was the first place of resort,
M. 14. 262 the first place that attracted people, in her
younger years. She remembers no show, no
sight that drew people together before this. She
went with a party of young men & women
from Monson when young (perhaps 1795 or 96) to
see the Canal. Each one had a horse — none were
Double. They crossed the Chicopee at Skipmuck
she thinks. They examined the canal, were carried
up & down on the inclined plane; remained at
the public house over night, & had supper & breakfast
there. Went home the next day by way of Springfield
& dined there. Some of the party had never been at
Springfield. She did not reach home till near
sun down. Those from Monson had to cross the Elbow
wade the river, & go some miles further to Monson.

Old Times.

Mrs Amsden—continued.

The Insurrection in 1786. 87. Her father was a warm government man, but mostly the people of Palmer were on the side of Shays. Both parties used to call at the house for refreshments. Sometimes Maj. Graves kept out of sight of the mob, & his wife waited on them. They offered no abuse.

Gen. Lincoln's army staid at Major Graves one night on the way to Springfield, as many of them as the house would hold. The higher officers had beds; others lay on the floor, & were pretty thick too.

The defeat & flight of the mob, she says, was owing to the disappointment of the party at Springfield Hill, in not receiving the help of the men under Day & Parsons, which they fully expected. The men under Shays, & Shays & the officers, had sent word to the other captains to unite with them in an attack on the Hill, on other sides of the hill. a man named Walker of Palmer was sent with letters to Day & Parsons but before he reached them, he was suspected by some government men, stopped & his papers taken, & the whole plan discovered. He was kept in close quarters, & pains taken that no account of his arrest should be conveyed to the insurgent leaders, till the day for the attack was passed. Thus the junction of the insurgents was prevented, & a portion of them easily put to flight— They scattered & ran like a flock of sheep. The bridge over the Chicopee near Maj. Graves's was guarded, & the retreating soldiers could not pass. Some belonging to Palmer importuned Maj. Graves to intercede for them, and he did, & they crossed the bridge and went home.

Wm. Shaw who was executed for murder was of Palmer, & one of Scotch & Irish. He was a man of violent passions, & used to threaten to kill his wife, probably excited by liquor. His father said after his death, & after his body was brought home, that he had expected he would be hung but thought it would be for the murder of his wife.

He left 3 sons Wm. Joseph & John. Two sons lived in the vicinity & were respectable men. One son was more like his father. He removed to Buttermilk Hy. but Joseph after some years, removed to Monson. He used to abuse his wife & was thought to resemble his father in his conduct.

Mrs Amsden—continued.

Happy M. 15. p. 366 | She thinks people were more contented & happy in her younger years than now. There was not so much striving to get above one another, or to get up & equal to another, as now—not so much endeavor to have showy and fashionable things, & to outshine one another. There was aristocracy then, but not much in the small towns.— People generally had not means, & could not strive with each other; it was too costly.

Gen. Danielson of Brimfield was the greatest man in that vicinity out of Springfield. He was said to govern Brimfield in his own way. He was a portly, fine looking man, & tho corpulent, but had become palsied in her younger years, or paralytic. (After this she says in this that he was once at her fathers, but so disabled that his wife had to do every thing for him.

Gen. D. married a first wife & had 2 sons, & she died. He had after this a young female to spin for him in his house; she was handsome and he fancied her, & gave her a good education & married her. She was a fine woman, and appeared well, and attracted attention. He had several children by her. After his death, she married Gen. Eaton, & had more children. One or both of Gen. Danielson's sons fell in a duel (sons by first wife.)

Bridges. p. 253. She says streams were often forded in those days where there are bridges now. The road from Palmer to Belchertown crossed Ware river & Swift river, & she has often forded both streams. There was a bridge over Swift river higher up— This was the road after she was married to come down to Palmer & go up to Deerfield. In coming down they crossed into Sunderland, & went through Amherst & Belchertown, (not through Hadley) and had to cross Swift, Ware & Chicopee rivers to get to her fathers.

One Horse Waggon. p. 195 She never saw one until she had lived some years in Deerfield. A Deerfield man who had been on a journey some distance (she knows not whether to Vt) returned to D. with a one horse waggon, which attracted much attention & was a kind of town talk. She thinks this was in 1810, possibly 1809, judging from the birth of one of her children.— After this, others began to get one horse waggons. This had no springs under the body. They began to make such waggons in Deerfield.

Two Horse Waggons p. 195 were not common in those days. They were very rare about Palmer; more in Deerfield but not plenty. Some farmers in D. used them for farm work before 1810— She does not remember that they ever rode to meeting in them.

Mrs Amsden — continued

p. 262. M. 10. 175. **Side Saddles & Riding** — She says many families about Palmer had no sidesaddle. The women when they rode alone, used a mans saddle — She says a mans saddle with a blanket fastened on by a surcingle answered all purposes, & she has often rid on this manner — was not afraid to canter. The mans saddle without a covering was too smooth for a woman to ride, but some did ride on them. Sidesaddles were covered with cloth, or velvet or plush, or rough leather. The old sidesaddle was large & broad & the horns wide & spread — The new kind was more narrow & neat, & horns more upright & smaller — she says they were called hunting saddles — She says the garments of females generally covered their feet as they rode.

M. 12. 186 **Horse blocks** were at every house & meeting house — some made by cutting steps in a great log, & others made from slitwork of timber and boards or plank — (There were stone ones, but she had not seen them.)

p. 368 M. 2. 214 **Weddings**. They were usually, or almost always, attended with dancing; frequently had the mulatto fiddler, but she had attended some weddings where the music was singing. Liquor & cake & cheese & bread handed round — Sometimes wealthy people gave a supper of meat, chickens, pies, &c to a wedding party, but this was not common when the party was numerous. There was no kissing the bride, in her younger days. Second day weddings or weddings kept up the second day, were not general, but they were more often among substantial people. In such cases a considerable number staid at the house over night, but many or most went home, & came again the next day, if they chose. She was at one of these weddings where she remained over night, & the next morning they got up and went to dancing before breakfast. In the course of the day, they rode in sleighs to a public house in Ware, & had a dinner supper, & danced some, & came home. Liquor was always plenty, but females did not drink much, & some not any.

M. 12. 326 **Huskings**. She says men had huskings & drinked rum, but she never saw women at huskings; she had heard of females at huskings, red ears &c, but thinks such huskings did not occur in Palmer nor Deerfield.

p. 266. **Ordinations** were very rare. She recollects but one in her neighborhood in her younger days — at Wilbraham, she did not go, but there was a great gathering from all the region around. Many from Springfield; and among them some young men who carried on in a rude manner. Went into a hut & Merricks horn & threw sand in the eyes of a man down stairs. [illegible] thinks it was Withers ordination 1797 but it may have been Wilson's 1787.

Mrs Amsden continued.

Flowers. She says they had a few common flowers— pinks, violets, hollyhocks, roses, &c.— most people had a few flowers, but not much attention was given to them. Some had peonies.—

M.12.392

Wild Flowers were sometimes set in pots. Greenbrancher and asparagus plants were put in the fire place in parlor, &c in summer.

M.12.392

Fire Boards were unknown.

Mrs Amsden. June 1855

Dress Makers. When she was young, most dresses were plain homespun, and were made at home. When there was a valuable dress, as a wedding dress, they had recourse to a dress maker. Mrs. A's mother made some of these wedding dresses & other good dresses, but did not spend much of her time in this business. There was no demand for her services about Palmer, except now & then.

Wedding Gowns lasted 20, 30 or more years. Mrs Amsden attended a wedding where the bride was married in the wedding gown of her mother, altered some. Must have been 20 or 30 years old.

The good woman, Mrs. Sarah Amsden, died at N.H. at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Isaac Belark. Oct 26. 1855 aged 79. She was buried at Deerfield Mrs. A, was a woman of intelligence, refinement, and benevolence & an exemplary christian.

Her account of Stage Travelling in former days— See M.12.363. M. 15. 350

Old Manners & Customs

Coffins Newbury } Some articles and things mentioned in the witch
p 122 to 134 } craft case at the house of Wm. Mosse, a
shoemaker at Newbury, 1679.

"A stick of links" hung in the chimney."
"A Cotton wheel turned with the legs upward & things set on it."
In one place this is called "a wodden Wheel", & "it stood on the end".
A stick of Candle wood. Cupboard & chest mentioned & basket.
His awls, thread, leather & nails, flour about & a shoe.
He was a rope maker & had "rope tools."
Spade, table, state, bed & clothes, chair, gimblet.
A tub of beadcorn on a shelf. Another tub
Pots hanging over the fire. Andirons.
Things in dellar. Wedges of iron. Tray with wool.
Lamps, he had, which was just out several times.
Bacon - some was in the chimney.
A love letter noticed. Such letters written in those days.
Wings & quills of a fowl mentioned.
Fowls ate the hogs meat.
Cowhouse. Barn door
A pigeon wounded by a stone, & caught
A cat that vanished away. an imp.

M. 2290 The Old kitchen.

The kitchen had an old fashioned fireplace with with its smooth old jambs of stone, smooth with many knives that had been sharpened there; there are andirons too, old ones with rings in the top, on which many temples of flames have been builded. There is a broad worn hearth, broad enough for 3 generations and worn by feet. There was tongs in the corner, with which I used to take up a coal to light a candle; and a shovel with which glowing embers were drawn forth & the fire stirred till the sparks rushed up the chimney as if a forge were in blast. There is a low rush bottomed chair; a wheel in the corner, a big wheel in the garret, & a loom in the chamber. There are chests full of linen & yarn, & quilts of rare patterns, and samplers in frames.

The old grandmother.

The dear old grandmother, with mild blue eyes and wrinkled face, who loved all and was loved by all, was always about the house, with her homespun gown and an expansive heart. Some white tresses escaped from beneath her snowy cap. She spins by the little wheel, the thread running through her fingers from the distaff. By turns she rocks a child in the cradle, winds up the clock that ticks behind the door & lifts up Tommy to see the weights & the pendulum swinging to & fro. In her capacious pocket she carried nuts, and fruits & cakes & trinkets for the children. She told stories of the old times. Sometimes while knitting she had learned in her youth, & we children wept over the Babes in the woods. The songs & stories heard around the kitchen fire have colored the thoughts & lives of most of us.

Newspaper 1858

Old Times & Customs

Old Fireside.

p. 355 The old fashioned genial blaze is gone; and the "fireside" is most ideal, especially when furnaces and and. When there were real firesides, there was great peace and joy in wintry nights; the curtains drawn close out the blast; the logs piled on the glowing embers; the chairs & stands in a semicircle about the dancing flame; mother & sisters in their accustomed place with work baskets, &c; father reading some book, or telling long stories to the younger children; some children roasting apples & chestnuts by the fire. When bedtime came, curly heads began to nod, and bright eyes winked wearily; and the question, that it was time to go to bed, had to be repeated.

My. Tribune. Oct 1855

Old Times in 17th Century. (N.E. Farmer. Jany 1856

Roads were bridle paths; females wore homespun gowns dyed in the chimney corner; checked linens for dresses and aprons. Plain meats and vegetables were used, and rye & Indian bread, & turnips instead of potatoes. There was no dyspepsia nor despondency then. Men & women travelled on foot or on horseback, through lonely & intricate paths. —— They cultivated the soil with shovels & ploughs of wood, had cumbrous harrows & carts, and hoes & sickles which required much strength of men & animals — with all these discouragements, the old Puritans succeeded in all they undertook. Faith brought them here and never deserted them.

Old Streets in Country Villages

Northfield, Mass. in 1813, had a broad street destitute of tree or shrub: not a flower planted by the hand of man, not even a rose could be found. [I think there is some exaggeration here.] The roadsides were encumbered with cast off instruments of husbandry; the relics of an ancient log house or some dilapidated vehicle; and among these the burdock and thistle, the mullein & Johnswort were flourishing in rank luxuriance. "It might have given a fine crop of weeds, tons or two of them" [I am doubtful.] In 1813 Thomas Power from Boston, aided by inhabitants, set out 4 rows of elms & other trees, 2 rows each side of street. Some refused & forbid setting trees before their houses, partly owing to politicks! These gaps have been filled, & there are 4 rows of lofty & spreading trees [and every thing is neat & beautiful as I can testify.]

Two communications in N.E. Farmer, 1855.

m. 2. 240 Old Kitchen, and new.

The old style farm house had a broad-mouthed fire place, pine table, bench, wooden bottom chairs with high backs, & served almost all purposes, except that of a sleeping room. The light was furnished by tallow candles with week of cotton tow.

mch 1857 Judge Dudley N.Y. Am. Agriculturist thinks there has been a vast improvement: well furnished parlor & sitting room; kitchen with cooking apparatus; clock on mantel piece regulates time of cooking; sitting room, centre Table, carpets; books and papers to read; flowers cultivated, &c

Old Times & Customs.

Maryland.

Davis says 1656 – Our ancestors in Maryland generally sat upon stools and forms; dined without forks, and made free use of the napkin. They paid special attention to the furniture of their bed chambers. The walls of their principal rooms were wainscotted. They had much massive silver plate. Tea or coffee they rarely if ever tasted. Sugar they sometimes had. They drank freely of cider & sack & strong punch. Sack & punch were favorite drinks. They had every variety of summer & winter fruits. Plenty & game & fish.

Davis's Maryland.

[He refers not to their early times, so much as to a later period – towards 1700 or later.

Recollections of old times in the Country.

The boys & sons & men were made of plain, wholesome country fare; boys ate any quantity of good brown bread and milk, & wandled over the hills without dyspepsia. Happy childhood, among the woods & streams & green hills and quiet farm houses! I can stump & [illegible] bridge and pond is remembered. I remember the soft roar of the pines; the sun setting over the hill tops; the fish caught from the brook, the tree prostrated by the lightning; the black snake that crossed my path, the frog melody in the pond, the little dam & water wheel of the boys, the handsled on the crust loaded with pine knots, to make a light in winter evenings; the keg of maple sap in the spring, the grand bonfire of which we looked on. In the pleasure of my youth the huskers met & talked & laughed & sang & feasted, & the bright girls charmed & fascinated by their courteous attentions. The muffled & jolly sleighs wended their way to school in cold mornings to the frosty benches & roaring fire of the district school house. The Sabbath worshippers gathered in the old church, with lofty pulpit, high seated, square pews, & galleries upon three sides resounding with a powerful choir. A sounding board hung in a threatening manner over the minister's head, & every boy knew that the town's powder was stored in the roof & story. The stones of the dead rose in the yard. – Some of the old roads are now disused; when men & lads worked on the roads, & every year the sleigh bells formerly jingled along the hill side, & sunk into the valley with a soft & solemn sound; & the moonlight yearly returned at the late hour & through the shades of the forest sprinkled with patches of light & [illegible] & many associations clung to the old roads.

Letter from Wilkins Micawber, Esquire, Aug. 1856.

Cont. mill. 19. 278.

Old Times in New England lamented. 1675.

By Benjamin Thompson of Boston, in a Poem in American Quarterly Review, II. 444. [Boston had then been settled only 45 years. In his Prologue, he has a lament on the increase of luxurious habits in the country.

He refers to the past & better time—
"when old pompion was a saint" (pumpkin)
and men fared "without complaint on velvet cates". (food.
"Dainty Indian maize, was eaten with clamshells
out of wooden trays, under thatched huts."
"When flesh was food & hairy skins made coats."
Ginnels were accounted noble ammunition & food.
"Of Bere's bounty formid was many a stanck,
Enough to fill poor Robins Almanac!"
One then said to another—"take freely of me what I have you ha'nt."
"Deep skirted doublets, puritanic capes"
Our fathers thought were better than "cast fashions from Europe".
"Twas in those days, an honest grace would hold
till an hot pudding grew a theert a cold".
"And Men had better stomachs at religion,
Than to a capon, turkey cock or pigeon!"
"When honest sisters met to pray, not prate,
About their own & not their neighbor's state."
"During Plain dealings reign", times were good,
Merchants cared for no other fare than Jonakin & Bellush."
[Jonakin must be a sort of Johnycake.
[must must be pasty pudding.
But were these words in vogue 1675, or can it be that this poem is a Hoax of later times?
"Hogsheads of hellish smoke" had not then come from Virginia (Virginia.)
"The Islands had not then sent their present in,
Which but to use was counted next to sin."
[Does he refer to rum?
"Chocolate, dust-gold and bitts of eight" had not been brought.
"Ere wines from France and Moscovia oil,
Without which the drink will scarcely do"
"Ere fruits & delicacies from western isles did not
maids' teeth & spoil their handsome faces."
[Does he mean sugar, raisins, &c?
The churches had rest, & there was union, love, truth, &c.

[I am half inclined to think this poem is a hoax, a work of the 19th century, and not of the 17th. The Am. Q. Reviewer says it was lately discovered. 1829. Kettell in his 3 Volumes of American Poetry, 1829. published it as a genuine production of 1675, and the Reviewer seems not to have doubted its genuineness.

Food & Drink.

Drinks — from Harpers Magazine. Sept. 1853

Water — see page 224.

Next to water wine is probably the most popular beverage among men. From time immemorial, nearly every nation on earth, has sought some means for raising its condition of mental activity by artificial stimulants. The desire seems instinctive. There are three classes of stimulants, viz.

1. Cold drinks, consisting of fermented juices of fruits or other parts of vegetables.

2. Warm drinks, procured by the infusion of hot water on plants.

3. Narcotics, which are poisonous, & not common beverages.

1 Cold drinks — Juice of the palm tree. The Sap of the birch maple, &c. Date Palm & Cocoa palm & Coil palm furnish Wine.

Wines. Wines of the agave in Mexico, &c. Wine of the grape dates back to Noah. He became drunk on it, but it is praised in Scripture, and its dangers are also exhibited. The use of wine as a symbol of the blood of Christ made it dear to Christians, and gave the culture of the grape a great impulse in Europe. The Church favored its cultivation — Vinegar was rarely used as a beverage — Beer is the modern rival of wine. It was used in Egypt. in Roman empire & by old Germans. It was made of barley. The convents of Europe improved beer as well as wine, and made it a wholesome beverage, brewing it with hops In England and Northern France, it superseded the fruit of the grape, & hop plantations succeeded vineyards Lager beer is kept in a temperature of 50 degrees in deep cellars or excavations — Wine is the beverage of the South of Europe, & Beer of the German race.

Beer.

Mead. Mead was a drink peculiar to northern nations. and is used in all countries that produce honey. Cider is giving away in Europe before alcohol

Alcohol. that dread enemy of man — Arrack is made from rice in East Indies — The Chinese have ever made brandy from grapes. The Arabs claim to be inventors of Brandy — In much of Asia brandy is made from mare's milk.

Brandy found its way to Russia, and Peter the Great has constantly drunk — Brandy was long sold as a medicine in Germany & other countries. Merchants learned how to make it from the Arabs, and it was distilled in France & Italy & sold as aqua vitae, or an elixir against all diseases — Rum is produced from sugar cane. The Germans were drunkards in time of Tacitus, Charlemagne went against drunkenness. The priests & people sometimes got drunk together on sacramental wine. Drunkenness was the national vice of Germany as early as 1500, and 15 princes formed a temperance league in 1524

2. Warm drinks — ascend from Labrador to the tropics.

See Tea p. 437. and under Tea, and Chocolate & Coffee under those heads.

Harpers Magazine is not the best authority — the articles are carelessly written.

Food & Drink

M.2. 294c Nutriment, or nutritious matter in various substances used for food, is thus given in N.Y. Tribune June 18. 1853. 100 parts yield as follows:– [2nd column figures from U.S. Mag. for Dr.

Lentils	84 parts or per cent	Oats	74 parts
Peas	83 " — 93	meat, among	35 " — 35
Beans	92 " — 89 & 92	Potatoes	25 " — 25
I. Corn (maize)	89 "	Beets	14 " — 14
Wheat	85 " — 85	Carrots	10 " — 14
Barley	83 " — 83	Cabbage	7 " —
Rice	88 " 90	Greens	6 " — 8
Rye	79 " 80	Parsnips	4 " — 8
		Meat	— — 80

Several of these proportions are the same as in Sir Humphry Daby's agricultural Chemistry, and several differ from Davy.

Harper's Mag. July 1855 } Low races live low food. The higher the culture of a nation the better its food. Not that it must needs be nine artificial and choice, for here simplicity is the highest of arts, but it will produce the greatest enjoyment while it sustains the body. The food a people will show its higher or lower state of civilization. The extravagance & waste of the Romans is an evidence of their decline; and those who eat earth and devour their fellow-men are the lowest in the scale of mankind.

Brutish races feed like brutes. Rats, mice, various worms including silk-worms, maggots, grubs, centipedes, leeches, seaworms & sea-nettles, medusae, sea urchins, China-tsepangs (worm-shaped) are eaten by many. Roasted or pickled snails are eaten by many Europeans.

Head lice are eaten in Peru and in Africa. Spiders, moths, locusts, ants are eaten by some tribes; ants in many tribes & nations, locusts are eaten by many. Salamanders, lizards, boa constrictors, anacondas are eaten. Vipers, snakes are eaten. Vipers are a favorite dish of Italians to this day. Celsus recommends them; & in China they are salted & pickled. Rattlesnakes are eaten in the far west by whites as well as Indians.

Frogs are familiar food; toads are eaten in Surinam; Crocodiles & Alligators are eaten.

Man himself must still be included in the list of animal food, but this horror is fading away.

Earth is eaten by many tribes of men.

Moss, lichens, gums are food for some.

Arsenic is eaten in Upper Austria by miners & peasants, to give a blooming appearance.

Diet for man.

The Magazine says:– "Every well tried experiment has, so far, proved that a mixed diet is beyond doubt the best for all practical purposes for which man is intended."

All nations eat the flesh of animals except the worshippers of Buddha.

Aliments. See Edinburgh Encyclopedia under that word.

Commandiring.

"The causes of the complicated maladies of the human race is their commandizing, & stuffing & stimulating the alimentary organs to excess, thereby producing nervous disorders and irritation." Late Dr Abernethy

"Most of the chronical diseases, the infirmities of old age, and the worst periods of the lives of Englishmen, are owing to overtasking the digestion." Dr. Cheyne.

Food & Beverages or Warm Drinks.

Continued from page 294

M. 2. 212. c. 234

Warm Drinks, or warm infusions or infused beverages are chiefly made from Chinese tea, Paraguay tea, Coffee and cocoa. These were unknown to ancient life and to the middle ages. — The lonely widow in her cottage prepares her evening tea; she sips the warm beverage, and is comforted and enlivened. When the British soldiers wounded at Sebastopol, were brought to Balaklava, the most welcome relief to them was hot tea. — Whence this great solace to the weak and the worn? why out of scanty earnings, does the lone widow pay for the unnourishing, weekly ounce of tea? Why does the tea cup bring daily comfort to the careworn and the weak? These questions can be answered but imperfectly. The nature, composition and modes of action of warm infusions which we delight to drink have had much light thrown upon them, but present views will be materially modified by future research.

There is a remarkable chemical analogy among the four substances used for infused beverages, viz Chinese tea, Paraguay tea, coffee and cocoa. All are used in a roasted state, and all in this state contain aromatic oils in minute proportion, which give to each its peculiar aroma. All contain an astringent substance resembling the tannin of gall nuts or oak bark. In Chinese tea Paraguay tea and coffee is found a peculiar white crystalline body, to which the name theine or caffeine has been given; and in cocoa is a body somewhat similar named theobromine. The oil and theine exercise a peculiar action upon the system. The oil possesses narcotic properties, intoxicates, occasions headaches & giddiness, and sometimes paralysis. New tea contains more of this oil than old tea, & the Chinese rarely use new tea. We get but a small, harmless quantity of this oil in Europe. It may be one source of the soothing exhilaration of tea & coffee. The theine is a bitter substance, & possesses tonic or strengthening qualities, and retards the natural waste of the animal body. Thus it in the stomach lessens the amount of waste & makes the food consumed with it go further; so that less food is necessary. The volatile oil has a similar effect in a less degree. The natural waste of the tea drinker is affected in a marked manner, by the theine & oil, that is, lessened or retarded. Hence tea and coffee are favorites with the poor whose food is scanty, and with the aged & infirm especially females, whose powers of digestion have begun to fail. The aged female requires less food, when she takes tea with it, & the tea makes her feel lighter & more cheerful.

The Romans had silver cups & saucers out of which they drinked hot water — whether herb tea infused is not known. Sage tea was in use in Holland & England before & after Chinese tea was brought. Now Spain & Italy delight in cocoa: France, Germany, Sweden & Turkey in Coffee; Russia, Holland and England in tea. The poor of Ireland use the husks of cocoa, the refuse of the chocolate mills.

Coffee was indigenous in or Abyssinia or the neighbouring countries; it has followed Mahometanism wherever it has gone in Asia and Africa

Tea, a native of China, has spread over the hills of the Himalayas, over Tartary, Thibet, Siberia; has run into Russia and is despotic at Moscow & Petersburg.

In Sumatra, the coffee leaf is used for tea; In Central Africa the Abyssinian Chaat forms the warm drink of Ethiopia.

Edinburgh Review. April 1855.

: Food & Drink

Warm drinks — continued

These remarks of the Edenburgh Review for April 1855 are in a Review of "The Chemistry of Common Life" by J.F.W. Johnston, M.D. Reader in Chemistry & Mineralogy in the University of Durham, 2 Vols. 8vo. pub. 1855. Part is composed of extracts from Johnston.

Johnston calls infusions made from tea, coffee & cocoa "slightly intoxicating, non-narcotic beverages" — says these & other warm beverages are in general use among tribes of every color, beneath every sun and in every condition of life, every where. "The custom, therefore, must meet some universal want of our common human nature." — The reviewer calls these warm beverages "medicated drinks." [why so called?]

All these races of men have selected plants or vegetable substances, that contain the same peculiar active ingredient, for their warm drinks, being led by a common instinct. The theine of tea is present in coffee beans & coffee leaves, in the maté or Paraguay tea & in the Brazilian cocoa, while the true cocoa of Central America contains theobromine, a similar substance. This is a most curious fact in the history of human instincts.

Warm infusions and Narcotic Indulgences so easily naturalized among European nations within the last three centuries, must necessarily exercise an influence upon the bodily constitution and mental character of the people. The soothing and exciting, if taken in excess, gradually affect & sensibly modify our tempers and bodily health. Let the use of these become general, even in a moderate degree, and similar changes will in time affect a whole people. Medical History shows that the general character of disease & the nature of symptoms have very much altered since modern beverages and narcotics have become common. This indicates constitutional change & we cannot tell how far or how deep such changes may proceed. The slow operation of long acting causes [of form, to warm & fermented drinks & narcotics] may change the constitution, character & capabilities of a nation.

Write in Ed. Review. April 18..

M. 16/138 Tea has been used in China & eastern Asia from the oldest times, partly from a prejudice that cold water is unwholesome. Its introduction is ascribed to divine interference. Its use was general in China in 8th century. 400 millions in Asia now use it. Its praises are sung in countless poets in China. It was at first recommended in Europe as a highly medicinal herb, by physicians & others. In 1664, 100 lbs tea were imported for the use of druggists in England. It was brought by land to Russia about the same time. The N. of Europe now uses 1½ lbs a head: the United States 1 pound & a head. It has often been denounced as deleterious. It is now established that it favors digestion, avoids mental activity & has become a quaint favorite of scholars & artists. Harpers Mag. Sep. 1855.

m.2.264.

Fermented Beverages.

The passion for fermented drinks is akin to that for infused beverages, but is not instinctive in the same sense. It has led the different races through long trials & researches to the means of gratifying this desire.

In tropical climates, the liquor from the palm trees ferments & produces an intoxicating liquor; and was so used in early times.

In Mexico, the American Aloe yields a juice from which the Mexican pulque is made, an intoxicating drink.

Grapes produce Wine, an intoxicating drink

Apples, Pears & most fruits produce intoxicating drinks

Liquids from sprouted grain (Malt).

Chicca, fermented, makes a drink in Peru.

Ava is made in South Sea Islands.

In all cases of fermented drinks, the same chemical substance undergoes the same chemical change in fermentation. In every instance we start with grape sugar. In the sprouted grain, the starch is eventually converted into grape sugar: and a ferment is added, usually yeast. Grape & Palm juices contain a ferment. The action of the ferment on grape sugar, produces intoxicating alcohol.

"Fermented drinks exhilarate, enliven, excite to laughter, awaken merriment, stimulate & exalt the mental powers. Some they stupify, some they convert into irritable savages, some into driveling idiots, & some into more pugnacious animals. All, if long and largely used, they finally brutalise, prostrate, and in the end carry to an untimely grave."

In a large portion of our fellowmen, there is an irresistible love of fermented liquors, & they are charmed by their fascinating influence, notwithstanding their poisonous & destructive effects. The will becomes spellbound through the action of alcohol on the body and reason is dethroned. The passion for alcoholic drinks exercises melancholy influences upon the comfort and well being of society. From this we derive strong arguments in favor of a more extended use of tea and infused beverages, which, however indulged in, lead to no moral delinquency or violations of public law.

United Kingdom of G.B. & I. Estimate of the Poor for 1850.

Expends yearly for distilled Spirits 24 millions Sterling.

" " for Beer 25 " "

" " for Tobacco 7½ " "

56½

56½ millions yearly, without including tea, coffee & chocolate. "Where is wine?" "Among the working classes, it is probable that one third of the earnings of the family is spent in these indulgences" (Spirits, beer, Tobacco &c.

Ed. Reviews, April 1855.

Quass is a favorite drink in Russia & Eastern Europe. It is an infusion of barley in water mixed with fragrant herbs & plants.

Harpers Mag

(Drinks continued in M. 16.293

Narcotic Substances.

U. 2. 294c. Pag. 170-171

These substances have a fascinating power, as well as alcoholic liquids. They have been introduced into Europe in modern times, and are used over a wide area in different parts of the world; & in some parts were used at a remote period.

The tobacco leaf was rolled up & smoked in Central America ages before Columbus was born.

The Peruvian mulatteer chews the coca leaf as his Indian forefathers did

Opium
Hemp
Betel nut
} have been used by Eastern Asiatics from times of the most fabulous antequity. Only the first is used in Europe.

Pepper-Plants are used by S. Sea Islanders & those of Indian Archipelago.

Thorn Apples, are used on the Andes & Himalayas.

Ledum — is used in Northern Europe.

The Hop — much used in England, &c

& Jungas, and in Siberia

The narcotic appetite has a deep root in the human constitution.

The Hop is used chiefly for imparting bitterness and other qualities to beer. The United Kingdom consumes yearly 38½ millions of pounds; of which England consumes over 35 millions, or at the rate of two pounds a person. The narcotic quality of the hop flower resides in a volatile oil and in an aromatic resin, of which it contains 8 per cent.

p. 170 Tobacco is the favorite narcotic in the Kingdom, next to the Hop. About 30 millions of pounds of the leaf are used yearly, of which Ireland uses 5 millions — Great Britain uses at the rate of 10 ounces a head, and Ireland 12 ounces.

There is more opposition to the use of tobacco than to that of Hops; but the hop is more largely used in England, and in its silent and unseen way, is probably the source of as much real evil.

Consumption of Narcotics.

Among	800	millions of men	Tobacco	is used	4.480	millions of lbs	used	yearly
"	400	"	"	Opium	"	20	"	"	"
"	200 to 300	"	"	Hemp	"	---			
"	100	"	"	Betel	"	500	"	"	"
"	10	"	"	Coca	"	30	"	"	"
"				Hops		80	"	"	"

Edinburgh Review, April 1855.

"Narcotics are poison even in the smallest quantities and if repeated cause a quick destruction of means [physique" [not quite true] Harper's Mag. Sept. 1855.

Beds & Materials for Beds [Cont. from p. 131, 197, 406.

As a strong song the late Medad Strong, who lived near Easthampton line, and was a pigeon catcher most of his days, says his father when he lived in the village and after used to catch pigeons so plenty that he gave them to his neighbors, on condition they would pick them & let him have the feathers. He sold a vast quantity of pigeon feathers for beds. Since Asa's recollection he sold them for 9 pence per pound. Pigeon feathers are better than hens feathers for beds. He, Asa S. has sold pigeon feathers for beds — also has sold hen's feathers at 6 cents per lb. or half as much as pigeon feathers. Peddlers still buy them!

March 26. 1855

[This shows that many pigeon feathers were formerly used, when pigeons were plenty.]

Bedcoverings — Cont. from p. 178.

M. 17. 431. Counterpanes, called Palampores a Palampoors from India were woven in one square piece. Had figures painted on them.

M. 18. 162 1755 } Chinese Pampoons adv — were not these the same?

M. 13. 157. 1760. Counterpanes, adv.

1774 Patch Counterpane adv. (Was it same as Calico (Country)?

M. 2. 212. c. Upholsterer — is "A tradesmen dealing in chamber furniture". Bailey "One who furnishes houses with beds, curtains & the like". Webster. [Seems to include one who deals in other household goods, sometimes. See Con. 10. 402

The Trundle Bed.

This is a plain, old fashioned thing, where the young children, and Babies were laid. In the winter the clothes were snugly tucked in, the coverlet blanket & sheet were drawn under their chins, & only the heads were visible, while they slept sweetly after the frolic & play of the day.

M.2. Indian Slaves & Servants.

298c. After Philips war, in 1676 & 1677. children of Indians, who had not been hostile, were put out in White families to serve till 24, males & females. They were to be taught in the christian religion. Relations seemed to consent. In Mass.

H&G. Rep Vol. 2/3.

Children of Indians who had been enemies, and had been sold or given to the English, were to be at their disposal — ie. were slaves for life.

Daniel Gookin was one the Committee that proposd 24 years of age as the end of their terms — the children were 6 to 14 years old. Not said that any thing was to be given them at 24.

442 Monks & Monasteries

m. 2. 294. 6 —— m. 11. 405. 420. M. 14. 16.

A lecture on St Anthony, and Monasticism, by Rev. A. P. Peabody D. D. of Portsmouth, N.H. 1855. He thinks these early bodies of Christian ascetics, & those that followed them did much good for some ages. They succeeded because there was need of them. But monastic institutions have outlived their ministry. The early monks lived in severe poverty; and the monasteries were refuges for the oppressed, & to some extent seminaries of education; they were the repositories of manuscripts, & preserved the classic authors & the scriptures. But the world has outgrown the use of monasteries & they can henceforth nurture little but idleness, superstition and vice. We may honor the system for the work it wrought in former times, but that which has no longer any work to do can only do mischief.

m. 2. 286 Institutions

* "Institutions that live are never founded; they grow spontaneously. Their origin is not in calculation but in exigency". They centre round an existing need, and often retain the same shape after the need is forgotten. Old monkery followed this general law: there was a need of the system, & it flourished.

He who plans an organization for a remote time often survives his entire prime. He who plans to meet a new posture of circumstances, already in existence, leaves his mark on the world. Such was Wesley.

Dr. Peabody, above.

* He calls this a general law a what is quoted in 2 lines.

m. 2 House keeping or Domestic Economy.

282. 283. | Economy, taste, skill & neatness are necessary in
m. 2. 290. | a kitchen. Good housekeeping can be displayed in a small house, & on a small table. Taste is shown in the dishes on a pine table. Skilful cooking is exhibited in baking a potatoe or a johny cake. The charm of good housekeeping is in order, economy, taste, displayed in little things. Domestic economy should be studied by our girls and practiced.

Newspaper.

M. 2.234 The Bible
p 18.19 [illegible]

A Puseyite or English Catholic, thinks the English Protestant Bible is the great stronghold of heresy in England. He says "it lives on the ear like never forgotten music, like the sound of church bells. It is a part of the national mind, and the anchor of national seriousness. The memory of the dead passim into it. The potent traditions of childhood are stereotyped in its verses. The power of all the griefs & trials of a man is hidden beneath its words. It is the representative of his best moments, and all that there has been about him of soft & gentle, of pure penitent and good, speaks to him forever out of the English Bible. It is his sacred thing which doubt has never dimmed & controversy never soiled. In the length & breadth of the land, there is not a Protestant with one spark of religiousness about him whose spiritual biography is not in his Saxon Bible."

Quoted in the Dublin Review, supposed to be Dr. Newman

The word of God must be free, if you would have men free. Newspaper.

M. 2.294c. The Old Testament. The Family Christian Almanac 1854. A.

In a discourse on Home, Thanksgiving Day, 1853. H. W. Beecher says Thanksgiving day was taken from the Old Testament by the Puritans, & he vindicates the Old Testament as the root of all religious truth. He says, "the human heart needs and will have the Old Testament. "Tyrants & tyranny grow strong when the Old testament grows weak. If the new testament is the blossom the old is the stalk on which it grows & whose stem and root give it sap. Let both testaments spread their branches out over the world & drop down their Divine fruit. Being persecuted, our Puritan fathers became thoroughly imbued with old testament ideas. It was fortunate for us it was so. There are no such influences in the world for the formation of the family as the Old testament influences. All other institutions in Jewish economy were subsidiary to the family — this was the paramount one. Customs, festivals, worship, ritual, temple — all were to give way at length — the Family never. And while these lived they were but the servants of the family. God made but one primary institution — the Family. Civil government & the church are its servants not its superiors. In every age the strength of the family will measure the strength of the nation. The whole Hebrew polity was ordained to be a reservoir from which families were to be enriched."

Hol. Reg. X. 10 } The Bible, the Text book of the N.E. Fathers.
A paper by Rev. Wm. Jenckes. Aug. 1855 — The Bible, he says was their text book for morals & religion, & for politics. Hence they learned to regard the poor — State of the poor in England in those days

Flowers — [Cont. from Con. 10. 67. Misc 12. 393

"One of the strongest evidences of the increase of refinement amongst the rural population, is the increased attention paid to the cultivation of flowers." "English ladies set us a good example in this respect", & go out with sun bonnet flowers, spade, hoe, rake, &c. The poor peasants wife in England often has her flower garden.

Drews Rural Intelligencer. Jan. 1855

Many farmers fail to see the necessity of encouraging a taste for flowers in their wives & daughters, and indeed for the beautiful generally. They seem to think that matters of profit alone should occupy the attention of both sexes. — How often do we find aged farmers and their wives alike incapable of enjoying the beauties of nature — the man whittling, & the woman knitting without enjoying or admiring the beauties around them.

Working Farmer.

In New England

M. 3. 237. John Wm Wentworth mentions 1642, that there were in Massachusetts "gardens with variety of flowers".

M. 7. 241. Flowers in England were long cultivated in the kitchen garden with culinary vegetables, & still are. London [& it is the same in New England.

Plants in the windows of a dwelling indicate a peaceful home, kindliness of heart & sociability. However plain the house may be, bright flowers nodding in the windows betray the hospitality of the inmates.

Con. Coventry Gentleman.

Mrs E. Jewett, aged 59, (1855) says some flowers were cultivated by her grandmother, the wife of Jonathan Phelps, 60 and 70 years ago. Her mother Jewett brought some flowers from there and her maiden aunt cultivated a patch of flowers &c.

When Mrs Jewett was young, say a few years after 1800, Mrs Henshaw had many flowers; Mrs Hall, wife of Elijah, had many. Doct. Ebenr. Hunt, she thinks, had not many, his wife being deranged. She knows less about folks in the lower part of the village. Thinks there were flowers at Mr Pappans. Recollects nothing about Gov. Strong's flowers. Says there were a few flowers at most houses.

June 7. 1855.

It is conducive to the health & buoyancy of spirits of females to spend a portion of their time in the open air & in cultivating flowers, or even in cultivating a kitchen garden.

Drew's Rural Intelligencer.

Morning Glories, like the mercies of heaven, are "new every morning." No old ones are seen in the morning — all are new and bright

Mrs. Stowe.

mine. Sept. 1855. are white, pink of two shades, pale & dark blues, dark & light purple, red, white spotted or striped with blue & other many flowers, some few whole are an exception. Not a few of many kinds without spots.

The Mullein, Mrs Stowe says, is cultivated in English Gardens and called the American Velvet plant.

The Petunia, Mrs Stowe says, is a most grandy plant, and so persistent in bloom that no exuberance can exhaust it.

Flowers morning Glory.

One paper 1855 says there is no more beautiful flower than the morning Glory. Its variety of colors is as great as that of the dahlia. All the hues of the rainbow here exhibited by it, from deep blue to snowy white. Its beauty in the morning always attracts attention. It is easily cultivated & may be led in any direction. Were the morning glory was a rare exotic, people would be half crazy after it.

"A Discourse on Flowers" in H.W. Beecher's Star Papers.

Happy is the man that loves flowers! Some have collections of flowers only for sake of being praised for having them. Be it so. Of all fools, a floral fool deserves the eminence. He who does not appreciate floral beauty is to be pitied like any other man who is born imperfect. All flowers are weeds where they grow wildly and abundantly; and our rarest flowers are weeds somewhere. There is a disposition to undervalue common, roadside flowers. They are the flowers of the poor, who cannot pay for them. The Mullein is a brave plant, growing heartily in abandoned soils, with generous, velvet leaves and a towering spire. It is despised here, but in other countries is called the "American velvet plant" We have a homely enthusiasm for a field fed Clover. The Burdock has little beauty or value, but children make baskets, houses & various utensils from its burrs. The Thistle is a princely plant & flower, though not fitted for a boquet. The Buttercup is the flower of our childhood, has stems crowned with golden chalices. The Chickweed defies the frost in Spring, looks 32° in the face & leads out the crocus and snow-drop. Not a harbinger & herald, nothing else. Dandelions are more pleasing than many green house blossoms. Not the is more airy & beautiful than their transparent seed globe. We like Marigolds, Poppies, hollyhocks & sunflowers for their own sake & for the sake of old fashioned folks, who used to love them. Morning Glories need no praising. The vine, leaf, egg & its vase-formed flower, the delicate & various colors will secure it from neglect while taste remains. Magnonella pours out its life in fragrance. The Rose is the happiest hit among flowers, & the universal favorite.

What generous work the apple tree makes! blossoming! The tree is a huge boquet. Not beautiful in form, it is glorious in beauty when efflorescent. To see gardens & orchards in sheets bloom! It is a kingdom of glory.

Flowers that you have nursed; that were your mothers favorites; that attracted your childish eyes; that your mother plucked; that fill the air with odor, are dear friends.

Floral Taste.

A writer, 1856, says a love of the beautiful in nature or art is incompatible with wickedness. A floral taste is incompatible with vicious inclination. [This rule has many exceptions. The Turks & Persians were cultivators of flowers before Europeans.

[Cont'd in M. 18. 242.

Winter Scenes. [cont from M. 12. 133.

M. 2. 214.

A Winter Piece — by W. C. Bryant — In the forest. [only a few extracts.

"All was white. The air was pure & keen. There was no scent of flower, no hum of bee, no love-call of bird.

Bright morn crept over the spotted trunks. The close buds that lay along the boughs, waited the breath of spring and feared not the northern blast. The snow-bird twittered on the beech-bough.

"And beneath the hemlock, whose thick branches bent Beneath its bright cold burden, and kept dry A circle on the earth of withered leaves, The partridge found a shelter. Through the snow The rabbit sprung away. The light track Of fox, and the raccoon's broad path, were there, Crossing each other. From his hollow tree, The squirrel was abroad gathering the nuts."

Winter Splendors, when the trees are clothed with ice, and the "incrusted surface" bears one's steps.

"the many trunks,
Are cased in pure crystal; each light spray
Nodding & tinkling in the breath of the even,
Is studded with its trembling water-drops,
But round the parent stem, the long low boughs
Bend, in a glittering ring, and arbors hide,
The glassy floor."

The gems & diamonds, & crystal columns, and crossing arches "shall all pass away with the next sun". "The crashing ice shall make a sound like the far roar of rivers."

Gathering Sap — see p. 67.

He represents that Sap runs & is gathered, when "the noisy streams are just set free" — when "the glassy snow, save the [from the drift] in the deep glen or the close shade of pines," is melted off by mild sunshine. He mentions "the little wind flower" which blooms alone, in sunny cleft, "as blue as the spring heaven it gazes at;" when "the time of blossoms & green leaves is yet afar." [What flower does he mean? I know of no such flower. Does he mean the blue liverleaf?

Winter in the Valley of the Merrimac, at Andover, Jan. 20. 1855.

"All is now sheeted down in purest snow, out of which rise the blue-black ranges of pines, interspersed with tawny oaks, still stiffly holding on last summer's faded leaves" — We like to see the oaks holding on to their leaves to the last. Yonder copse, you can count every oak by its rattling leaves. At a distance, "a maroon tinge [of oaks] lies like a purplish cloud between the dusky ranges of pines."

Mrs. H. B. Stowe (the writer) sees much of rose color on the snow, & purplish tints on other objects before sunrise, after day-break — She says there is a beauty in the lines and undulations of pure drifted snow that sets language at defiance. [She quotes what I took from "Modern Painters" M. 2. 208 M. 1a 315. in M. 8. 315. and calls the author's name Ruskin.

After a snow storm, she found the white pines forests bending under soft pure fleeces of snow. Sometimes they lay on the ground in tufts, among evergreens "long & rosy." Some drifts had been dug through to open the road. She thinks new fallen snow produces exhilaration; and attributes to this some of the gaiety of sleigh rides.

Winter Scenes -

Falling of Snow. (H. W. Beecher Feb. 1855

In a forest snow comes down wavering among the trees, without a whisper, & strikes the ground without a sound. Evergreens show contrast of green ruffled with white. Bush & trees are powdered and banked up, but no sound is heard. The snow is beautiful in a calm day seen from a country mansion. when the air is full of flakes. The large flakes descend with a quiet, waverig sideway motion. The trees are dressed with snow; the only arms & evergreens bend with the weight; the rails are doubled and every post wears a crown. Well sweeps, bucket & sunk are fleeced over. The ground is heaped, the paths are gone, the road is hidden; the fields are levelled, the eaves of buildings just over, fences grow lower, & some sink from sight. The snow falls during the night: The next morning the sun shines on a brilliant earth, Snowbirds fly about. The hens begin to wade through the chilly snow. Boys are after with sleds; men are out with shovels & dames with brooms Bells begin to ring along the highway & oxen with Creaking sleds are wending towards the woods for fuel. The school house is open and a roasting fire rages in the box stoves - out of doors snow balls are flying; big boys rub little ones; passers by are pelted. The snow drifts; fences are covered; boys slide down hill & pull up the sled again. Chambers ending in deep drifts; forts are built & huge balls of snow are rolled up.

Feb 17, 1855. About 2 inches of moist feathery snow fell last night, and this morning every branch & twig of every tree & shrub and plant was loaded with snow on the upper side, rising up from ½ inch to 1½ inch or more, & making a splendid scene about my house, & especially down the valley.

A winter Scene 40 years ago.

It was a dark, stormy, winter night. The wind howled fiercely around the old farm house, drifting the snow on the window sills, fastening it to the rough door pannels, sifting it through the roof & heaping it up in the garden, and all around. Indoors all was bright & warm. The huge backlog was dropping into coals; the flames of the lighter wood blazed high & ruddy & cast a genial light into every corner, and scintillated on the ceiling like polar flashes at midnight. In such a night, all drew near the fire, & the children read prophecies in the living coals. They ate apples, drank cider, cracked walnuts picking out what was in the nuts with a fork having one tine broken. Females were knitting.

M. M. 366 A winter Home.

Winter Landscapes - are not satisfactory when painted. In winter we have only sky & evergreens to gladden the eye. In our latitude, the winter scenery is, bare, bleak, spotty and uninteresting. The border of a pine or hemlock wood is often beautiful in winter, when snow has been abundant - but we are fearful of attractive features. The scenery must in general be desolate; the withered meadow with frozen pools of water, and dry weeds & stunted bushes sighing in the wind - lonely wild fowl screaming; the rocky hill side; the bank of drift sand &

Clarence Cook in N. Y. Independent 1855

M 18 367. Winter Winds, blowing on dwelling houses.

[Cont. in M. 16 308.

Ballads. . (See Mesc. 8. 312. M 18. 408.

M. 2. 231

Ballads are the first truly national poetry in our language. The ballad makers were not encumbered with useless information. They had not wit enough to lose their way. They did not seek far for material. The shipwreck, the runaway match, the unhappy marriage, the village ghost, the achievement of a border outlaw, — indeed what we read every day under Items in newspapers, were the inspiration of their song. They sung well because they thought & felt and believed just as their hearers did. They told their story in a simple, earnest manner, did not adorn it. What they said was spontaneous, not manufactured. — The ballad makers had no books, & this was an advantage. The ballads are models of narrative poetry. The ballad makers did not hear of many events, & what they did hear, made an impression. The ballads are the only true folk songs that we have in English. Nobody knows who made them.

M. 2. 234 Newspapers are with us the only reading of the mass of the people. Whilst the newspapers think for us, argue for us & do every thing for us, we always become what we habitually read. Newspapers & other publications make us know more & more of mankind & less of man. We know more of Europe than of our own village. It was different with the bard & the singer.

Lecture of James R. Lowell of Cambridge, at Boston Jan. 19 1855.

Advertised in N.Y. Tribune. April 1857.

"Beautiful Ballads" — viz "Gentle Annie". "Village maiden" "Fairy Flow". "Mother, watch the little feet." "I wish somebody'd come" "Kiss but never tell". "Smile Again". "Forty Years ago". "Creole Belle" These sent by mail for 25 cents each. Celebrated Songs from Verdi, at 25 cents, Thalberg, "Don Pasquale", 50 cts.

M. 2. 234 Novelists.

To be beloved by children was the best fame. What child does not love that grim tinker who wrote Pilgrims Progress? Every child reads the Arabian Nights & Robinson Crusoe. The popularity of these books was the homage of the human heart to the charm of Story.

. . . . Fielding, Richardson & Smollett, the great English novelists, were contemporaries. Richardson's fame did not endure. Few now read Pamela. His works were prosy & pedantic. His value was moral, not literary. He stood amid the slush of universal immorality and indecency which swept down from the Reformation, & asserted that there was such a thing as morality. Fielding is banished from the library for his indecency, but Bulwer far more pernicious than Fielding, lies on the parlor table. Fielding was coarse but there is a difference between coarseness & immorality. Smollett is a kind of lesser Fielding.

G. W. Curtis's Lecture Jan. 1856

M. 16. 253. Historical Novels, condemned. in Am. R. Review

[Cont-in M. 18. 406 See M. 16. 235.

Novels. (M. 2. 294 &c. M. 11. 381 &c.

M 11 295 "Fictitious literature is a blessing or a curse according to the moral & social impress which it bears. It is one of the most efficient modes of conveying both good & evil to the mind & the heart. It is a dangerous engine in the hands of wicked men." Headley's Home Annual for 1854

In the latter part of the last century the fictitious writings of Johnson, Hannah More, Oliver Goldsmith, were read and were teachers of a pure morality — Johnson had littleness & vices, & his religion was often an outside affair, but he was a rigid moralist. The Vicar of Wakefield teaches good moral lessons without false or exaggerated views of human nature.

Sir Walter Scott has been too enthusiastically extolled and too radically condemned. He has many excellent moral sentiments & seldom anything positively vicious or corrupting, but no approbation of the religion of the heart" unless that religion be cast in author's favorite mould" Ibid

Since Walter Scott, novels have had a downward tendency as to morality, that is, fashionable novels. What a fall from Scott to Sue! and Bulwer is classed with Sue. Ibid

p. 412. Women & Novels.

Fashionable education which trains the female in merely graceful motions, & to flippant & heartless ceremonies which robs woman of her legitimate influence & makes her a plaything is contemptible.

Where shall we find natural exhibitions of the female character? — Classic historians give us insulated instances of unsullied virtue, heroic patience, & charity & simplicity in women, but such examples are very rare, & highly lauded, to show the general laxity of female morals. — & Walter Scott this mistaken in seeking to make a heroine perfect, deprives her of natural ness, & makes her the creature of fancy rather than the type of real existence. She has no moral basis for her virtues. The grace of God has little to do in forming these heroines.

The romance writers in their characters of perfect women, mislead the young, to ruin rather than arbor human nature, & virtually deny the necessity of religion. Young females are much influenced by this false coloring and indirect skepticism.

If we would see the character of woman truly and faithfully drawn with its weaknesses & its virtues, if we would see her as she is, & as she ought to be, we must go to the pen of inspiration, whose sketches are based on a far more accurate view of human nature than are to be found in Scott or Shakspeare

J. B. Waterbury, in Home Annual for 1854

American Novelists.

The Aim of American novelists differs essentially from that of European Novelists. A moral purpose almost always guides the American writer; almost always he wishes to ameliorate, to enlighten, to convert. Religion borrows the arm which she rejects with us; the spirit of sectarianism becomes a narrator of fictions. Mrs H. B. Stowe is the type of the imaginative preachers — [This from a French Review of the Lamplighter — The reviewer says Americans have a national element in fictitious works, growing out of their novel social & political conditions.]

The American novel has not the artistic skill of the European It has less art & more dignity than the European

Revue Contemporaine Nov. 1854

The Reviewer says Coopers novels are of the European School.

see preceding page

m. 2.29.66.
2.29.66.

Plagues & Pestilences of former days, or in the middle ages — with "Good old times".

We tremble before the Cholera, but we know nothing of the terror of the Plague of old times; it came in times of famine among the poor, wrong living and bad housing among the rich — it came into townships altogether drainless, of filth, ignorance & horrid neglect.

The former ravages of Smallpox, measles, leprosy, black death, & sweating sickness have no parallel in our day. Extreme as are the sufferings of our poor in the hungry, winter season, we know but little of the great wintry distress of former days in England of which the old poet wrote: —

> Short days, sharp days, long nights come on apace;
> Ah, who shall hide us from the winter face!
> Cold doth increase, the sickness will not cease,
> And here we lie, God knows, with little ease.
> From winter, plagues & pestilence, good Lord, deliver us!

The Black death or Black plague, began in China, spread over Asia, entered Europe 1348. There had been 6 plagues in Europe in the preceding 48 years or since 1300. The black plague traversed Europe from S. to N. — reached Sweden in 2 years & Russia in 3 years — Europe was full of petty war; citizens in cities lived in unwholesome houses on filthy street; robbers occupied the roads; husbandmen were starving feudal slaves; religion was mainly superstition; ignorance was dense & morals were debased; little control was set upon the passions.

The people were affrighted & frenzied; many committed suicide, and the rich sought to avert the wrath of heaven from themselves by carrying their treasures to the churches and monasteries. The monks, fearing to receive infection, shut their gates against the merchants & their treasure — some threw their treasure over the walls. Thousands of villages were left empty, & the pope at Avignon consecrated the Rhone as a burying place. Italy was said to have lost half its inhabitants. The plague began in England near the close of 1348. It is probable that this pestilence destroyed 1/4 th part of the people of Europe. Churches were enriched with vast donations & bequests; natural affection ceased; covetousness increased; lawyers were multiplied. —— The best Physicians ascribed the black plague to the grand conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter & Mars in the sign of Aquarius which took place about May 25. 1345. Every plague was connected with the stars. There were some good deeds, but bigotry & folly took possession of the people. The rage of people broke out against the Jews. They were burned & put to death.

After the black death, dancing manias arose, and this lunacy spread extensively, and other forms of madness. When men were ill housed, ill nourished, depressed by sickness or other cause, as most were in the middle ages, minds were apt to receive morbid impressions.

Harpers Magazine Dec. 1854

*Lunatics in middle Ages. see m. 9. 69.
Account of the Plague. see Ch. Enc. XV. 697

Middle Ages

The Theologians & scholars of our time have done much to dispel the notion of the absolute & unmitigated darkness of the middle Ages. Yet we have no belief in the theory of development, which makes the mediaeval and Romish types of Christianity necessary to the full unfolding of the kingdom of Christ. We do not however sympathize with that view of the reformation, which regards the whole period from the Council of Nice to Luther, as a blank & waste in the religious life of Europe. When Luther lifted up his voice & and at first heard no response, there were thousands who had not bowed the knee to the image of the beast.

There were many reformers before the reformation; there was active, practical piety, a living Christianity, in all ages from the fifth to the fifteenth, as the researches of several writers show. - Neander, Milman, &c. These lights in dark places triumphed over the darkness and wickedness of their times, in all centuries of the christian era. They did not belong to hierarchies, nor councils, were not in cathedrals nor in ritual pomps, but were believing, praying souls.

A volume of extracts from Sermons in the Middle Ages has been recently published - containing much that is fanciful & grotesque, with many gems of Christian thought & feeling.

N.Y. Independent. Jan 6. 1859.

Mrs Browning says. p. 171. I distrust the poet —
"who trundles back his soul 500 years,
Past moat & drawbridge, in a castle court.
To sing of some black chief, half knight, half sheep-lifter,
Some beauteous dame, half chattel & half queen".
She would have poets represent their throbbing, brawling, aspiring age.

Lords of the Middle Ages — greedy of money.

Harper's Mag. Aug. 1859. p. 409 The quarrels among nobles in the middle ages, were quarrels about property. most of their marriages were mercenary. Their expeditions were more for spoils than conquest & much of their soldiership was for plunder. They were greedy of money, hard in bargains, dishonest & oppressive — as men now are

452 Self Denial, Trials, Sufferings, the Gain of Virtue,
M. 2. 258. Lu Mss. II. 383. 309.

John Locke's opinion, about self denial being the foundation of all virtue & with M. J. 415

According to Curtis's ~~History~~ "History of the Constitution",
"There is a law of the moral government of the Universe, which ordains that all that is great and valuable and permanent in character must be the result, not of theoretical teaching, or natural aspiration, — of spontaneous resolve or uninterrupted success, — but of trial, of sufferings, of the fiery furnace of temptation, of the dark hours of disappointment and defeat." The discipline of pain & sorrow, the teachings of experience, the struggle against the consequences of one's own folly, the chastisement inflicted by one's own fault, distinguish the character of the man from the character of the child.
"This law pertains to all human things. It is as clearly traceable in its application to the character of a people as to that of an individual." The institutions of a people when voluntarily formed, are necessarily the result of previous discipline & the past teachings of their career.
"The manifold relations of the moral universe entitle us to look for the elements of greatness & strength in whatever has been the product of such teachings, such discipline, and such trials." [Continued below.

M. 2. 210c. Temperance Reformation in N.E.

Dr Rush wrote & published in 1804, "An Inquiry into the effects of ardent Spirits upon the Human Body & Mind", which excited much interest. It did not advocate total abstinence. Rev Wm Collier, a Baptist Minister in Boston did much for Temperance; addressed several editions of Rush's Tract, the greater part before 1715 — A Massachusetts Society was formed about 1811 or 1812, called "Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance" or something similar & this organization continued till 1826, without much visible effect. Early in that year Rev Justin Edwards addressed a meeting of clergymen in Boston; said something new & more effectual, must be done; was very earnest. Soon after the old organization was dissolved and a new one formed, and a new one formed, called a "Society for the Reformation of Temperance". Similar Societies were formed in other counties & the people everywhere lent their aid. — The first Temperance paper ever published was the "National Philanthropist" first published by Mr Collier in March 1826.
There was no general or effectual movement against Intemperance until 1826.
Crashaw's poem on Temperance. 1652: See Analec. Mag. 5. 286

Self Denial
Johnson in Idler No 52. April 14. 1759, calls the practice of self denial, the forbearance of lawful pleasures [Dictionary] & does extend the meaning to the forbearance of lawful & unlawful pleasures.
Those who prefer intellect to sense, & control their lower by their higher faculties, use self denial. This sometimes leads to extravagant & unnatural modes of mortification, but the Doctrine of self denial is not weakened by the errors of those who misapply it.
Innocent gratifications must be sometimes withheld: he who complies with all lawful desires will certainly lose his empire over himself. Story of the Roman General sapping on two sides.
[Cont in M. 16 258.

England. [Continued from page 17.

M.2.262

Some English Farming Districts in England are beautiful. The roads are perfect, and the long green hedgerows roll gently over the slopes; and masses of dark foliage are sprinkled here & there through the fields, & there is a fine air. The seats of gentlemen along the road are picturesque and beautiful. Headley.

Travelling in England

Next to Italy, England is the most dishonest country in the world to travel in. The hackman cheats you, the landlord cheats you, and the servants cheat you. You are fleeced the length & breadth of the kingdom. Headley

Condition of England

The wealthy & monopolizing classes have taught the people to believe that government belongs to rank and wealth alone, obedience & servility to common people. The people seem not to care how things are managed or mismanaged. Some think the middle class are as corrupt and selfish as the aristocracy, and would govern no better; and they say the merchants and tradesmen lie, cheat, adulterate & defraud. Some aver that the common people themselves are as bad as the other classes — that they drink, swear, ill-treat their wives, neglect their children & deride religion.

Public spirit is as dead in England as in the despotisms of the continent. Faith, Hope, Charity, Religion & true morality are all but dead in Europe; Commerce & Gr. Industry, wealth & pride, selfish vanity are the prevailing passion of the age. America may be a little better; but liberty alone is not enough to christianize the world in the 19th century. In the present war (1854 & 55) constitutional England is much weaker than the despotisms & has become a laughing stock. Selfish interests alone have long been cultivated in England, and appeals to higher feelings do not arouse the nation in the present difficulties. They sleep in the arms of selfish trust in money, rank, servility and conventionality. They have too long sacrificed everything to industry, commerce, wealth and worldly vanity. All attempts at reform have been discountenanced & persecuted by the money making classes and the aristocracy, and every struggle has ended in defeat & sufferers, until the people believe there is no chance for right to succeed against might. They have become listless and apathetic. The aristocracy do what they deem fit & the working classes care little about it, and the middle class are as much intent upon spoils & patronage as upon any real reform, or more so. There is a dearth of competent publicists in England to carry on this war.

Hugh Doherty, Letter from London in N.Y. Tribune
dated Feb 16. 1855

[on next page

England — continued

m. 2. 230 The Aristocracy of England

"The mismanagement of the aristocratic government of England in the present war, (1854-55)" suggests the query, whether that class of men in England, born to be public servants, not slaves themselves compelled to meet the difficulties & struggles of the business world, in ordinary life, are, after all, the men for responsible positions in emergencies like these".

Puritan Recorder

m. 2. 2086. English Snobbishness

"The snobbishness of the English in regard to rank — that is, their deference to it, surpasses belief. It may be equalled among the Hindoo castes, but cannot be excelled."

An English nobleman calls the classes not nobility nor gentry, "snobs". The word is often applied to all classes but nobility & gentry. A man of no family, though eminent as a professional man, is called a snob. An ill-bred pretentious man is a snob.

N. Y. Tribune

Cong 369. English Aristocracy

The only stigma on aristocratic character, is trade or a servile occupation, or near relationship to a tradesman or working man. Crime or affinity to a criminal, is no stigma on aristocratic character. Punch.

"The spirit of Aristocracy is a sense of superiority to the industrious classes, expressed in the conduct and bearing. The aristocratic body consists of persons, who sympathize with & encourage one another in this feeling and deportment. They regard the bulk of the nation with contempt as a race of shopkeepers, and the bulk of the nation accepts the contempt, and repays it by adulation". Punch of London. 1855.

English Aristocracy

Harveys Memoirs of George III. dragged to light the filthy heaps of swinish sensuality in which the aristocracy of England, with lazy & voluptuousness, wallowed during the reign of that obese German's reign — Huish's memoirs of George IV exposed the shameless heartlessness, the absence of all honor virtue & truth that marked every act of that "first gentleman of Europe" & of all the other first gentlemen & ladies around him — The present queen of England stands out in delightful relief to that of many of her predecessors, but the aristocratic circles have not all caught the reflection of her pure character and domestic virtues — Lady Blessington's Memoirs have laid bare in its native corruption, the total absence of principle & morality which prevails among many of the most select society in England — men of the highest rank were proud to worship this polluted Goddess; ranking them the decorous Peel & refined Lord John Russell were this woman's favored guests.

"There is a hidden social corruption inevitable in every community based on the principle of caste and hereditary inequality of classes" — A disguise is thrown over the real vices of fashionable aristocracy, & their fictitious virtues are protruded.

N. Y. Tribune April 5. 1855

"In England the law asserts her supremacy over the will of the many or of the few, but the absolute equality of mankind is no part of the political system" London Times.

m. 4. 140 1725 Corruption & wickedness in England. Reformation impossible.

[Continued on ll. 16-58